The Constitutionalist,
A DEMOCRATIC WEEKLY.
H. L. FORCE & A. L. FORCE, Editors and Proprietors.
AT PLAINFIELD, NEW JERSEY.
TERMS—TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.

THE CONSTITUTIONALIST.

VOL. XXV. PLAINFIELD, N. J., THURSDAY, JANUARY 7, 1892. No. 1.

"Support the Constitution, which is the cement of the Union, as well in its limitations as in its authorities."—MADISON.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

JACKSON & CODINGTON,
Counsellors-at-Law,
Solicitors in Equity, Masters-in-Chancery,
Notaries Public, Office corner of Park avenue and Second street.

GEORGE W. DAY,
General Auctioneer,
Sales of Personal Property solicited. P. O. Box 1021. Office No. 4 Pemberton Row. Sales at Court-house, Tuesdays. Terms reasonable.

DR. CHARLES E. THEIRS,
Dentist,
At Wm. Frost's store. A new local anesthetic applied for extracting teeth without pain. Gold filling a specialty.—1m207

C. HAND,
Auctioneer,
No. 7 Address, Lock Box 71, south Plainfield, N. J.; or leave cards at T. J. Gillies's auctioneer's office, corner Front street, Plainfield, N. J., will receive prompt attention.—m207

OSCAR S. TEALE,
Architect,
187 Broadway, New York city, rooms 22 and 23. Supervising and Resident Work Building. Residence, Plainfield, N. J.—y207

BUSINESS CARDS.

P. P. Van Arsdale,
PIANO TUNER.
Instruments put in thorough order. Terms reasonable. Pianos and Organs for sale and to let. Orders by postal, P. O. Box 186 or left at Wm. Shann's store, No. 6 Park avenue will receive prompt attention. Residence, 81 East 2d street, corner Elm street.—1y1191

JOHN CHANDLER,
[ARPENTER AND BUILDER]
PLAINFIELD, N. J.,
Residence No. 26 East 2d St.
Jobbing promptly attended to. apay

T. J. GILLIES,
Auctioneer & Real Estate Agent.
SALESROOM—Madison avenue, cor. Fifth street, Plainfield, N. J.
Goods received on consignment.

WM. B. RANDOLPH,
[Successor to E. B. Maynard.]
PRACTICAL BARBER
AND
Artistic Hair Dresser,
No. 26 PARK AVENUE,
Ladies and Children's Hair Cutting done at their residences. Shaving, shampooing, &c., also manicuring performed. 1y191

CARNEY BROS., Ag'ts,
7 WEST FRONT ST.
TINNERS,
PLUMBERS,
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HEATERS.
Grates and Bricks for all kinds of Stove s can be found here at Johnson' prices. Bring your Tin ware needing to us. Tin Gutter Tinning, the best Prices here, and the best Gas-fitters in this section. We use none but the very best of materials, and our work always gives satisfaction.
Keys of All Kinds are Made Here.
Tinware Made to Order.
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SANITARY PLUMBING.

J. Hervey Doane,
6 PARK AVENUE.
[Formerly Clerk's.]
Watches,
Clocks
And Jewelry.
Repairing neatly and, promptly done. 1y191

Fall Announcement!
Furniture!
Largest Assortment!
Best Goods!
Lowest Prices!
Ever Offered in Plainfield!
23, 25 and 27 PARK AVE.
Garret Q. Packer.

SANITARY PLUMBING,
Brick and Portable Furnaces,
GAS FITTING,
TIN ROOFING,
Etc. Etc.
I am prepared to do any of the above branches in a skillful and expert manner, and guarantee satisfaction. Having had a practical experience of over twenty years in the business, and employing only the best of workmen, I feel confident I can please all who favor me with their patronage.
D. T. LITTELL,
No. 9 SOUTH AVE. (Spicer Building), E. P.

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FORCE'S HOTEL,
NORTH AVENUE, (NEAR N. E. STATION.)
JAS. H. FORCE, Prop'r.
A FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL. Steam Heat. First-class furnishing.
Transient guests at reasonable rates. 10-25-tf

Dime Savings Institution
OF PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Is now receiving deposits payable on demand, with interest at the rate of three per cent. per annum payable semi-annually.
JOHN W. MURRAY, President.
WILLIAM WHITE, Vice "
NATHAN HARDING, "
ELIAS R. DOTY, Treasurer.
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C. M. FINE,
Dealer in HAVANA & DOMEST'
—SEGARS!—
S. H. PARK AVE., (next to Post Office.) SECOND ST.)
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Tobacco and Smokers Materials, of every description.
The celebrated "Old Judge" Smoking Tobacco, without the poisonous drugs and chemicals so often used. 1y207

A. WOLFF,
Manufacturer of
CIGARS,
And dealer in all kinds of Smoking and Chewing Tobacco, and smokers' articles, has removed from 214 W. Front street, to 42 Somerset, one door east of Madison avenue, and opened the largest assortment of his Brands and the choicest tobacco. 1y207

PAINTERS & PAINTERS SUPPLIES

Paints, Varnishes, Glass.
WINDOW SHADES AND FIXTURES.
WALL PAPERS!
PAPER HANGING A SPECIALTY.
A. SWALM,
No. 6 North Avenue, Plainfield.
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L. B. WOOLSTON. J. P. BUCKLE
Woolston & Buckle,
PAINTERS,
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Parlor Stoves,
Furnaces, Ranges,
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Heater Work. Tinning.
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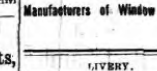
12 East Front Street.
TELEPHONE CALL, 6. 11-11-tf

LIVERY.

A. M. SEGUINE,
(Successor to John W. Lake.)
Laing's Hotel Stables

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RIDING OR LIVERY
Careful, safe drivers for shopping calls or pleasure drives. Special attention given to boarding horses by the day, week or month.—m1y207
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PETER SICKERT, Proprietor.
Office at Vanderbilt's Manufactory, Park avenue
The Accommodation Express will attend to the general carrying business of the city. Furniture, Goods or Baggage to and from the Depot, or from place to place. Storage Facilities. All orders left with care will be promptly attended to. Orders solicited.

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WILLIAM A. WOODRUFF,
FIRE AND LIFE
INSURANCE AGENT,
Office cor. Front St. and Park Ave.,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Real Estate for Sale & Exchange.
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On Approved Security.
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Fresh Garden Seeds
AND FERTILIZERS,
Farm and Garden Implements,
Lawn Mowers, Refrigerators,
Ice Cream Freezer
Gasoline Stoves, Hardware, Tools, etc.
J. J. HEIDELOFF,
No. 12 SOMERSET ST. 3-15-tf

GEORGE A. MOORE,
(Of the late firm of Moore Bros.,)
Is now the sole proprietor of the old established
NO. 24 NORTH AVENUE,
Where he will continue to supply pair me with the finest grade of
Fresh and Salt Meats,
Fish of all kinds, Oysters, Clams, Game in season, at the lowest Market Prices.
Anything not usually kept in stock, furnished one of order.

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For Weddings, Parties, Etc.,
TO HIRE CHARGES REASONABLE.
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LEWIS B. CODDINGTON,
[Successor to T. J. Corey.]
Furniture and Freight Express!
OFFICE—56 W. FRONT ST.
All Orders Left at Office Promptly Attended to. Furniture Packed and Shipped to Any Part of the Country. P. O. Box 1021.

TOBACCO, SEGARS, &c.

H. EGGERDING,
No. 17 Park Avenue,
PLAINFIELD, N. J
Manufacturer of the Celebrated
C. O. D. CIGAR,
The best 5 cent cigar in the State, and made with the purest Sumatra and Havana Filler.
CLARA HAVANA AMA IS A SPECIALTY
Also representative for the Choicest Brands of Foreign and Domestic Cigars, Cigarettes and Tobaccos always on hand.
Smokers Articles in Great Variety.
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Hardware.
A. H. GRIFFIN,
12 East Front Street.
TELEPHONE CALL, 6. 11-11-tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

WHATEVER form of printed matter you require we can be of service to you; whether it be

Letter Headings,
Circulars,
Programme Menus,
Addresses,
Memorials,
By-Laws of Societies,
Prospectuses and Reports of
Financial Associations, or
any other matter for Public or Private Circulation,
Everything

WEEKLY CONSTITUTIONALIST

DAILY PRESS

PLAINFIELD N. J.

A TRIAL.

Cupid on Judge—Touch no bar.
Cupid—The charge, I understand, is this—Miss Olof has a beautiful face, a fine figure, but I am indicted with youth.
Judge—Yes.
Cupid—I grow—that is the truth.
Cupid—And there! He leers and tell me all. You are also indicted with the habit of sighing, and standing in the doorway.
I heard a sigh—no more than that.
I had no time for second thoughts, so forthwith in my court I sentenced.
The sentence was short—I ordered
To be the damned who received
Of every Olof one kiss for her brow—
The recollection pains me now!
Sentence was carried out by me
By some hints of a certain Cupid.
I missed the object of her caress—
A maid of temptations.
Cupid—Hard fate!
Go one-why do you hesitate?
Young—And one I found time to caress—
That time was a naked bosom.
But have you seen her? Olof exists!
Cupid—Why—and the palatial
She adored too much!
Young—Then you mean not
That you are so wrongly gilt.
You must retract it.
Cupid—Never!
Young—Never!
Cupid—Return it to her by her kisses.
—Pierre Scott Hines, in Life.

EDUCATIONAL.

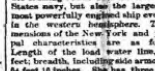
Miss SCRIBNER
AND
Miss NEWTON'S
SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
AND KINDERGARTEN,
17 LaGrande Avenue,
CORNER OF WASHINGTON STREET,
Will reopen THUR SEPT 17, 1891.
The regular course will include Modeling, Drawing and Cooking. 9 13 tf

DODWORTH'S
CLASSES FOR
Dancing & Deportment
SEMINARY HALL, PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Commencing Friday, Oct. 30, 1891,
From 2½ to 5½ p. m.
Apply to E. E. Kenyon for circulars and information, or to
THOS. J. DODWORTH.
Residence, 1190 Fulton avenue, N. Y. City.
10 8 tf

A MAMMOTH CRUISER.

Dimensions and Principal Characteristics of the New Battleship.

The cruiser New York, recently launched, is not only the most formidable cruising vessel ever in the United States navy, but also the largest and most powerfully engined ship ever built in the western hemisphere. The dimensions of the New York and principal characteristics are as follows: Length of the load water line, 380½ feet; breadth, including side armor belt, 64 feet 10 inches. She has three decks besides the protective deck. Her propelling machinery consists of four vertical, triple-expansion, direct-acting engines, triple-expansion engines of the latest type. Her steam is generated by eight cylindrical, double-ended boilers of 20 feet 3 inches in length, besides a smaller single-ended boiler for two boilers. The total grate surface is


THE CRUISER NEW YORK.

about 1,009 square feet, and the total heating surface about 35,000. At full power, with 320 to 332 revolutions, her engines are expected to develop 4,500 indicated horse power each, or a collective total of 18,000 horse power, which is calculated to give her a sustained trial speed of twenty knots. The vital parts of the machinery are protected by an armored deck, springing from the sides about five feet below the water line, and sweeping up to a point one foot above it and extending the whole length of the ship. The battery will consist of four 8-inch breech-loading rifles, twelve 4-inch rapid-fire guns, a secondary battery of sixteen small rapid-fire guns, firearms and four deck torpedo tubes. Her full war complement will be thirty-seven officers and 296 petty officers, firemen, seamen and marines. The keel was laid in September, 1890, under a contract requirement to complete the ship by January 1, 1892. The cost of the vessel is in the neighborhood of $2,000,000. She has a coal carrying capacity of 1,600 tons and will be able to steam 13,000 miles without recoaling.

The Word "Catholic."

The word "catholic" was first used in the Apostle's Creed when it says: "And one holy, catholic, apostolic church." Its next use was by Ignatius, who is said to have been an apostle of St. John. He succeeded Erodius as bishop of Antioch and suffered martyrdom in the year 107 A. D. He used the word in this sentence: "Wherever Jesus Christ is, there is the catholic church." St. Augustine, A. D., 400 says: "The very name of catholic holds me in the church." The word is from *kata*, in or through, and *holos*, the whole.

Eight-Story Words.

The following are examples of eight-syllable words in the English language: Antitrinitarianism, anticonstitutionalism, anticonstitutionalist, anhydrobenzoline, ultromontanistically, incomprehensibility, individualization, syncategorematical, unconstitutionality, unintelligibility, valetudinarianism and virtuelsimilarity.

Great Railroad Train.

The longest and heaviest train ever carried over any road in this country consisted of sixty-four loaded coal cars on the Lehigh Valley railway.

His Expectations.

Her Father—So, young man, you want to marry my daughter!
Young Man—Yes sir.
Her Father—Well, what are your expectations?
Young Man—That you will not give your consent, and that we shall have to get married without it.—Puck.

Wanted a Gentle One.

"Do you warrant this bicycle to be gentle?"
"I don't understand you, sir."
"I want to know whom its habits. The last bicycle I had not only threw me, but whirled about in disgust on the ground and jumped all over me."—Harper's Bazar.

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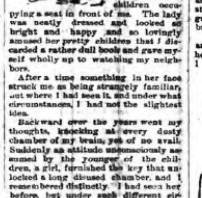
FOR MALARIA,
GENERAL DEBILITY
AND
ALL STOMACH TROUBLES
COLES'
PERUVIAN BARK
AND
WILD CHERRY BITTERS
ARE THE BEST.
A Vegetable Substitute for Quinine.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
Price, 50 cents and $1.00 per Bottle.
PREPARED ONLY BY THE
D. F. COLES DRUG AND MFG. CO.
NEWARK, N. J.



RECENTLY while traveling by a tiresome train my attention was directed to a young lady and two children occupying a seat in front of me. The lady was neatly dressed and looked intelligent and happy and so lovingly amused her pretty children that I decided a mother's love could and pure could not wholly up to watching my neighbors.

After a time something in her face struck me as being strangely familiar, but where I had seen it, and under what circumstances, I had not the slightest idea.

Backward over the years went my thoughts, knocking at every dusty chamber of my brain, yet of no avail. Suddenly an old-time acquaintance seemed by the youngest of the children, a girl, furnished the key that unlocked a long closed door, and memory responded distinctly. I had seen her before, but under such different circumstances, yet so like, it was a wonder that I ever recalled the greatly changed face.

A fair face with streaming eyes was vividly impressed on my mind. Upward was nearly a tragedy, and to think that this happy, smiling face was the same, seemed incredible, yet so it was.

Although my interest in her, twenty years ago, was very great, I could not help but notice the sad look and tearful eyes of the little woman. Silently I watched her and thought that nothing could be done to help her sad and heavy woman. When the brakeman called out "Chicago!" I followed the bellers of 20 feet 3 inches in length, besides a smaller single-ended boiler for two boilers. The total grate surface is

THE CRUISER NEW YORK.

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And the kind-hearted judge gave him twenty years.—Detroit Free Press.

only we were not sick.

"One night my lover came to me and said: 'Ellen, if we were lost at sea, would you be faithful to me?'

"I saw that he was downcast and heavy hearted and had something on his mind.

"I said: 'Why, Olof, what do you mean?'

"'I mean,' he said, and tears filled his eyes, 'that—I am going to America.'

"'Uh, Olof,' I cried, and wept bitter tears.

"Then he told me of his plans and how, when he became rich, he would send for me. We both promised to be so true to each other, and we became almost happy in thinking of the good times in store for us in far away America.

"I bore up bravely, for I knew how hard it would be for poor Olof away off so far from friends and working so hard for me.

"His letters came as regularly as working men's letters usually come. After awhile his writing seemed uncertain, as though his hand was weak, and I could hardly read his letters. Then I knew that he was sick but would not tell me.

"I felt that I must go to my lover. The case is wide, but a trustful heart can span it and fly like a freed sparrow to its mate. I sold some of my clothes and borrowed some money from my brother. Then, when I was all ready, I told my parents. They were angry and sorely perplexed, but I was bound to go and they could not keep me.

"On the morning of my departure my brother brought me a letter written in a strange hand. It told me that Olof was dead and in the letter was a lock of hair I had given him before he left. A friend of Olof's had written the letter. It said that my lover's dying request had been to send the hair to me, and tell me that he loved me to the last.

"Grief is hard to bear, but I bore mine as bravely as I could, and in a month I started to America to go to my lover's grave, and then go on to live with a brother in Utah.

"In your country directions are easy, and I arrived safely in the town where he died. On the evening of my arrival I bought a bouquet of flowers and

"HE WAS MAKING LOVE TO ANOTHER."

started to the cemetery to find his grave. Near a house I stopped to rest. I saw a man approaching and heard him whistling an old Swedish air I knew so well. My blood tingled and my heart leaped for joy. It was a dear home that Olof was fond of, and here he was laid in the churchyard. The man came up. It was Olof himself. I passed the window. It was Olof himself. He was making love to another girl. I felt my senses reeling as I saw him looking into her eyes as he used to look at me.

"Then he had the dead come to life again and I had been deceived. I ran away and came here. How, I do not know. A terrible something pursued me. It seemed the phantom of him I had loved so truly. I could not forget, but in desperation, I tried to drown myself to get away from my thoughts. As I have lain here, I have forgotten. I am sure he has recovered from his long illness, weak but painless. That is why I am glad that I tried to drown myself, for the cold water of the river has washed away the memory of him I loved, and henceforth I do not think of Olof as he is, but as he was when first I saw him. Now you know all there is to tell. I am now going to my brother, who will be very glad to welcome me.'—Ellen Hegman."

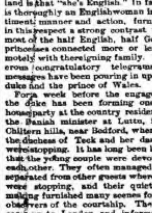
PRINCESS VICTORIA.

The Duke of Clarence to Marry a Princess of the House of Teck.

The announcement of the betrothal of the Duke of Clarence to his third cousin, Princess Victoria of Teck, has caused an immense amount of pleasurable excitement in England. The princess is very popular, and it is significant that one of the most frequently heard expressions of praise of the lady who is probably to be the future queen of England is that "she's English." In fact she is thoroughly an Englishwoman in sentiment, manner and action, furnishing in this respect a strong contrast to the most of the half English, half German princesses connected more or less remotely with the royal family. Even from congratulatory telegrams and messages have been pouring in upon the Duke and the prince of Wales.

Force week before the engagement the duke has been forming one of a party at the country residence of the Danish minister at Lutto, in the Chiltern hills, near Bedford, where also the duchess of Teck and her daughter were stopping. It has long been known that the young couple were devoted to each other. They often managed to get separated from other guests where they were stopping, and their quiet love-making furnished a strong contrast to the observers of the courtship. The duke came up to London and informed his brother of his desire to marry Victoria.

The prince had no objection to offer, and bade his son go at once to Windsor and seek the queen's consent. This mission occupied so short a time—the duke entering only in his own—that there is no doubt the queen's ap-


PRINCESS MAY VICTORIA OF TECK.

proval of the match was cheerfully given. The date of the wedding is not yet fixed, but will probably not be for Lent. It is expected that the ceremony will be performed at St. George's, Windsor, and that the bride will receive after marriage in an elegant suite recently prepared for the duke in St. James' palace, London.

Foreign Items.

Miss Ellen Terry-Stout—What were you most impressed with during your travels abroad?
Miss Bacon Street—With the fact that so few of the people I had met had ever been in Boston.—Puck.

TO every Apache cas get his fill of blood before sun-up and his fill of mescal

before noon. Yet Coyote-That-Bites had managed to achieve both these delightful ends, and of all the happy savages on the Colorado desert he was the most riotously, tumultuously happy. With what keen delight he had drawn his sharp blade across the throats of Jose Sanchez and his wife after he had stolen into their wagon in the gray dawn, and what thrills of joy shot through his breast when he silenced the yells of their two little children with the butt end of their father's own rifle. And then, when he had taken what gold and silver Jose Sanchez had, what mescal was in his demijohns and had strapped Jose's father's bleeding carcass belt, about his sun-brown waist, with what fierce pleasure he stole away from the scene of his bloody work, with the Mexican's rifle on his shoulder, had he ambered the glorious day across, stopping from the demijohn the stupefying juice of the agave from time to time until he felt that he was growing drowsy.

Then he had dragged his uncertain way along until he had come to the railroad track. He stared stupidly at the bright steel rails, and looked up at the humming wires in awed reverence of way. He would like to lie there beside the rocks, he thought, until some one should come along the track, and then try a shot at him with his newly-acquired weapon. The demijohn was growing light, and the rifle was growing heavy. Well, it was getting toward noon, and the sun was warm, even for an Apache, and he would lie down in the shade of the rocks over there and rest.

It was quiet there and restful—so sound save the music of the wires. Stay there were other sounds, but they came some time after Coyote-That-Bites had thrown himself upon the sand and gone off to the land of Nod. They came faintly at first, and mingled with the murmurings of the wires. Slowly they waxed volumes of children.

Had the red beast been awake he might have imagined that they were the haunting voices of the wee Mexican children whose blood he had so ruthlessly shed that morning. But he heard them not. They were very far from being ghostly voices, nay were, indeed, those that now piped forth so merrily as Dubs and Gay trudged down the line. They were walking in the scrub-pine along the road-bed—not on the track, for that was forbidden.

There were other things that were forbidden, too, and one of them was straying so far away from the station that Dubs was "taking good care of" his father's property, and in the pride of his full years, he was "going to the care of half a dozen such as Gay.

To give Dubs all due credit he did not know he was half a mile from home, and he really was going to turn back pretty soon. But the children had found many interesting and wonderful things to claim their attention. First there had been a chase after a young owl that could not fly, and that made its way along in the most haphazard manner imaginable. Then a horned toad had been captured, and Dubs had dragged the disgusted prisoner along by a string until he had tired of the sport and had let him go again. Then, always keeping close to the railroad, they had entered a great field of cacti, where Dubs had tried very hard to pick "coonies" without getting the inside, needle-like spines in his fingers. He was fairly successful, but he would not let the fruit of the cactus go into his sister's chubby hands until it had been stripped of its dangers by his ready jack-knife.

Then they had torn matches to build a fire with," sighed Dubs. "I'd burn off your pickles, jus' like vs Injuns does."

"O-o!" came suddenly from under Gay's sunbonnet, "I'm a squaw."

"Why, it's a jug!" and Dubs left the "coonies" and started towards the pile of rocks over which the vine grew. "Maybe it's whisky jejum," like the Yaquis who shouted and picked up the railroad and so his mind became wholly at ease.

The Coyote's cartridge belt, which had been so loosely strapped, had fallen off and lay by his side. There were a hundred very interesting things to claim attention in it, and the children soon had these scattered all about in the sand. Gay found a cartridge in the scramble for her share of the innocent toys. Gay let one of them drop on the Coyote's leg. Perhaps the mescal's influence was on the wane, for a big brown tear was thrust quickly up from the sand, and a big hand was clutched the ugly knife at the Coyote's feet. Into the head it fell, and the noble red man snored on.

Dubs tried on the cartridge belt and became an Indian. But the ungainable knife, and, he considered to borrow that from the sleeper, whose fingers had lost their grip on the luckhorn handle.

"It's bigger'n mommie's butcher knife, ain't it, Gay?" the urchin next asked, as he grasped the handle of the devilish-looking blade. "Now you stand over there and I'll get the old wuck. Yes you tum along, an' I'll jump out and kill you."

Gay demurred.

"O, it's on'y make b'lieve. Yese kind of Injuns don' kill nobody," and he stuck a contemptuous finger towards the innocent Coyote. "It's on'y Paches at kills, an' veg's none y'ound here, 'cept mescal, an' I'm a Pache, so you better look out."

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When he had thus turned over, we brought into view the title, which, in the excitement, he dirty blanket. Dubs eyed the weapon with considerable eyes. He could see with one glance that there was in all over, starting to run up his back and hoping to get home with it, but this last proved a hasty resolution. Just what it was

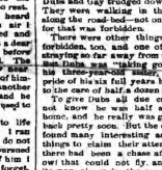
that kept his fingers off the sammer and trigger, and prevented a sound that would surely have brought the Coyote to his feet with a yell, I am sure I cannot tell, but Dubs played with that fascinating weapon for nearly an hour, while Gay, penned sand over the cartridges, taking nearly all of them from sight.

By this time the sun's rays were on the long slant and the children were very hungry. By this time, too, the Apache was growing restless, for the mescal had nearly lost its grip upon him. A brain thundering up, on much less "swift" brushing against his black foot, a spider dropping on his leg, or even a big fly buzzing at his ear, any of these would have set his demont force into play again.

But the children could not wait for such demonstrations as these, though why it did not occur to Dubs that the Coyote's ear needed tickling with a grease-wood twig, the Lord only knows. The wind was up and the wires were murmuring louder than ever. The wee ones had spotted in the black shadows long enough—had played with the fangs of the deadly serpent until they were tired and their stomachs were empty. So they set off on a trot for home.

Just as they turned the bend and came in sight of the low roof of the station, a "dust-devil" swept by the rocks where lay the Coyote-That-Bites. He jumped to his feet, grasped his empty shoulder, gave a mad whoop and started about the Apache rage. There was his knife, half covered by the sand, and there was his rifle, far from his sides. There was the cartridge belt, empty, and all about him in the sand were countless little footprints.

A bewildered look stole over his face, but it passed away when his eye rested on the empty demijohn. The expression that replaced it was one of demoniacal ferocity, and the lust of slaughter lay heavily upon him. But the cartridges—where were they? He


MUCH TO BE THANKFUL FOR.

saw Gay's mound of sand, and kicking it, gave a grunt of delight to see the cartridges lying about. They were scattered right and left by his foot.

He picked them all up, grunting over each one. Filling the belt and grasping his rifle he started off in the direction in which the small footprints led. Like a bloodhound on the dead game's track. His eyes scanned the plain for every turn and his breath was hot and strong. But when he turned into the curve and saw the station he knew that he was too-late—and he gave a grunt of disgust as he took off like the wind over a side trail that led towards the mountains.

In the house behind the station the mother crossed the tired little Gay, lying heavily and limp in her arms, and looked out over the desert, saw the sun touching the edge of a mile from home, and he really was going to turn back pretty soon. But the children had found many interesting and wonderful things to claim their attention. First there had been a chase after a young owl that could not fly, and that made its way along in the most haphazard manner imaginable. Then a horned toad had been captured, and Dubs had dragged the disgusted prisoner along by a string until he had tired of the sport and had let him go again. Then, always keeping close to the railroad, they had entered a great field of cacti, where Dubs had tried very hard to pick "coonies" without getting the inside, needle-like spines in his fingers. He was fairly successful, but he would not let the fruit of the cactus go into his sister's chubby hands until it had been stripped of its dangers by his ready jack-knife.

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Rates of Advertising

Space	1 WEEK	1 MONTH	3 MONTHS	6 MONTHS	1 YEAR
1 in.	$ .75	$ 2.00	$ 5.00	$ 8.00	$ 12.00
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4 in.	2.25	5.00	14.00	20.00	36.00
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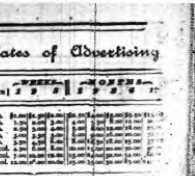
½ col.	5.00	14.00	36.00	55.00	90.00
1 col.	9.00	25.00	65.00	100.00	160.00

All Electro's must be solid metal.
"Units of Everything" column, 15 cts. per line.
Double rate, 30 per ct. advance of above rates.

IN MARCHING UNIFORM.

German Soldiers Compelled to Take a Dive Equipped for War.

While the swimming service is obligatory on the pioneers, and lately also on the cavalry, it is optional with the members of the other departments of the army, and the fact that the annual subscription list is always more than full, says the Berlin Illustrirte Zeitung, is a pleasant indication of the love of sports among our "blue boys." Manly as en-


SWIMMING IN FULL UNIFORM.

thusiastic admirer of Neptune must, to his great sorrow, be turned away on account of the great number of applicants.

The instruction is given, under the direction of lieutenants, by under officers. It begins with the regular practice of the swimming strokes, the pupil being carried meanwhile by the so-called "fishing rod." When he has learned the movements well enough to be able to propel himself above the water, he begins to swim on a loose line. At this stage it is often found that he who can keep afloat for some time is considered a lucky one quality that is indispensable for a good swimmer, and one much that Olympic men without which the most carefully acquired knowledge of the strokes is useless. When the pupil is able to keep himself on the surface safely and quietly, he must go into the water without the helping line, but a rod is placed a certain distance above his head for use in case of need. After he has spent such time in the test of swimming alone for fifteen minutes, then for half an hour, accompanied by a boat, and lastly crosses the "kriegsfahrt" (death trip), which lasts an hour.

The swimming exhibitions held at the end of the summer before the commanders-in-chief of the battalions or regiments are pleasant festivals. At Berlin the Berliner or Potsdam are often attended by any princes of the reigning house who happen to be in the neighborhood. Classes of men clad only in their swimming tights exhibit their proficiency in swimming, jumping and diving, and this water exercise is regularly formed lines, squads and sections is a pleasant sight. Last year the closed jumping feature of the programme, the exhibition of the finest swimmers in full marching uniform and knapsack, loaded guns in their hands. They jump

The Constitutionalist.
W. L. FORCE, A. L. FORCE
Editor and Proprietor. Associate Editor.

THE PRESIDENCY.

The personal of the Democratic party is rich in suitable material for the Presidency of the United States.

A score of names might be mentioned, citizens of practical ability and eminent repute, either of whom, if seated in the chair of Washington would do honor to the position and promote the welfare of country.

But, with all due respect to others, there is one of popular renown, an official of proven worth, thoroughly versed in the science of free government, and who possesses the priceless qualification of discharging every duty with promptitude and intelligence, and making in fact public trust a sacred obligation.

He is a safe and competent man to fill the office of Chief Magistrate, not the tool of clans or mercenary clique, but the honest and fearless champion of the rights and liberties of the people.

Democrats, Fellow-Democrats,

GROVER CLEVELAND.

ATTENTION! DEMOCRATS!

The year just opened will bring before the people momentous political duties.

Besides the election of a President and Congress, so far as the County of Union is concerned, important local officials are to be chosen.

It therefore behooves Democrats to consolidate for effective service, and with united strength and zeal to make triumphant in City, County, Township, State and Union the principles declared and safety proven principles and measures of the party of Jefferson, Jackson and Cleveland.

Daily Democrats!

Organize for victory!

Battle uncompromisingly for Freedom, Equity and Economy, the essentials of Democracy.

For city clerk Mr. Marsh nominated F. W. Runyon. Mr. Force nominated Aaron W. Hand, and made a neat speech in support of his candidate, whom he said would if elected fill the office honorably and capably. He laid stress on the fact that Mr. Rand was a Fourth ward business man. Mr. Gallup nominated J. B. Coward, last year's clerk. Messrs. Bee and Frase seconded the nominations. The vote was announced as follows: F. W. Runyon, 6; A. W. Rand, 1; J. B. Coward, 1. Mr. Runyon was present when the vote was announced.

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Mr. Marsh then gave notice that at the next meeting of the council he would present the rules for adoption as by-laws, so as to avoid any technical difficulties during the year.

For janitor of the council chamber Mr. Johnston nominated William Y. Ruddy. Mr. Frase nominated Charles A. Schofield. Messrs. Weber and Bird were appointed tellers. *There were 7 votes for* Mr. Ruddy, and 2 for Mr. Schofield.

OFFICIAL PAPERS AND STANDING COMMITTEES.

On motion of Mr. Bee, THE PRESS, the *Times* and the *News* were made the official city papers for the year. Mr. Gallup alone voted no.

President Ginna announced his standing committees as follows:

Claims—Bee, Johnston, Ackerson.

Auditing—Gallup, Weber, Frase.

Fire and Building—Erickson, Bird, Marsh.

Finance—Ackerman, Marsh, Gallup.

Laws and Ordinances—Bee, Johnston, Ackerson.

Licenses—Weber, Case, Erickson.

Police and Lights—Marsh, Erickson, Weber.

Sidewalks and Crossings—Frase, Gallup, Bee.

Streets—Johnston, Ackerson, Case.

Water and Sewerage—Case, Bee, Bird.

Cards containing the list of committees and copies of the roll call were ordered published for use of clerks.

Petitions were received for fire-alarm boxes—one at the corner of Eighth street and Park avenue, and one at the corner of Madison avenue and Twenty-third street in front of the electric light works. They were referred to the committee on fire and buildings.

TO REMEDY BAD DRAINAGE.

An urgent petition was received from residents of Liberty street in the neighborhood of the Central railroad, asking for immediate attention to the defective drainage of that street. The petitioners complained that the lack of drainage was detrimental to health, and that business prosperity was hindered and interfered with by the inundations caused by every rain, which filled the cellars and flooded the roadway and sidewalks. Mr. Bird made a speech indorsing the appeal of the people He held that the matter ought to be one of the first things to receive attention at the hands of the council. The evil was impassable—he said—after a rainstorm, and the evil ought to be remedied as soon as possible. The petition was referred to the committee on streets.

WANT LIGHTS TO DISPERSE NIGHTWATCHES.

H. M. DuFlon and others petitioned for electric street lights on Eastwood road near Park avenue and to Woodland avenue. They represented that the lights were imp-ratively needed for the protection of life and limb, and that pedestrians were in danger of being run down and shot at because the thoroughfare was so dark and lonely—all this in the city limits. The petition was referred to the committee on police and lights.

ADOPTING THE MAYOR'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

The annual message of Mayor Gilbert, which is published in full in other columns, was read, and, on motion of Mr. Marsh the part referring to the securing of fire-hydrants was referred to the committee on fire and buildings, the report at the next meeting.

ON, FOR A STREET RAILWAY!

The part referring to street work and street railroad was referred to the committee on streets. Mr. Marsh said that the people wanted a street railroad and wanted it quickly. There had been a franchise granted,—he said—but that was limited to one year. It was time for the courts It would be a long time before anything definite was reached. He thought that some arrangement might be made to settle the pending litigation—either by a change of route, or by abandoning the trolley system for a horse-car system, or some line. But some kind of a street railway was urgently needed, to develop and improve property. He moved that the committee on streets be instructed to confer with the city attorney and counsel for the parties in litigation and see if some arrangement could be made right speedily for the reorganization of the road. The committee to report at the earliest possible moment. All voted aye.

TO CORRECT ALMS-HOUSE EVILS.

That part of the message referred to the almshouse, also, that part concerning police to the police committee, and that part referring to sewers to the committee on drainage and sewerage.

On motion of Mr. Ackerman—whose desire was to effect the resolution of last year by which the street committee was given full power to act during recess appointments—it was unanimously resolved that all work done on the streets should be under the control and direction of the council, acting through the committee.

TO CLOSE BAR ROOMS AT 11.

Mr. Ackerman introduced an ordinance to close bar rooms at 11 p. m. instead of 12 midnight. It was passed on first and second readings, and ordered engrossed and advertised preparatory to third reading and final passage. Mr. Frazee alone voted no.

By resolution of Mr. Ackerman the work of sprinkling the macadamizing of Madison avenue was ordered to proceed.

For the use of the street committee during *Jac* nary $600 was appropriated.

AT LAST THE PRACE STREET FRONEY.

Mr. Bee introduced the long-deferred ordinance to widen Trace street. He said that a legal technicality had prevented its passage before. It was adopted on first and second readings and ordered engrossed and advertised preparatory to third reading and final passage. The clerk was instructed to advertise that all persons interested in the Peace street improvement would be heard at the regular February meeting.

On motion of Mr Bee the legal services of ex-Chancellor Theodore Runyon were requested and the clerk was instructed to notify him to that effect.

TO REPEAL THE LOW ORDINANCE.

Mr Bee moved that the corporation counsel be instructed to prepare ordinances to repeal the sewer and water-works ordinances granting franchises to J. M. Low and others. The motion was carried. The *only opposition* was from Mr. Gallup.

Mr. Bee moved that the corporation counsel be instructed not to inter; ose any defence to the two northern suits in the supreme court against the city, concerning water and sewerage. Mr. Marsh said that the two contracts were outrageous, and that they ought to be sustained by the courts; but at present he was hardly prepared to vote for Mr. Bee's motion, which he moved be tabled for one week. The motion to table was unanimously carried.

A note for $3,000 falling due next week was ordered extended for 30 days.

At 9:30 the council adjourned for one week.

BAD WRECK ON THE JERSEY CENTRAL.

FIFTY CARS SMASHED INTO KINDLING WOOD—AN ENGINEER TERRIBLY SCALDED, AND A FIREMAN SERIOUSLY HURT—FAITHFUL PORTRICKER IS A MORE FREIGHT LOCOMOTIVE.

[From a PRESS reporter on the spot.]

CRANFORD, N. J., Jan. 5.—An accident of extraordinary dimensions occurred on the Central Railroad of New Jersey near here this morning. Through the alleged careless-ness of the engineer of the big freight engine No. 613, fifty coal cars were totally demolished, an engine was rendered worthless, and two men were hurt, one of whom may die.

The accident occurred before daylight when a heavily loaded train of coal cars drawn by Engine No. 619 passed the Westfield station. Thence to below Cranford there is a sharp down grade, and with a full head of steam on the long train rushed eastward. Just before Cranford station was reached, the red caboose of a freight train was discovered in the darkness ahead. The engineer *of 619 quickly reversed his engine and* opened wide his throttle valve. The brakes were applied, and the velocity that the train had attained, made a quick stoppage impossible, and long before the rear cars felt the slackening of speed, the engine plunged into the rear of the train ahead, and before its onward course was stopped it had cut its way almost clear through to the first car of the train. Further progress was stopped the powerful piece of machinery careened to one side and leaped over two tracks to the fast express line.

The engineer was a brave man, even by investigation should prove him to be one. His post as the engine beneath him plunged onward through flying splinters of wood and iron. When its engine finally came to a standstill it was completely dismantled. The cab was torn away, nothing remaining but a small platform where the engineer and fireman stood. The steam pipes were communicated with splinters of wood, and soon the wreck surrounding the engine was consumed. Every piece of wood in the engine was burned to a crisp.

Escaping steam drove the engineer and fireman from their posts, but the latter was terribly scalded, and the engineer's name is unknown. He is a German, and lives at Philadelphia. He was taken to Elizabeth, where it was found necessary to amputate the fingers of one hand. He is terribly scalded and may die. The fireman's hurts are less serious, but one of his legs was badly crushed.

Of all those cars probably fifty coal cars lying totally demolished along the tracks. Where No. 619 crashed into the caboose there lie over forty cars mixed up in a heterogeneous mass, while for a long distance away are a dozen or so more that reared up and were crushed like eggshells by the shock of sudden stopping.

For three or eight hours after the wreck over the line was suspended, but at noon to-day three wrecking crews had cleared away much of the debris, and trains were running on the track. The other two were still blocked at 3 p. m.

Railroad men are very reticent, and decline to say whether there is any one employe but one was indicted, to say that there were lights displayed on the rear of the forward train, and that they presently had been extinguished by the train-hands to prevent being run into. Another railroad man said: "It served that engi ner righ"—but when asked to explain he gave no explanation, and said nothing. It is supposed that the sharp grade and a full head of steam led the engineer to run at an excessive speed —one that allo-ed him to over-reach the forward train inadvertently.

A Bright Rabbit.

The New York *Evening Post* gives us the following interesting development in the natural history line:

"A rabbit was recently caught in a coal mine near Frostburg, Md., two miles from its mouth."

Sale of Lovers' Leap.

Gen. D. Edwards has sold for the Rev. Edmund Embury the plot of ground known as the Lovers' Dell, at the corner of Rockview avenue and Grove street, North Plainfield. The purchaser was Frederick C. Jennings, and the terms were private.

Interior Goods.

The only safe way for purchasers is to insist on having the genuine article, and not be persuaded to take a substitute. By having pictures said to be "just as good," you are imposed upon thus. There are only trifling profits on goods that are made cheap, with which to induce purchasers to take them from competitors with gold. One trial of Hood's Sarsaparilla will convince you of the merits of this great blood purifier. Be sure to get Hood's Sarsaparilla. C. G. A. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

"My investigation of ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTER has led to the most valuable and essential results. It is the only one of the various plasters used by me that I can depend upon in every case."—Dr. Jos. Ransohoff, Cincinnati, O.

Ask for ALLCOCK'S, and don't be imposed upon by cheap and worthless imitations.

A LIVELY COUNCIL, THIS.

IT STARTS IN WITH A FLOURISH TO UNDO "BIG SIX" LEGISLATION.

After electing S. J. Ginna President and F. W. Runyon City Clerk, it Proceeds to Restore the Hour of Closing Saloons from 12 to 11 p. m., to Repeal the Low Water-works and Sewerage Franchise, to Open Peace Street, and to Reinstate Street Railway and Other Improvement Matters.

The council met last night in regular session, called the council of 1892 to order, at 8:06 Monday night. As had been predicted in these columns, Stephen S. Ginna was elected president, and Frank Willets Runyon was made city clerk. The councilmen occupied seats and arranged their desks as follows:

	Ginna	
Bird	Erickson	Frazee
Ackerman		Gallup
Johnston	Weber	
Marsh		Bird

When the meeting had been called to order, the first business transacted was the selection of a president. Mr. Marsh nominated Mr. Ginna. Mr. Frazee nominated Mr. Gallup. Messrs. Bee and Case were appointed tellers. Mr. Ginna received seven votes, and Mr. Gallup 1. Two ballots were blank.

PRESIDENT GINNA INSISTS ON PROMPTNESS.

Messrs. Marsh and Gallup were appointed to escort the new president to the chair. Mr. Gallup made a very short speech indeed, and Mr. Marsh "introduced" Mr. Ginna, who made a brief speech thanking his fellow-councilmen for the confidence they had reposed in him. He pledged himself to preside to the best of his ability, and trusted to their generosity to overlook and help him rectify any mistakes he might make. He said that the councilmanic pathway would probably be not so smooth as might be hoped for, but he was sure that all public questions would be disposed of in a manner entirely satisfactory to the city. He requested that the councilmen convene at each meeting on time and dispose of all business with as much promptness as possible.

For city clerk Mr. Marsh nominated F. W. Runyon. Mr. Frase nominated Aaron W. Hand, and made a neat speech in support of his candidate, whom he said would if elected fill the office honorably and capably. He laid stress on the fact that Mr. Rand was a Fourth ward business man. Mr. Gallup nominated J. B. Coward, last year's clerk. Messrs. Bee and Frase seconded the nominations. The vote was announced as follows: F. W. Runyon, 6; A. W. Rand, 1; J. B. Coward, 1. Mr. Runyon was present when the vote was announced.

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Claims—Bee, Johnston, Ackerson.

Auditing—Gallup, Weber, Frazee.

Fire and Building—Erickson, Bird, Marsh.

Finance—Ackerman, Marsh, Gallup.

Laws and Ordinances—Bee, Johnston, Ackerson.

Licenses—Weber, Case, Erickson.

Police and Lights—Marsh, Erickson, Weber.

Sidewalks and Crossings—Frase, Gallup, Bee.

Streets—Johnston, Ackerson, Case.

Water and Sewerage—Case, Bee, Bird.

Cards containing the list of committees and copies of the roll call were ordered published for use of clerks.

Petitions were received for fire-alarm boxes—one at the corner of Eighth street and Park avenue, and one at the corner of Madison avenue and Twenty-third street in front of the electric light works. They were referred to the committee on fire and buildings.

TO REMEDY BAD DRAINAGE.

An urgent petition was received from residents of Liberty street in the neighborhood of the Central railroad, asking for immediate attention to the defective drainage of that street. The petitioners complained that the lack of drainage was detrimental to health, and that business prosperity was hindered and interfered with by the inundations caused by every rain, which filled the cellars and flooded the roadway and sidewalks. Mr. Bird made a speech indorsing the appeal of the people He held that the matter ought to be one of the first things to receive attention at the hands of the council. The evil was impassable—he said—after a rainstorm, and the evil ought to be remedied as soon as possible. The petition was referred to the proper committee. Neither party could afford to force the Free Colinage issue into next year's contest. The time has not come for a discussion on the question of the coinage question. Let's do it ok by themselves, the persons who have *mainly* a speculative interest in silver will neither make nor mar the political fortunes of either party; but they are a load which no candidate and no party can afford to carry. A more desperate political maneuver than the attempt to defeat Cleveland by dishonoring Democratic principles could not be imagined. Its success would be suicidal.—Philadelphia Record.

City Attorney Garret Berry of Rahway, died suddenly in Newark, Friday evening last, while returning from Miner's theatre.

New Jersey contains six of the seventy largest cities in the United States. They are Newark, Jersey City, Paterson, Camden, Trenton and Hoboken.

New Jersey is mentioned as one of the 11 States in which the postal service is *self-sustaining*. It should also be stated (for the information of the party that claims to possess "all the intelligence") that New Jersey is a staunch Democratic State.

The State Board of Agriculture has taken a good step in calling a general convention to be held at Trenton on January 23, to consider the question of *improved roads for New Jersey*. The convention will bring together all who are practically interested in good roads, and who have any ideas or information to impart. It will give an impetus to a movement which has been gathering strength in the rural sections of the State, and have a good effect on the Legislature.

A VERY STRONG DOCUMENT.

IN HIS ANNUAL MESSAGE TO THE COUNCIL MAYOR GILBERT HITS OUT FROM THE SHOULDER.

He Alludes Effectively Among Other Points, Recommends the Establishment of an Adequate Fire System, the Opening of the Fire Department, the Introduction of a Healthful System of Sewers, the Construction of a Street Railway, Reform in the Matter of Cattle Along Streets and Destroying Shade Trees, the Enlargement of the Police Force So as to Give the Reserves Such Full Protection, the Abolishment of Peanut Rats, the Extermination of Sloppy Liquor Selling, the Forfeiture of Unused Licenses, and the Collection of Delinquent Taxes.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., January 4, 1892.

To the Honorable Common Council of the City of Plainfield.

GENTLEMEN:—Another year has passed, and the administration of the affairs of the city of New Jersey has come to the end of another term, *he considered unwise to me to direct your* attention to certain matters, the importance of which to the future of the city, as well as its present welfare, should be considered, and to make such recommendations as to the improvement of the same as your wisdom may suggest.

My own judgment is that the dignity of the office, as well as justice to the citizens whose choice they are, requires that an example should be made of all such offenders. In this connection I would suggest the repeal of Section 7 of the ordinance by which the hour for beginning the sessions of the council is fixed at 8 o'clock. There was no valid reason for the passage of this ordinance, and its repeal will relieve the members of the council of the anxiety and fatigue of the latter hours of the night, and lighten the labors of the police after 12 o'clock at night.

I would also suggest that the corporation counsel be instructed to prepare an ordinance to repeal the two ordinances by the provisions of which permission was granted to J. M. Low and others to lay pipes and mains for the purpose of introducing water and sewerage into the city, and to supply the city and its inhabitants with the people, as recently expressed at the polls, was sufficiently emphatic to justify such action. The matter is now in the hands of the courts for adjudication, and I trust that my recommendations may receive your favorable and speedy consideration. Respectfully submitted,

A. GILBERT,
Mayor.

OPENING OF THE JANUARY TERM.

Grand Jurors Drawn, and The Slander Murder Trial set Down for January 18.

The opening of the January term of court took place at 10:30 Tuesday morning, at Elizabeth, before Judges Depue, Wilbur and Hyer on the bench. The court room was filled to its utmost capacity, while within the rail was congregated legal talent from all parts of the county.

The grand jury to serve for the present term filed in the room and were duly sworn as follows:

Elizabeth—Peter Bennett, foreman, Lawrence O'Donnell, Adam Bauer, John Barry, William G. Balantine, Gustave Brauswman, William G. Hyles, William M. Oliver, Peter J. Donnelly, Milton W. Halsey, Thomas H. Smith, William McKinley.

Plainfield—Joseph G. Miller, Solomon Dunn.

Rahway—William Richards, Dai Freeman.

Union—Noah W. Parsell.

Westfield—Augustus K. Gale.

Fa wood—Joseph A. Patterson.

Cranford—Henry D. Hendrickson.

Summit—Edward J. Mowbray.

Linden—Milton C. Lowden.

Springfield—Albert A. Sleeky.

New Providence—Simon P. Dobbs.

Noah W. Parsell of Union being over eighty years of age, was excused from serving as a juror.

Judge Vanlyke informed the jury that he understood that but one case of any great magnitude would be brought forward for its consideration, that being a case of homicide, referring to the murder of Frank Lonsdale, for which crime Peter and Annie Corvi stand charged. The grand jury was instructed to give the case full investigation. After which they retired.

Prosecutor Marsh informed the court that it became his sad duty to announce the death of another member of the Union County Bar association, Garret Berry of Rahway.

Mr. Marsh referred to the deceased as a man of unusually high standing, and all who knew him. In closing his remarks he said that Mr. Berry's death reminded the members once more forcibly when the loss of the other five members recently departed, "that in the midst of life we are in death." Mr. Marsh then moved that a committee of three be appointed to draw up suitable resolutions relative to the death of Mr. Berry.

Judge Vanlyke in reipying said that he heartily accorded with the remarks of Mr. Marsh and appointed as a committee on resolutions Messrs. Hall, Mayo, Judge Alward and Thomas Shaffer of Rahway.

On motion of Prosecutor Marsh, the case of Herbert Blaster, charged with the murder of Thomas Wilcox, which had been set down for Tuesday next, was postponed until Wednesday.

In the case of James Barry against the Central Railroad company, in which Barry brought suit for $20,000 damages for injuries sustained, and which was tried by jury before Judge Depue, the latter entered a nonsuit, alleging that it was not reason-ible for the injuries *received by Barry, as being a fellow ser-* vant of those employed on the train. Barry gave notice that the demurrer was well taken and sustained it, holding that the company could not be held responsible.

Mr. Connolly, as counsel for Barry, says that he will carry the case to a higher court.

One of the Old Soldiers.

The correspondent of the New York *World* thus describes the Congressman of this district:

"Jacob A. Geissenhainer, the member from the Third District, is good looking, wealthy, generous and bald headed. He is a lawyer by profession and a Congressman by large majority. He is one of the strongest party men in the House, and is regarded as one of the old reliables when roll is called. His absence from his seat was noticed with regret all over the chamber. He never shirks, but when there is music he faces it. On rare occasions he makes a little music himself. He has a pleasant tenor voice, is fond of dancing, and his ideas are stated distinctly and with force. He is a garrit reformer of a large size, and as he has been in Congress he has pretty well mastered it. Mr. Geissenhainer lives very pleasantly at Elizabeth when he is not in session, and as he is his temper and his lives comfortably in this city when Congress is in session."

Union County Democrats Name Their Leaders.

The Union County Democratic Executive committee met Monday afternoon at 4 o'clock and transacted important business. The following officers were reelected for the ensuing year:

Thomas B. Budd, chairman; Charles A. Ryan, secretary; J. W. Crane, treasurer.

The following is the County Executive committee:

Elizabeth—First ward, Michael J. Liddy; Second ward, John F. Fuhrman; Third ward, Thomas Burns; Fourth ward, John Burns, sr.; Fifth ward, Frederick Mayer; Sixth ward, Charles A. Ryan; Seventh ward, Joseph Dorsey; Eighth ward, John Shanfelder; Ninth ward, Thomas Spruell; Tenth ward, Thomas C. Tathem; Eleventh ward, Thomas B. Budd; Twelfth ward, Wm. Hennessy.

Rahway—First ward, John Colley; Second ward, Chas. E. Lambert; Third ward, David B. Bethell; Fourth ward, John L. Ryan.

Plainfield—First ward, Walter L. Reed; Second ward, Rowland B. Mercer; Third ward, August Bellman; Fourth ward, Jas. Francis.

Westfield—Dr. W. Sanderson.

Fanwood—Chas. H. Force.

Cranford—Edward Hall, sr.; Andrew Thomas; Thos. F. Jane.

Springfield—E. Cory Cox.

Union—Thomas Connolly, Jr.

Linden—S. M. Williams.

A BIG FIRE AT WESTFIELD.

TWO BUSINESS BLOCKS DESTROYED, AND A FAMILY NARROWLY ESCAPE BURNING IN THEIR BEDS.

Both Occupants of the Town Burned Out—The Fire-Alarm Blunt in Danger—A Notable Fire from the Aloni Department Could Handle, and Elizabeth and Plainfield Responded to Fine Assistance.

From the PRESS office of Jan. 4.

THE neighboring town of Westfield was visited last night by fire which destroyed thousands of dollars in property and came near sacrificing human life.

The fire started in the printing office of Cash & Collins, publishers of the *Leader*, at the corner of Prospect and Broad *streets*, in the store formerly occupied by Geo L. VanEmburgh of this city.

The fire-alarm was sounded at 1:35. In an incredibly short time it was spreading through the adjoining buildings all along the two thoroughfares.

Before such a fierce fire the local volunteer department was almost helpless, but the bucket brigade and the chemical engine company set bravely to work, and battled heroic-ally against the tremendous odds. Such help as they similarly accorded the advance of the flames, but the fire continued to gain headway in spite of their exertions.

A call for help was therefore sent to Elizabeth and Plainfield. Chief engineer T. O. Doane of this city received his message at 3:00, and at 3:30 Hayes engine, No. 1, was ready to start for the scene of disaster. Just as the start was to be made a second disaster came saying that the entire section of water pipe in advance was not needed, and the horses were sahitched and returned to their stalls.

Later a third and imperative message came. It said: "Fire has broken out a resh. Come as quick as you can."

At that time Rolla engine, No 2, of Elizabeth, was on the way to Elizabeth, waiting for orders. The orders came immediately, and Rolla engine was started on its way to the burning town.

It was then about 4:30, and chief Doane sent out the special call of five blows on the gong, indicating "Fire out of town—east of Somerset street—No. 1 engine and Alert hose companies respond."

Chief Doane and number of firemen drove rapidly to Westfield in a wagon, the engine and hose reels following closely. When they reached Westfield, which was in just half an hour, Rolla engine from Elizabeth was already unloaded and was throwing quite a stream. She drew water from a small brook which had been dammed up, and which runs through a gap, and in the meadows.

Chief Doane was met by the Westfield chief, who thanked him for responding to the summons but said that his services would be needed, and the Plainfield firemen returned home.

The two rows of buildings facing Broad street and Prospect street, respectively, were completely destroyed, with all their contents. Collins & Cash lost everything, as did also James Moffett the carpenter, Charles Hobbie the coal dealer, J. R. Bates the cigar dealer, Bennett, the stationer, and Schoonover & Scudder the butchers. Temperance Hall, Royal Arcanum Hall, and the office of the *Westfield Standard*, also were destroyed, as was the meeting room of the Westfield brass band.

The fire was stopped on Broad street at the frame building owned by John Darsh, and occupied in part as a Chinese laundry. The tenants had all their property moved out, but the building got no harm but a severe scorching, thanks to the hard work of the firemen.

On Prospect street the fire was stopped *at the thi shop of Mahlon H. Ferris*, in a large frame building owned by James T. Pierson, the side wall of which was flaming forward. Had this building burned, the fire must have swept on through the next block, facing the Central railway station.

The long row of brick buildings known as Love's block, and directly opposite the buildings burned on Broad street, narrowly escaped destruction. The wooden portions were on several times, and every pane of glass in the block, from Shove's pharmacy to Eckel's bakery, was broken by the intense heat. In this block are the telephone and telegraph offices.

The loss of the fire cannot be estimated with any degree of exactness. All of the burned buildings were of wood, and if fairly insured—reflected with substantial brick structures, as is probable, the fire will have been a blessing in disguise.

The buildings burned like tinder, fiercely anything from them was saved. The sons of Pl Heenan, a tinner and plumber who lived in apartments adjoining Arcanum Hall, was especially unfortunate. He saved little but absolutely everything they had in the world, including furniture, clothing, and $25 in savings.

Mr. Heenan barely had time to save his wife and the lives of his loved ones. He was awakened by the crackling of glass in the windows, and found that the building was all afire. He and his wife rushed through the flames with their little ones in their arms, and were singed and almost overcome by the intense heat. There was no insurance whatever, on their property.

The Plainfield hook and ladder truck, which was hastily dispatched to the scene of the fire, was unable to render any assistance, on account of the fact that the ladder was too short to reach the roofs of the burning buildings.

The Elizabeth hook and ladder truck, which was also dispatched to the scene of the fire, was unable to render any assistance, on account of the fact that the ladder was too short to reach the roofs of the burning buildings.

The Aloni department, which is the pride of Westfield, was unable to render any assistance, on account of the fact that the hose was too short to reach the roofs of the burning buildings.

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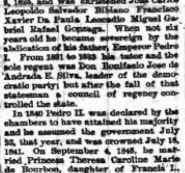


DOM PEDRO, EX-EMPEROR OF BRAZIL.

DOM PEDRO THE GOOD.

Downfall Chosen of the Last Reigning Power of Brazil.

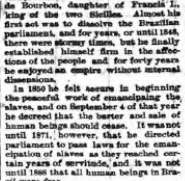
His Was a Selection, Transient and Monumental—The Emperor's Life of Service and Last Days.

Dom Pedro will be mourned throughout the civilized world as one of the best and most enlightened of rulers. He was born 2 December, 1825, was married 4, 1843, and was christened Joao Carlos Leopoldo Salvador Bibiano Francisco Xavier De Paula Miguel Gabriel Rafael Gonzaga. When not six years old he became sovereign by the abdication of his father, Emperor Pedro I. From 1831 to 1833 his tutor and the sole regent was Don Bonifacio Jose de Andrada E. Silva, leader of the democratic party; but after the fall of that statesman a council of regency continued the duties.

In 1840 Pedro II was declared by the chambers to have attained his majority and he assumed the government. July 23, that year, and was crowned July 18, 1841. On September 4, 1843, he married Princess Theresa Christine Maria de Bourbon, daughter of Francis I., king of the two Sicilies. Almost his entire reign was characterized by liberal parliament, and for years, or until 1848, there were stormy times, but he finally succeeded in quelling the fiery agitations of the people and for forty years he enjoyed an empire without internal convulsions.

In 1850 he felt secure in beginning the peaceful work of emancipating the blacks, and on September 4 of that year he decreed that the barter and sale of human beings should cease. It was not until 1871, however, that the liberal parliament to pass laws for the emancipation of slaves as they reached certain years of servitude, and it was not until 1888 that all human beings in Brazil were free.

Pedro had a dispute with England in 1862 which threatened to assume big proportions, but was finally referred to the king of the Belgians for arbitration. He decided in favor of Dom Pedro. Then there was a war against Paraguay, be-



gun by Brazil and continued for five years. It ended in 1870 with the acquisition by Brazil of 1,000 square miles of the territory of Paraguay.

Dom Pedro spoke Portuguese, Spanish, French, English, German and Italian fluently, and had traveled most extensively all over the world. In 1862 he made his first trip through Europe, and was received with the best of favor. Amazon and its tributaries upon to the commerce of the world. In 1871 he received a gift from the Canadian people, and this year, he went to the United States, and saw the country—its people, its industries, its institutions—more thoroughly and more intelligently perhaps than any other distinguished visitor. He traveled like a private citizen, for he detested mere show and adulation. In 1887 he went to Europe for his health, which had been completely broken down. During his absence his daughter, Princess Isabella, acted as regent. When the emperor's health was restored he returned to Brazil in the latter part of 1888.

In November, 1889, a revolution broke out in Brazil, the monarchy was overturned, a republic declared, and the emperor and the entire royal family were banished. Dom Pedro and family shipped to Europe with orders never again to set foot in Brazil. Since that time Dom Pedro had resided most of the time in Paris.

It is said that the last conclusive proof of the love and devotion of the Brazilian people for Dom Pedro's offer to return to Brazil, made in a manifesto issued during the Provisional Government, that he declined. The disease which had for some time troubled him was aggravated by the fatigue of his journey and by his bed. His death will probably put an end forever to the attempts to revive the Brazilian monarchy.

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FINDERNE,
Somerset county, N. J.
For particulars of Pedigrees of Stock, see last week's PRESS.
Arrangements have been made to exhibit the Stock under cover in case the weather proves unfavorable.
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Of "Turf, Field & Farm," Auctioneer.

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That every article in their mammoth establishment can be bought at a reduced price.
IT MEANS that cut price values are offered by the hundreds and thousands in every department, and by the new method of reducing stock prior to inventory.
IT MEANS should you or any of your family be in need of Seasonable Wear or of any other necessity sold in our stores, that
Now is the Time
To buy it cheaper than it has ever been offered for before or will again be sold at after this sale.
IT MEANS that our sales are "Above Par" in every department, and that as such recognized by thousands of New Jersey people from every part of the State, who will help in making this
Our Eleventh Annual Event,
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IT MEANS should you or any of your family be in need of Seasonable Wear or of any other necessity sold in our stores, that
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To buy it cheaper than it has ever been offered for before or will again be sold at after this sale.
IT MEANS that our sales are "Above Par" in every department, and that as such recognized by thousands of New Jersey people from every part of the State, who will help in making this
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The greatest success of them all.
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A quick Cure. Not a Liquid or Snuff. Agreeable to use. Price 50 cents at Druggists or by mail. Sample mailed free.
ELY BROTHERS, Owego, N. Y.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—In Chancery of New Jersey between John H. Thompson, complainant, and Sarah A. Jones and husband, defendants. Fi. fa. for sale of mortgaged premises. Dated December 17, 1891. Thomas Brown, Sheriff. Pl. fa. for sale of mortgaged premises. Dated December 17, 1891. Thomas Brown, Sheriff. Pl. fa. for sale of mortgaged premises. Dated December 17, 1891. Thomas Brown, Sheriff. Pl. fa. for s

CITY DEPARTMENT.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE, THE COUNTY AND THE CITY, AND HAS THE LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY PAPER PUBLISHED IN THE COUNTY OF UNION.

J. A. DEMAREST - - City Editor.

LET THERE BE ANNEXATION.

Plainfield and North Plainfield Can and Should Be United.

FROM THE PRESS OF DEC. 31.

If Mayor Alexander Gilbert of the city of Plainfield, and Mayor Charles Place of the borough of North Plainfield, hand in hand, with the unanimous indorsement of both res cita, the influence of the representative citizens, and the support of the people of both places, would unite an effort before the legislature of New Jersey during the coming session, an act could re passed uniting the borough and city together under one government as should be.

Let there be a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether, in this matter.

—Happy New Year!

—The snow knocks out the bicycle.

—This is the first sleighing weather of the season.

—Last winter it was "la grippe". This season it is plain grip.

—Five hundred people were fed in Hope chapel New York.

—The Legislature of New Jersey will assemble at Trenton Tuesday of next week.

—Joseph G. Miller and Solomon F. Dunn are the Plainfield members of the present grand jury.

—The snow makes happy the denizens in rubber clothing, skates and furs; also the fellows with sleighs.

—The electric street lighting service is being extended out East Front street to South Plains at the expense of private residences.

—The prompt firemen have changed their regular meetings from the first Monday to the fourth Wednesday evening of each month.

—One of the handsomest calendars that reaches this office this year is indorsed with the compliments of attorney John Urick. It is a beauty.

—An exchange says it is now time for the contractors to begin to make preparations for the winter by clipping his animal and raising a full beard himself.

—Our readers should remember there is yet plenty of fuel for fire and snow. Winter is only two weeks old. It begins astronomically on the 21st of December, and lasts eighty-nine days and fifty-seven minutes.

—The local physicians had their quarterly meeting and banquet at the Albion Monday. That the dinner was a superb one goes without saying, since the Albion chef prepares it and of course the doctors had a fine time.

—The sale of Mt Pleasant stock farm stallions, brood mares and colts has been postponed to Saturday, Jan. 9, at 11 noon, at Flinderne, Somerset county. The pedigrees of this fine stock were published last week. Walker C. Chester, of *Prof. Field and Farm*, will be the auctioneer. This is an excellent chance to secure first-class horseflesh.

—One week ago Monday Miss Maggie Sperling, a school girl in Miss Davis's class at the Plainfield High school, left for her home at Blackwell's Mills, for the holidays. She was suddenly stricken with typhoid fever and died the following afternoon at 5 o'clock. She was a most estimable young woman, and her untimely endeared herself to all her classmates, who will be deeply grieved at their sad loss. She was in her sixteenth year.

—The general public has no idea of the recent wonderful increase in the number of corporations in this State. Companies Charles A. Reed, of this city, who has done the big work in incorporating six different companies within the last three months, and says the same conditions obtains have as many advantages over partnerships many of the shrewdest business firms are becoming incorporated, and the number of such companies is growing to an extent which seems incredible.

A $50,000 COMPANY.

Doctor Chiera's "Sanatine" Will be Heard From.

Certificate of incorporation of the American Stomatine company has just been recorded. Dan P. Lagrett, C. H. Thiera and Chas. A. Reed are the incorporators. The business of the company will be the manufacture and sale of patient and proprietary medicines. The remedies, but especially "Stomatine", an excellent dentrifice and gargle discovered by Dr. Thiera about four years ago. The sale of this preparation has attained such large proportions through the recommendations of physicians and others who have prescribed or used it as to require increased facilities for manufacture. The company is therefore to be formed, and will at once proceed properly to advertise the remedy and place it upon the market in a manner that will undoubtedly give it an enormous sale.

A Great Scheme to Save "Trooper, Sir."

FROM THE PRESS OF DEC. 31.

Why should not the railroad companies paint on the side of the cars such legends as these—"Entrance," "Exit," or something to that effect? Such a scheme followed up might be the means of getting people to move the one way on the cars, a circumstance that would doubtless save time, to say nothing of temper, etc.

A Wedding.

L. N. Wyckoff and Miss Anale Moore were married at the residence of the bride on New street, New Year's eve, by the Rev. Dr. Ketcham. Miss Maggie Sharp was bridesmaid and J. Wyckoff was "best man." Edward Tomlinson and Cyrus Moore were ushers. Friends were present from Long Branch, Brooklyn, New York, Newark, Westfield, Plainfield, and Pompton. The happy couple received many fine gifts.

A Loose of the Fire.

It was only a few weeks ago that Westfield celebrated with much enthusiasm the success of one of its fire companies in a voting contest. Now, Abram Williamson, of that town, loaned State celebrities, and the speeches that were made showed that the Westfield people took much pride in their fire department. But this was before the big fire broke out on Monday morning. That showed them just what their department could do, and, alas, it showed too that in great emergencies their fire companies were not equal to the task. The men and the apparatus were taxed to their utmost and all that could possibly be expected, but the conflagration was too big for them. When Westfield recovers from the loss, better buildings will be put up and a better fire department will probably be provided. It will be no discredit to the old department, but it will be more in proportion to the needs of this growing town.

I have been troubled with a cough for over two months, and tried all the remedies I could hear of, but found nothing to help me until I used Piso's Cure for Consumption. I think it the best cough medicine in the world.—Mrs. Jennie Hall, Bloomington, Ill., Feb. 15, 1890.

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PERSONALIA.

Charles B. Maltby, Esq., of this city, has left Rome and is now at Nice.

The engagement is announced of Miss Edith Harold to W. E. McClymont.

Harry A. Thorne has returned to Saranac Lake, from his holiday visit to his parents.

Miss Rostmann of Boston has been visiting her relatives at the home of J. A. Hubbard.

Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Peck, jr., have returned from Old Point Comfort very much charmed with the spot.

The Rev. Hobart Clark has returned from Boston, where he has been attending the funeral of his father.

The many friends of Miss Flo Randolph will be pleased to learn that she is recovering from her serious illness of typhoid fever.

Andrew M. Vanderbeek was at his place of business, 39 Park avenue, during day, for the first time after a 15 weeks' siege of illness.

Catherine Compton, widow of the late L. L. Compton, and mother of C. K. Compton, the confectioner, died Monday night at the age of 69.

The engagement is announced of Miss Josie Pierson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Pierson of Broadway, to one the sons of the Rev. John D. McKenzie of this city.

John M. Crane, of Elizabeth street, West, is back from Europe. He traveled 6,000 miles in 23 days, and perfected up the company he represents business schemes that will involve in time millions of dollars.

Col. Laing, of the 79th Regiment, Elizabethport, of New York city, was one of those from outside the city who attended the funeral of John W. Laing Tuesday. Deeply known deceased for many years, and who desired to express his sympathy to the family.

One of the most enjoyable of New Year's dances was that given by Mrs. H. Clifford Van Emburgh, Carroll Emerson and Fred. S. Cutter. It was held in the assembly room of Miss Scribner's private school building in LaGrande avenue and Washington street.

Mrs. Mason W. Tyler has issued cards for receptions to be given Fridays January 15 and 29 at Tyler London, E. C. Motherell tells THE PRESS that Mr. Ovitt contemplates making his home in this city again, upon his permanent return from Europe.

Mrs. Cochran, of Chester, Pa., [illegible] daughter of Dr. Witherspoon, President of Princeton College and one of the ancestors of the Declaration of Independence], together with her niece, Mrs. Scribner, of Roselle, and Mrs. Martin of Hillside avenue, formed a very pleasant luncheon party at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Mitchen on the closing day of the last year.

H. O. Newman, who for the past thirty years has been connected with one firm in New York in a confidential capacity of trust and responsibility, has severed his connection with the firm of Boice, Runyon & Co., the purchasers of the business of D. D. Casler & Bro. Mr. Newman will occupy the position of associate manager, and the firm is to be especially congratulated upon securing one so well qualified in every particular for the place.

The wedding of Miss Edith Davis's class at the Plainfield High school, left for her home at Blackwell's Mills, for the holidays. She was suddenly stricken with typhoid fever and died the following afternoon at 5 o'clock. She was a most estimable young woman, and her untimely endeared herself to all her classmates, who will be deeply grieved at their sad loss. She was in her sixteenth year.

The general public has no idea of the recent wonderful increase in the number of corporations in this State. Companies Charles A. Reed, of this city, who has done the big work in incorporating six different companies within the last three months, says the same conditions obtains have as many advantages over partnerships many of the shrewdest business firms are becoming incorporated, and the number of such companies is growing to an extent which seems incredible.

GONE WITH THE RAILROAD'S CASH.

John Flechstein Holds His Employer, the Ocean Station Agent, of Jersey Central and Union News Company Funds.

FROM THE PRESS OF JAN. 4.

On New Year's eve, when most persons were planning resolutions for reform in minor vices, John Flechstein, a youth of 18 years, employed at the Ocean station of the Central railroad, was engaged in other business. When the New Year dawned John had departed from this locality, and with him he took unknown amounts of money stolen from the Union News company and the Central railroad.

Flechstein never knew his parents. His first realization of the world and its hardships came to him in the home of the Sisters of Charity in Newark. He remained there until he was old and strong enough to be bound out to farmer Baine of Greenbrook. Later he went to work for Mr. Holman of Dunellen. Fourteen months ago, the late Mrs. Harford, who was until her death the Central railroad's chief agent at Jersey, hired Flechstein to assist her in her duties, and for several months past he had been continued in the service of Mrs. Reader, the present agent.

The latter did everything for the fellow that could be done to make him comfortable. He gave him a home with his own and fed and fed well, and in addition was paid a small salary. In various ways he had an opportunity of earning considerable money, and a boy with but little education was doing exceedingly well. He seemed thoroughly honest and upright, and was a regular attendant at church with Mrs. Reader and her niece.

Indeed, so well-liked was he that on Christmas day the commuters made up a purse of over ten dollars for him. Numerous presents were given to him, not the least of which were Mrs. Reader's gifts. Prosperity seems to have been too much for him.

On New Year's eve he bade everyone in the station good-night and went to his room. His bed was undisturbed the following morning and his companions went to call him. A hasty examination of his books and the cash drawers of the railroad and Union News company showed that Flechstein had been gone from the books, so it is impossible to estimate the loss. It probably will reach $100. Flechstein also borrowed money from various persons about the station before he went.

It is said that he was seen about 9 o'clock New Year's day in the Plainfield station, but since that time nothing has been heard from him. Detectives are looking for him throughout the State.

CHEERS FOR FATHER STAFFORD.

The Boys' Club Have a Good Time at the New Year's Party.

SILDOM has the Boys' club presented so lively a scene as it did at the New-Year's reception Friday afternoon. About two hundred of the members were present, and for boys who were in perfect health they were generally a well-behaved company.

For an hour they ate about the tables, playing games, reading and otherwise amusing themselves. When Mr. Miner, the superintendent, sounded the bell to secure their attention to the programme that had been prepared, the hum of voices speedily ceased, and all showed an intelligent interest in what followed.

There was first a short address by Mr. Miner, in which he spoke of the success of the club during the year, which, he said, had now a membership of nearly five hundred. He was followed by Mr. Bradley, a guest and relative of Mrs D. W. Pond, who gave a recitation, and by Mr. Mellick, who presented a short dialect selection.

The special address of the afternoon was then given by the Rev. Mr. Stafford, assistant rector of St. Mary's Roman Catholic church, who made good use of the occasion to emphasize some very practical lessons that the club is intended to teach. When called upon, at the close of his remarks, to give father shouts for three cheers, the boys did so with a will.

The boys were ready at this point to enjoy the amusing exhibition that the old "Santa Claus" usually made of himself. The seven heads shown in this part panorama and part musical performance belonged to boys of the club, and they evidently succeeded in amusing their companions.

At the conclusion of the exercises in the main room a warning to the late members who had been present the offenses at the rooms during the year, which was secured by John Ronan; another was given to the use during the most knowledge of the contents of the library books, and was taken by George Apgar; and a third was given for the greatest improvement in behavior, which went to R. D. Berger and William March.

The club was then dismissed, and as each boy passed the landing at the foot of the stairs he was presented with a generous gift of cake and candy. The way these two hundred boys "went for" those sumptuous edibles was a thing the officers of the club who steamed the tide as it poured down the stairway.

The managers of the club present were W. D. Wadsworth, Mrs. Dr. D. W. Pond, Mrs. W. L. Patton, W. H. Murray, M. D., H. B. Wells, Dexter O. Tiffany, G. Wharton Edwards, and Mr. Mellick, and they were assisted in their efforts to make the occasion one to be remembered by the boys of the club.

A GOOD MAN GONE.

Deep sadness and sorrow of the entire community was the result of the death of "Uncle" John W. Laing, who for the past 30 years has been the friend of the poor or distressed in many ways. No one ever knew Mr. John W. Laing and for existence but he received it. His noble heart and generous hand will be a remembrance to many a person, and his name is enshrined in his life. At funeral men in every sense of the word, his memory will remain green in the heart of the community in which he has so long lived and where he succeeded and honored.

The circumstances of Mr. Laing's death were as follows. The evening previous he had spent a very good spirits, although having recently recovered from an attack of the grip, destroying himself with steady regardless, as was his usual habit. He retired to his room in Laing's Hotel, where he has lived for so many years, about half-past nine o'clock in the evening, and was apparently in his usual health in the morning, one of the guests of the hotel, Councilman V. S. Frazee, went to his room, where he was horrified by finding Mr. Laing lying upon the floor alongside his couch, face downwards, apparently dead. From appearances it was evident that Mr. Laing had recovered retired an unusually long time attached with an apoplectic fit and fallen out of his bed to the floor. His immediate relatives in this city were summoned at once, together with Dr. Frebasco. The latter pronounced his death, and requested that County Physician Wescott be summoned. That official arrived shortly after, pronounced apoplexy as the cause of death. Undertaker Runyon, who has served in like capacity in the family on many previous occasions, was notified, and took charge of the remains.

John W. Laing has been proprietor of the well-known and popular Laing's Hotel for across fifty years. His father, Abraham, established the business many years previous to his own death. "Laing's Hotel" has been a well-known and popular name throughout this and other States, and many grey-haired men and women to-day recount with fond recollection the days and sometimes they have enjoyed under its hospitable roof under the management of "Uncle John."

John Webster Laing was born in Passaic township, Middlesex county, N. J., Oct. 27, 1827, and early in life was an apprentice in the harness-making business. He afterward went to Accabonac, to mother Sarah Laing. He was the last of his family, being the fourth son of a group of eight children, William, who died in California; Hugh, who died in Mexico, James, who died in Plainfield, Ann Eliza, and Aldena, who died in Chester, N. J., Mary Jane Webster, who died in Plainfield in their youth. He came from Scotch descent; his ancestors coming to this country in the ship Caledonia in 1683.

There remain seven nieces and four nephews of deceased, Mrs. James H Force, Mrs. W. L. Force, Mrs. Clifford M. Dodd, Mrs. M. C. Young, Mrs. E. A. Stanger, Mrs. J. T. Lee, Mrs. H. C. Ohl, John and Hiram DeCamp, William and Hugh Laing.

For many years Mr. Laing has desired to dispose of his valuable property in this city on account of failing health and the infirmities of age, but was prevented by his love for his home and his family. Mrs. Hiram H DeCamp. His desire was to pass the remainder of his days among his nieces and nephews.

Mr. Laing has had two slight attacks of paralysis within a few years, only the immediate members of his family being cognizant of the fact.

A coincidence was the death of Mr. Laing is the fact that his father and mother died in the same building wherein he breathed his last. They died in a room adjoining the second floor and he in one directly over it.

In politics Mr. Laing was a Whig in his younger days and an uncompromising Democrat since the war. In religious matters he steadily adhered to the Quaker faith, and followed out the "Golden Rule" in all his dealings with his fellow men. He was a bachelor. He was fond of relating his experiences of riding some 1,800 miles on horseback throughout the west in his younger days. His father, Abraham, in his younger days had a bakery at Madison, N. J., and John used to drive the bakery wagon throughout the neighboring country.

The remains of the late John W. Laing were consigned to their last resting-place beside his kindred in Evergreen cemetery, on Plainfield ave., Tuesday afternoon. The services were held from his late residence, Laing's Hotel, and were conducted by the Rev. Dr. D. J. Yerkes, who highly eulogized the deceased for his many acts of charity and for his honesty and integrity in all his dealings through life. There was present a large concourse of relatives and friends—for John W. Laing had many, many friends, who will respect his memory in the time to come.

The pall-bearers were some of his life friends, as follows: Wallace Vail, A. Darby, J. S. Martine, William McDowell Cortell, and Joseph B. Cutter.

The body was encased in a plain black, cloth covered casket, silver handles, and clothed in a plain suit of garments such as he had always worn, including a high collar of the old style.

The only floral pieces were a large pillow of beautiful flowers, with the words "Uncle John" in the centre, and a shield of roses with the words "Our Friend." The Bishop was desired that his fun pal should be plain in every particular.

The death of the next to last of his family, his brother, Alden Laing, occurred two years ago Jan 5, the anniversary of his burial.

SUPREME COURT.

Susan Charlotte Savage vs. Noah W. Pike. On Contract. Ang. W. Cutler. W. E. McClure.

Aaron D. Thompson vs. Mrs. L. H. Smith. On Contract. Chas. A. Reed. D. Haney, jr.

The Prairie Cattle Company, Limited, vs. Francis K. Schoonmaker, et al. On Contract. Nelson Runyon. W. K. McClure.

CIRCUIT COURT.

James A. Demarest vs. Rowland M. Smith. In Tort. Craig A. Marsh. Fred C. Marsh.

Electric Therapeutic Institute vs. Walter L. Hatfield, Executor, etc. On Contract. Chas. Broad. Craig A. Marsh.

Bernhard Fogel vs. Joseph T. Vail. On Contract. Craig A. Marsh. Chas. A. Reed.

JURY APPEAL LIST.

Charles T. Kissam, Applt., vs. Arthur M. Griffen, Applee. Joseph Lewis. William J. Noisen, Applt., vs. Charles T. Vail, Applee. Justice V. W. Nash.

JUSTICES APPEAL LIST.

William Callahan, Applt., vs. The Treasurer of the City of Plainfield, Applee. Judge W. H. Codington.

Levi Hatfield, Applt., vs. Charles H. Lyman, Applee. Justice V. W. Nash.

Caroline B. Bronson, Augustus J. Bronson, Executors of, etc., Appls., vs. Frank Z. Miller et als., Applees. Justice Louis F. Wadsworth.

Aaron D. Thompson, Applt., vs. John Lyman, Applee. Justice L. F. Wadsworth.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

ANOTHER CRASH ON THE CENTRAL.

A Broken Axle Causes a Bad Wreck at Greenbrook.

Another bad wreck of freight and coal cars occurred at Greenbrook, on the Jersey Central railroad, two miles beyond Dunellen, Tuesday. The axle of a car broke while the train was going at a high rate of speed, and twenty or more cars were piled up in a heap, burying all four tracks beneath a mass of wreckage. The tangle was a very bad one, and for many hours traffic was effectually blockaded. Trains were stalled all along the line in both directions. The accident occurred at about 10 o'clock, and the road was not cleared away until five o'clock next morning. No one was seriously injured, although two brakemen narrowly escaped being crushed among the shattered timbers. The snowstorm interfered considerably with the work of the wrecking crews.

Thirteen Thousand Tons at One Ice.

The Lockon Gaslight and Coke company asserts that it has beaten the record in its line during Christmas week when for and front reigned for six awful days and nights. On Thursday alone the company's customers consumed 128,000,000 cubic feet of gas. Thirteen thousand tons of coal were burnt by the company on that day.

The Doctor Says the Story's Fake.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE PRESS:—The article in *The Courier* of Tuesday is false in many respects. But parties who do not sign names can not claim the time of intelligent readers.

Respectfully,
F. G. Wahnick.

Some favor a tariff for revenue only, some a tariff with incidental protection, and some a tariff for protection, per se; but a large majority favor Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. Salvation Oil for cuts and bruises.

An endless chain of certificates verify the excellence of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. Price 25 cents.

DO YOU COUGH
DON'T DELAY
TAKE
KEMP'S
BALSAM
THE BEST COUGH CURE
"After this you ought to keep away from bad company."

It Cures Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Croup, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma and is the best remedy known for Consumption in its first stages, and is sure relief in advanced stages of the disease. You will see the first bottle will benefit, while 50 cent bottle will convince you of its merits. Sold by druggists everywhere.

Romantic Miss—Do you love me well enough to do battle for me?

Ardent Suitor—Ay, against a thousand.

Well, Mr. Bigfish is paying me a good deal of attention. Would you fight him for it?

"Yes, I would."

"Could you defeat him?"

"N-o, but I probably thrash the life out of me."

"Mercy! Well, never mind. I'll take you instead. Brighter and, oh, do please remember, my darling, promise me on your honor, that if ever you see Mr. Bigfish coming, you'll run."—Good News.

He Was A Sheep.

A Sunday-school teacher endeavored to make his pupils understand the parable about that good shepherd. He said:

"Now, little children, suppose you were all little sheep, what would I be?"

He expected them to say that he would be the good shepherd, but was not to his disgust one of them replied:

"If we were little sheep you would be a big sheep, for you have the teacher looked very sheepish, indeed.—Texas Siftings.

Miscellaneous.

Mr. Grass-Seed—Is this a poetry bookstore)—I want ter get a book ter take hum, mister.

Clerk—Yes, sir; shall it be something lirht?

Mr. Grass-Seed—Not too heavy, mister, cuss I hev ter carry it. Some times I kinder carry hum, an' I ain't as strong as I uster was.—Texas Siftings.

A Compromise.

Mr. Trotter—Now I teach you to play the banjo, Miss Budd?

Miss Budd (coyly)—I know how, but I'm afraid the same purpose is answered in guitar playing.

Mr Trotter—But I don't play that.

Miss Budd—Ah, then, you may hold my hand anyway.—N. Y. Herald.

Contagious in Their Class.

Mr. Noopop—Doctor, is insomnia contagious?

Dr. Paresis—Certainly not, sir. What made you ask that?

Mr. Noopop—Because I notice that when baby is troubled with insomnia, my wife and I invariably remain awake.—Life.

He Took the Hint.

The jury brought in a verdict of "not guilty." Judge Duffy said admonishingly to the prisoner:

"After this you ought to keep away from bad company."

"Yes, your honor, you will not see me here again in a hurry."—Texas Siftings.

Rough on Aristophanes.

Tom Sharpey is making considerable progress in Greek at the university of Texas.

"What is the name of the most celebrated Greek humorist?" was the question put by Prof. Snore.

"Homer, I guess," read a good deal about Homeric laughter"—Texas Siftings.

Mercantile Item.

"Now, then," said a New York merchant to one of his salesmen, a young man who was packing for his journey, "let us see that you sell more goods on this trip than you did before. Our firm is more generally known now."

"In that case," said the drummer, looking dubiously up from his packing cases, "I am a little afraid it will be up hill work."—Texas Siftings.

Contracted a Prejudice.

"No, Mr. Fuzzletop, I will never cross the water," said a lady to her caller.

"Why not?"

"Well, you see her husband rescued her from drowning. That was what led to their acquaintance, and she has had a violent prejudice against the ocean ever since."—Washington Star.

WM. C. SMITH, Superintendent.

BRANCH STABLES, No 338 Palisade Ave., and Nos. 11 and 13 Ogden Ave., JERSEY CITY.

Have now on hand some fine Road Horses and Trotters, and closely Matched Teams. 2 12tf

Misses A. L. & M. D. GORSLINE,

Fancy Goods, Notions, Art Needle Work, Painted Novelties, &c.

14 WEST FRONT STREET, PLAINFIELD, N. J.

STAMPING AND DESIGNING A SPECIALTY

ARTISTIC OUTLINING AND EMBROIDERY 4 9 12

Buy from the maker, then no time is lost, and best returns are gained at lowest cost.

OUR AIM is to sell you Clothing that's both reliable and comfortable. There's a great difference between Clothing that covers you and Clothing that fits you. Now therefore be pa of Clothing in the city waiting to be bought, but who knows its quality?

Some of it bought from the large manufacturers. Some of it from alleged bankrupt or auction sales. Some of it garnished with peculiar names as tailor-made and custom-trimmed.

Never mind how loud a trumpet it blows, ask what the quality is. Ask, "Do you make this Clothing you sell?" If so, have you tested the strength or analyzed the quality?

We can tell you all about our Clothing, because we make it. It needs no throwing in of trinkets, no cheap watches, guns, steels, vases and kindred trumpery to raise its value. Its intrinsic worth—its goodness and excellence and fair price—is fully sufficient to commend it to your judgment. Our assortment this season is larger and more varied than ever.

McGregor & Co., 850 and 852 Broad St NEWARK, N. J.

8 17 y

DEATHS.

CONSETT—In this city, Dec. 30, 1891, Lydia A. Consett.

COLES—In North Plainfield, N. J., Jan. 1, 1892, Ella Elton Coles, aged 36 years.

CLARK—In this city, Jan. 1, 1892, James B. Clarkson, in the 52d year of his age.

CONWAY—In this city, Jan. 4, 1892, Margaret Conway, wife of Richard Conway, in her 58th year.

COMPTON—In this city, Jan. 4, 1892, Catharine Compton, in her 69th year.

DUNHAM—On Dec. 29, 1891, Sarah Dunham, in the 88th year of her age. Anne Vail Dunham, daughter of Rev. Dr. Dunham of the New York Presbytery, at Philadelphia, Pa., and granddaughter of the late Rev. Dr. Dunham, of Philadelphia, Pa.

LAING—Suddenly, at apoplexy, at Plainfield, Jan. 4, 1892, John W. Laing, in the 65th year of his age.

MOORE—In this city, Jan. 2, 1892, Bridget Moore, wife of Thomas Moore, in her 48d year.

SMITH—On Dec. 26, 1891, at Flagtown, N. J., Mrs. A. M. Smith, formerly of North Plainfield, in the 73d year of her age.

SERVIS—In this city, Jan. 1, 1892, Wesley Servis, aged 58 years.

SPERLING—At Blackwell's Mills, Jan. 4, 1892, Miss Maggie Sperling, in the 16th year of her age.

WANTS, INFORMATION, &c.

TO LET—Two rooms, with furniture, for housekeeping. Inquire at 18 Somerset street. 1 2 tf

WANTED—A good girl for general housework. Apply at 19 West Fifth street. 1 2 tf

WANTED—Two or three boarders. Inquire at 19 West Fifth street. 1 2 tf

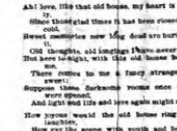
WANTED—A girl for general housework. Apply

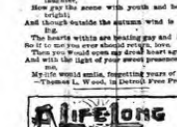
THE OLD HOUSE.

I passed to-night the old house standing here
In ...ty.
The windows gloomed, the rooms all dark and
dread.
The porch beneath where, my love together
We sat in the cool of many days ...ne no one
near.
The solemn night wind latticry was blowing.
The old trees on the roof their branches
trashed;
The long grass in the yard was waving sadly.
The tall white palings of the garden paled.

Ah! love, like that old house, my heart is lone-
ly.
Since those glad times it has been closed and
cold.
Sweet memories now like dead are buried in
it.
Old thoughts, old longings there never told.
But here to-night, with this old house before
me,
There comes to me a fancy strange and
sweet;
Suppose these darkened rooms once more
were opened,
And light and life and love again might meet.

How joyous would the old house ring with
laughter,
How play the scene with youth and beauty
bright!
And through outside the autumn wind is sigh-
ing,
But
The hearts within are beating gay and light.
So it to me you ever should return, love,
Then you would seem my dread heart again,
And with the light of your sweet presence near
me,
My life would smile, forgetting years of pain.
—Thomas L. Wood, in Detroit Free Press.





WHENEVER I see workmen on the tops of high places or on the lofty scaffolds often insecurely erected on new buildings a shiver runs through me, for it calls to mind an adventure I once had which nearly caused my death.

No awful is the remembrance to me that not for all the gold in the world would I mount one of their long ladders and climb. I have seen them do, on merely the two-foot top ledge of a lofty brick wall and gaze coolly down on the hard pavements, a hundred or more feet below.

As for going up in a balloon, the very thought makes me feel faint and sends a chill down my backbone.

I also avoid looking from the higher windows in the immense sky-scraping structures now rapidly filling our cities, for the fascination I have to jump out and down is too strong to trifle with.

Even the birds soaring high in the air make me feel uncomfortable, and the circus with its trapeze performers is barred from my list of pleasures.

All this came about because I, when a boy, ventured a climbing feat which, as I have said, well-nigh put an early end to my existence.

I was maybe, a dozen years old at the time, and was a bit of a monkey, and too thoughtless to know what danger meant.

A large church was in course of erection near our house, and its very tall wooden steeple was being covered with a huge ball surmounted with a cross.

The carpenter work was all done and the scaffolding was left for the painters to finish and to gild the ball and cross.

As far as the belfrey in the steeple the scaffolding went; then narrow slats nailed across one of the octagon sides formed a sort of ladder to reach its highest point, the slats growing smaller and closer together as the ball, they changed to a rude, rounded arrangement following the shape of the ball and under and over it to the cross.

We boys found this daily growing church a fine play ground, and after school I used to congregate there to watch the workmen, particularly when they were using their lives and pulling no bigger than dwarfs upon the steeple.

It was indeed a circus to us, and the sight of the men way, way up on the cross thrilled us with a queer delight.

One holiday, when the men were not working we were there as usual, gaping upward and eagerly discussing the matter until one of us proposed seeing how hard or how easy it was by climbing up ourselves.

None but boys, of course, would think of, let alone attempt, such a hazardous task, so, after a few "dares," up the scaffolding and long outside ladder to the roof we started, I leading the rest.

We all safely gained the edge of the sloping roof and, taking advantage of the temporary ladder, began the ascent.

It was indeed a dizzy climb, and after school I used to congregate there to watch the workmen, particularly when they were using their lives and pulling no bigger than dwarfs upon the steeple.

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We all safely gained the edge of the sloping roof and, taking advantage of the temporary ladder, began the ascent.

Each of us had taken about two steps when I felt weak and sick. My head began to swim and grow so dizzy that things seemed blank to my mind. I looked from below shouts of encouragement and mirthful jeers of despair, and above all I heard a scream which I recognized as my mother's voice.

But I shut my eyes and limp to the cross, expecting each instant to lose my hold and dash on the stones hun-

"HANG ON, YOU LITTLE RAT."

dreds of feet down. At last, completely overcome with fear and terror, my strength left me, my arms loosened their grip and I knew I was fainting and in a moment must perish.

I felt then a strong voice sounded close to me and a man's head showed itself above the side of the ball, right where ladder was. "Hang on, you little rat," it said, "or I'll whip you to an inch of your life." The angry tone scared me so that, forgetting my danger and even where I was, I hung on like a good fellow.

More afraid of the punishment than of falling, I let my rescuer fasten a rope under my arms, a few stormy days later, and then command, allowed him to lift and lower me to another man on the slat ladder beneath the ball and let them be helped down the steeple slats and the scaffolds and the roof to the street. There, after my distracted mother had embraced me, I got from my father the soundest thrashing I knew before or since.

I deserved all and more than I got, but as a punishment for future climbing exploits it was entirely unnecessary.

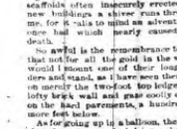
The remembrance of my terror on the steeple top keeps me forever on the safe and solid ground.

And the memory is ever refreshed by the dizzy heights I pass, in which I have the terrible sensation of falling from high places, but, luckily, I waken just before I strike the hard earth, and find stones waiting to crush me.—H. C. Dodge, in Goodall's Sun.

—Young Mrs. Codling (to her papa) —"Oh, papa, what does the word 'con tract' mean?" Papa—"It means to make smaller, my dear." For instance, to contract your self-conceit, Mrs. Codling—"Then it's all right. Barry told me he was contracting some heavy debts, and I was so nervous till you explained it."—Harper's Bazar.

—Gen. Boulanger's only brother, Ernest, mysteriously disappeared after having had a young man such a wild life that the family would never pronounce his name. His cronies say that he went to the United States and was killed in the War of Secession, but others say that he committed another side nobody seems to know.

THE STROKE OF A MASTER HAND.



—Chicago Mail.

The Inevitable.

Miss Y.—"Do you like to talk to old Lady Gossip about her heart affairs, and discuss the course of her conversation with?"

Miss X.—"Even your own sex Harold, Mrs. Goldfish, was a quadrupled lover of mine."

The old lady almost bounced out of her chair, but laughed it off, and when she had gone to her room she spoke to her husband.

"Well," she said, indignantly, "there may be some excuse for fashionable young women talking about their various sweethearts, but profanity is utterly unpardonable."—Detroit Free Press.

Knowledge Is Power.

Doctor—You notice a marked increase in your appetite?

Patient—Yes.

Doctor—Sleep longer and more healthy than usual?

Patient—Yes.

Doctor—Feel very fatigued after much exercise?

Patient—Yes.

Doctor—Hm! Very grave case. But the records of science, dear, enable us to cope with your malady, and I think I can pull you through.—Harper's Bazar.

Accounting for Age.

Prof. Grimalind—Yes, yes, this earth is 100,000,000 years old, not a day less.

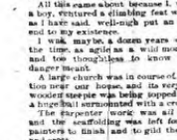
Visitor—Wonderful! wonderful!

Little Girl (centering)—Oh, papa, see my new doll.

Visitor—Your child, I presume, professor. How old is she?

Prof. Greatmind—Um—er—my dear, how old was that brother how old you are.—N. Y. Weekly.

A SUDDEN SWELLING.



Peculiar effect produced on the hat of Chelsey the actor when a friend tells him he is one of the greatest comedians of the century.—Judge.

Under Other Circumstances.

Mrs. Jocelyn—Don't you miss your husband very much, now that he is dead?

Mrs. Golightly—Oh, not at all. You see he left me plenty of money, and of course I shall not be lonely. Besides, I am in front of his place and half the time forget that he really isn't there.—Puck.

He Is No Cheat.

Mrs. Gargoyle (to her husband entering at two a. m.)—George, I have a suspicion that you have been drinking.

Gargoyle—M'dear, you should be likesh charitable to others.

"How was that?"

"Why was above some, m'dear."—Brooklyn Life.

Those With Tail.

Flora—Have you seen the shocking dress my friend has in my room unless she is most ashamed of myself.

Portia—Pooh! Don't worry. I will arrange up all right. I'll tell her she is twenty as will think you have on nothing at all.—Indianapolis Sun.

THE MAN OR FASHION.

How to Make a Kick That Will Impress Your Tailor.

Points for the Man Whose Clothes Fit Not Fit Him, Showing Where the Trouble May Lie, and How It Can Be Remedied.

[COPYRIGHT, 1891.]

Of a hundred men who are able to dress fairly well there is one whose clothes I fit. Of a hundred strangers, a great majority allow themselves to be deceived into one of two opinions, hence a few who realize that something is the matter, and that the tailor is responsible, but they do not know what to do about it. They go from one tailor to another, seldom ordering more than

FOUR COATS THAT DO NOT FIT.

one suit from any, and cherishing in their souls a feeling of animosity against the entire sartorial profession, which may be justified much but still does not the bag out of the knees of a pair of pantaloons.

I wish to give a few hints which, if they do not enable the reader to get his money's worth in every case, will teach him how to make a "kick" that will be understood. The subject is worth attention. Well fitting clothes may not be as important as a good moral character, but they have the great advantage in this hurrying country of being visible at a glance.

In the first place, young man, know your figure thoroughly. Make a careful study of your build. Investigation. If you are bow-legged or narrow-chested, admit the fact to yourself, and do what you can to remedy the defects. I have not time to discuss this part of the subject. Many excellent articles on physical development have been published in the last few years in the leading magazines, and they will repay careful study. Having learned what type of man you are you will be able to see what a tailor can do for you. Never attempt to repair a defect artificially unless the art can be wholly concealed. Don't pad your shoulders unless you are absolutely certain that the most prying eye will fail to discover it.

I rather think my head is level when I will never accept a suit of clothes that doesn't fit you; and stick to it. You will find me a service not only to myself, but to mankind. If there is a real defect in a garment do not let any knight of the needle put a bluff or bully or cajole you into paying for it. Let him understand your position at the start, and there will be no trouble.

The following points concerning some of the most common and most annoying of misfits, with suggestions of the remedies, are derived from conversations with one of the most skilful cutters in this city, and from your own painful experience. When you are being measured for a suit of clothes assume a natural position. Do not attempt to conceal any of the eccentricities of your figure. If you have an idea that your right shoulder is lower than your left, don't try to even them up by your posture. If you are bow-legged don't press your knees together from a sentiment of false shame. Don't inflate your chest to the point of explosion because you like to hear a Herculean sneeze called out to the clerk.

Tell the cutter clearly and concisely the sort of cut which you desire, and see that he make memoranda. If he puts on what Dr. Holmes calls the "ginger-

THE PRINCIPAL POINTS OF A COAT.

bread rabbit expression," signifying a total lack of interest in the subject you may be sure that he intends to cut the cloth entirely by guess. In that case you have about one chance in a thousand of being fitted. Let the cutter understand that you want the clothes for some mythical average man. If you have had trouble in getting suited heretofore, let him be it.

After the cutter has done his work and the process of science, enable it to suit, and he frequently ruins garments that have been properly cut. That is the time for you to assert that you are not different. One of them has been given to an infantile predecessor. Now you must make the cutter understand that you know what the trouble is and that the suit which looks so good on the model is wrong in the grade of the other or you would refuse to take it.

Suppose that you are trying on the suit, and examining it critically. We will begin with the coat. Be sure that you are fairly treated. The tailor pulls it into place he can make it look all right for a few minutes, or as long as you stand still. But the moment you move will not always have the benefit of his unobtrusive aid. Be sure that the coat has come as near to your body in every place as it will.

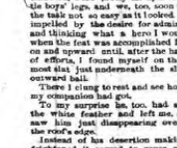
Then look it over carefully. If it doesn't "hang" as it should, don't you are in luck. Most coats do.

I have had tailors tell me that the "break" at the shoulder could not be remedied. That is nonsense. You will not get that way with a tailor who is trying to get your order. Make him fix it till you are sure that the coat presses equally upon your neck and the shoulder. It is often easy to see that the ends are bearing all the weight of the garment. This is from your dissatisfaction. A very hollow shoulder may need a little padding, but usually a resort to that remedy indicates a deficiency in your tailor's grasp of his business.

Sometimes a coat draws along a line from under the arm to a point near the back button on that side. This is caused by a shortness of waist, and the "tore parts" being a little short.

A low collar, drawing away from the neck, is caused by a short back part; a collar that rests a dilatory over your head when you sit down results from a long back part. Sometimes a three or four button coat may look fairly well with only the top button fastened, but it will not do if the others are fastened if spoken up and wrinkles at the back. Don't let your tailor tell you that the fault is in the buttons. He can't. The trouble is in the shoulder, points or waist. The cause of the "gorge" bonds away too much.

As to fitting around the wrists, coats are not cut very close under the present style. But if you want yours to fit well the cuff at the sleeve must be



You must be getting quite a corpulent gentleman, sir, remarked the waiter as he rose from the table.

SECRETARY FOR IRELAND.

The Appointment Gives Joy to a Very Few, but Pleases Many.

Mr. Jackson, the new chief secretary for Ireland, is a leather lunger at Leeds. It was, however, worried in the middle ages, or rather the extensive fortune which he is now understood to enjoy. Mr. Jackson contested Leeds in 1886, but he did not get a seat till 1888. He has occupied it ever since. Some surprise was caused when he was appointed financial secretary to the treasury in January, 1891, but his tenure of office has fully justified Lord Salisbury's choice. He has been voted a

DISTINCTLY NOT THE FASHION.

tendency to wrinkle against the body, the front is too short. Do not be persuaded to have them cut.

I have written at some length about coats. There is nothing to say of vests, except that they are cut rather short now. Any tailor should make a vest fit well. But the pantaloons—ah, there's the rub. Where is the genius who shall rise up and tell us how to prevent bagging at the knee? Its may be ameliorated, but that is all. When it is excessive the fault is not in the cut at the knee, but in what a tailor would call the length of the stride. This means the extra cloth on the back, which will sag up, which enables the leg to be extended or bent without difficulty. The necessity for this extra cloth prevents the existence of a perfect pair of pantaloons. There must always be too much fullness at a point back of the thigh; look well when the wearer of the pantaloons, is standing erect. But this necessity should not be made to excuse wrinkles all the way down the back of the leg. There may be plenty of cloth to prevent excessive bagging at the knee, and it may be so disposed as to conceal its superfluity.

The man with broad hips should make his tailor allow for that unusual "beam," but never let him run the fullness all the seams down the knee. This results in those wrinkles at the sides from the knee up, which are so distressing to a man who is sensitive about his dress. Don't let any tailor excuse such a cut; he is sticking to his system and neglecting the special needs of the customer.

One of the most common defects in pantaloons is the failure to fit close to the leg on the outside, between the knee and ankle. A man with a large calf, placed to a tailor will be likely if his trousers do not hang two inches away from his ankle. But there is no need of it. The cutter can easily put sufficient fullness into the design to allow the leg plenty of room and then measure the garment at the bottom. The difficulty here is more often with the man who makes up the garment. He fails to get the bottom and sides even. Careful basting will avoid it.

This sort of a leg is very common-place, and it requires a straight inside seam. Pantaloons are not now cut with any "spring" to the leg, but usually they are made to strike the shoe at a point just above where the lacing begins.

Never choose a cloth that will stretch for pantaloons. Avoid what are called "biased goods." Have your tailor mark your pattern ask the cutter whether it will make up well. Try to get the bottom of his if you think there is any in him; and, if he inspires confidence, abide by his judgment, for there's great skill in selecting proper cloth if you wish well-fitting pantaloons.

ALBERT EDWARD TWEEDLE.

The Know Her Uses.

A little girl of 5 years called her father to her bedside the other evening "Papa," said the little diplomat, "I want to ask you a question."

"Well, my little dear, what is it about?"

"What do you think it would be best to give me on my birthday?"—Texas Siftings.

Mamma's Mistake.

Mamma—Dear me! You've got your clothes all covered with whitewash.

Little Son—Yes, ma; that isn't whitewash, 'deed it isn't. It's only paint.—Good News.

Jealous, of Course.

Bella—Estelle is such a lucky girl. She was born with a gold spoon in her mouth.

Nellie—Yes, and it must have been a tablespoon, too, I should judge.—Louisville Journal.

POLICE ITEM.

Citizen—Why are you always frowning?

Policeman—Begorra, sor, O'd be foined tin days per if I was switched-amollin'.—Texas Siftings.

A Wicked Boy.

"Get through your breakfast quick wonny, you will be late to school," said a Harlem mother to her child.

"I'm not going to school until I get a dime."

"I won't give you any dime,"

"Well, then, I'll just keep on eating. I will eat for once if I have to for you your obstinacy," replied the hopeful, taking a fresh butter cake.—Texas Siftings.

Mother Suggested.

Mother—I'd just like to know who this young man is you have engaged yourself to.

Daughter—Oh, he comes of splendid family.

"Does his family object to the match?"

"Yes."

"Then I guess he's all right."—N. Y. Weekly.

Encouraging Him.

Brother Jack—Virginia Cooper is coming on and she said there was too great a discrepancy in our ages.

Sister—How old is Virginia?

Brother Jack—Twenty-three.

Sister—And you're nineteen. So just wait two years and you'll both be twenty-one.—Judge.

In a Confidential Remembrance.

"What shall I get you to remind you of me while I am away?" asked a New York girl of her fellow, to whom she is going to be married, on the occasion of his taking the steamer for Europe.

"Do you want to get me something that will always make me think of you when I look at it?"

"Yes, darling."

"Then buy me a monkey to play with."—Texas Siftings.

Our Own Fault.

"John, you've been eating cabbage."

"I haven't been doing anything of the kind, my dear. I've been smoking one of those cigars you gave me. That's all."—Brooklyn Life.

Forth Side Statement.

Wayward Puss—Old Mossback is awful fond of his children, isn't he?

Jawkins (to his wife)—Chicago Tribune.

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Careful, safe drivers for shopping calls or pleasure drives. Special attention given to horses to be boarded by the day, week or month.
TELEPHONE CALL, NO. 26.

INSURANCE.

WILLIAM A. WOODRUFF,
FIRE AND LIFE
INSURANCE AGENT,
Office cor. Front St. and Park Ave.,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Real Estate for Sale & Exchange.
MONEY TO LOAN
On Approved Security.
Market

Fresh Garden Seeds
AND FERTILIZERS,
Farm and Garden Implements.
Lawn Mowers Refrigerators,
Ice Cream Freezer.
Gasoline Stoves, Hardware, Tools, etc.
J. J. HEIDELOFF,
No. 12 SOMERSET ST. 3-13-52

GEORGE A. MOORE,
[Of the late firm of Moore Bros.]
is now the sole proprietor of the old established market at
NO. 14 NORTH AVENUE,
Where he will continue to supply patrons with the finest grades of
Fresh and Salt Meats,
Fish of all kinds, Oysters, Clams, Game in season, at the Lowest Market Prices.
Anything not usually kept in stock, furnished at short notice.

CANOPIES
For Weddings, Parties, Etc.,
TO HIRE. CHARGES REASONABLE
Hugo Weigman,
38 EAST FRONT STREET, PLAINFIELD, N. J.
[Chautauqua Building].

LEWIS B. CODDINGTON,
[Successor to E. J. Carey.]
Furniture and Freight Express!
OFFICE—38 W. FRONT ST.
Large Covered Wagon for Pleasure Parties. Goods delivered to any part of the city. Furniture moved in the best manner. P. O. Box 188. Residence, 10 Watchung Place. 1y-1

TOBACCO, SEGARS, &c.

H. EGGERDING,
No. 17 Park Avenue,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Manufacturer of the Celebrated
C. O. D. CIGAR,
The most delicious cigar in the state, and only to be obtained at the premises from the finest Havanas.
CLEAR HAVANA HEADS A SPECIALTY.
Also a large assortment of the Choicest Brands of Key West and Domestic Cigars. Cigarettes and Tobaccos always on hand.
Smoker's Articles in Great Variety.
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C. M. FINE,
Dealer in HAVANA & DOMESTIC
—SEGARS!—
No. 38 PARK AVE., (Rear corner) SECOND ST.,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Tobacco and Cigar Materials, of every description.

A. WOLFF,
Manufacturer of
CIGARS,
and Dealer in all Kinds of Smoking and Chewing Tobacco, and smokers' articles. Has removed from 201 E. Front street, to 7 and 9 West Front, one door east of Madison avenue, and invites the patronage of his friends and the public generally. 4 Y 3

EDUCATIONAL.

Miss SCRIBNER
AND
Miss NEWTON'S
SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
AND KINDERGARTEN,
17 LaGrande Avenue,
CORNER OF WASHINGTON STREET,
Will reopen THIS SEPT. 17, 1891.
The regular course will include Modeling, Drawing and Sewing. 9 11 tf

DODWORTH'S
CLASSES FOR
Dancing & Deportment,
SEMINARY HALL, PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Commencing Friday, Oct. 30, 1891,
From 3½ to 6½ p. m.
Apply to E. E. Kenyon for circulars and terms, Seminary Hall.
Residence, 1110 Fulton avenue, E. O.
THOS. J. DODWORTH.
10 4 tf

GOV. ABBETT'S MESSAGE

Gentlemen of the Senate and General Assembly:

In obedience to the requirements of the constitution I herewith present to you my second message, showing the condition of the state and recommending such measures as I deem expedient.

Condition of the state.

I congratulate you upon the splendid condition of the state at the close of the fiscal year. Its financial affairs are in better shape for the first time since 1865, the fiscal year has closed without any floating debt. Under the acts of 1891 valuable improvements have been made at the state prison, lunatic asylum, reform school, state hall, extensive alterations have been made in the old library building, giving additional office accommodations, the courts city court is provided with a new room for holding a portion of its sessions, and in addition to all of which improvements were rendered necessary by the growth of the state and its legislative interests, and will be completed without borrowing money and without additional taxation.

Under the liberal laws of the state many new corporations have been created, largely increasing the receipts for filing certificates, and the amount of tax payable by railroad companies, under the general road and miscellaneous tax acts of 1884, and their several supplements, and the practical and efficient enforcement of these laws, have increased the revenues sufficient to meet the increased demands occasioned by the rapidly growing population of the state and its increasing wealth.

With all these facts there has been accomplished, no new tax has been levied upon any corporation and the state is still one tax free from the imposition of any direct state tax for governmental purposes. The promise made by the legislature in 1884, that no direct state tax should be imposed upon the people of this state for any year so long as the government is carried on under existing laws, and under the present system of taxation, no such tax will be necessary. It is the future needs of the state require further revenue the ordinary sources of revenue can fairly be increased until they pay equitably with millions for the maintenance of the state, however, may properly ask for additional revenue from corporations. There is no pressure for increased taxation for ordinary state expenditures.

In view of the satisfactory condition of state affairs, I do not feel called upon to ask the legislature for any additional tax, either corporate or individual, for the ordinary expenses of the state government. The experience of the state does not require the limits of the present sources of revenue, and therefore there is no necessity for any increase. If, however, the legislature should make appropriations for new buildings or enlarged accommodations for the various state institutions, new sources of revenue must be provided. The only way to avoid the necessity of a collateral inheritance tax, or by the other methods recommended in my last message.

I again recommend to the legislature that, in making appropriations, they provide in the act for the source of revenue out of which the same shall be paid. The passing of an act for a large appropriation does not secure the payment thereof; the appropriation must be postponed until the finance department until sufficient money is realized from some source to meet it. The excess of ordinary receipts over expenditures is not sufficient to meet very heavy additional drafts. Many of the appropriations are still unprovided for. In the course of time these will gradually be paid, but if new appropriations are added additional sources of revenue must be provided.

Sinking Fund.

During the past fiscal year the entire floating debt of $400,000, which existed at the commencement of the fiscal year, which was fully paid off and discharged, and over $10,000 paid for interest thereon, and $66,000 has been expended for obtaining title to the camp ground at Sea Girt, which was taken under condemnation proceedings instituted under acts of 1891 and 1889. Payments have been made by the board of established authority the state lunatic asylum, the agricultural experiment station and other purposes, as provided by law.

Over $50,000 was spent to enlarge and rebuild the state prison. Of this amount the public debt has been paid; over $41,000 has been loaned to the sinking fund, and alterations and additions have been made to the state house, upon which nearly $26,000 has been expended. The following special appropriations and extraordinary net disbursements, including the temporary loans paid and amounts paid for expenses incurred in fiscal year ending Oct. 31, 1890, amount to $990,-682.52. The total ordinary net disbursements, properly chargeable to the last fiscal year, amounts to $1,972,612.36, making a total of $2,963,294.88.

The total ordinary receipts were $1,747,-899.13. The proceeds of securities, including $202,614.63, money received from the United States, which makes a total of $2,120,499.03. The fiscal year closed with a balance in the state fund account of $812,169.16.

The sum of $1,747,899.13 was collected from the United States, without the payment of any commission or charge therefor. The state comptroller and treasurer have also been connected and intimately with the every dollar paid by the national government. The dollar paid by the national government would have largely depleted this fund. The offices made to the commissioners have also relieved the state of the cost for collection, amounting to over $30,000.

I believe that this could be saved, and with the advisors of the quartermaster general of the state, I have given the subject and investigation. I draw all the papers necessary to be properly present at the next legislature. The bill was prepared and comprised, as it was viewed, were taken to the state, and without any charge to the state collected the money and paid the whole amount to the several claimants. The experience of these acts by the state officers has been satisfactory, and as far as I have any knowledge of no other state that is able to show the same record.

Finances.

The reports of the comptroller and treasurer present in detail the financial operations of the state for the fiscal year ending Oct. 31, 1891.

There are two funds referred to in those reports; one the state and the other the school fund, and they should be kept by each other, and I shall deal with them in the same manner.

State Fund.

The state fund received during the fiscal year the following amounts:

Railroad taxes	$1,046,695 09
Railroad taxes, corporations	1,000 00
Fees, etc.	22,404 19
Franchise receipts	22,404 19
Riparian lands	2,412 50
Miscellaneous	2,412 50
Interest and dividends	2,412 50
Escheats	2,412 50
Miscellaneous	2,412 50
Total ordinary net receipts	$1,747,899 13
Income tax refunded by the United States	202,614 63
Total net receipts	$1,950,513 76
Balance on hand Oct. 31, 1890	812,169 16
Total	$2,962,682 92

Following are the disbursements:

Ordinary disbursements for fiscal year	$1,972,612 36
Special appropriations paid	990,682 52
Temporary loans paid and interest	39,999
Temporary loans paid and interest	410,399 16
Total	$3,413,693 88
Paid on war debt and bonded state debt	270,397 00
Other expenditures	179,671 54
Total disbursements	$3,863,762 42
Balance on hand Oct. 31, 1891	1,098,920 50
Total	$2,962,682 92

The ordinary receipts on state account for the fiscal year ending Oct. 31, 1891, will be all probability be equal to those received during the fiscal year just ended. There may, however, be a diminution in some of the items of receipts, and on the other hand there may be an increase. It will therefore not be safe to act upon a basis of total ordinary receipts of over $1,700,000. This will leave a balance over ordinary state expenses for 1892 which can be used for the appropriations hereinafter made by the legislature, and for which no other source of revenue has been provided.

Sinking Fund.

The securities in this fund are as follows:

1,867 shares of the stock of the Camden and Amboy Railroad Co.	
Canal company of the par value of	$186,700 00
Original commutation stock has no value	74,118 67
Bonds of the several counties of the state for surplus revenues of the United States (the bonds have no value as an asset)	764,400 44
Principal sum named in a franchise tax bond account of March 19, 1890	1,000 00
The only assets of this fund which are for any value are the 1,867 shares of stock, which are worth $411,700, and the above riparian lease, upon which the state receives annually a rental of 7 per cent, on the principal sum. My former message gave a history of the items of Centennial stock and bonds due and received by, and other reasons why they were no longer of any value.

School Fund.

The total account of the school fund Oct. 31, 1891, was $3,790,612.26. Its investments were as follows:

Riparian leases held as the property of the state	$899,211 90
Bonds secured by mortgages	410,000 00
Bonds and mortgages	1,000,000 00
Bonds of school districts	249,617 39
Bonds of the state of New Jersey	1,000,000 00
Union county bonds	147,000 00
Bonds refunded	20,000 00
Mercer county bonds	120,000 00
Hudson county bonds	100,000 00
Hudson county bonds	100,000 00
1,000 shares of stock of the Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation company	100,000 00
500 shares of stock of the Delaware and Raritan canal company	50,000 00
East Orange bonds	70,000 00
Orange bonds	70,000 00
Newark bonds	70,000 00
Passaic county bonds	70,000 00
Bergen county bonds, Essex county bonds	70,000 00
Town of Penfield bonds	10,000 00
Union township, Bergen county bonds	10,000 00
40 shares of the stock of the New Jersey Fire Insurance Commutation company	4,000 00
200 shares of the stock of the Trenton Banking company	11,000 00
Trenton city bonds	4,000 00
Cash on hand Oct. 31, 1891	$3,515,546 87
	485,065 79
Total	$4,000,612 66

In addition to the above there is a claim against the state for $1,000,000 with interest on securities and for certain under riparian leases, $180,836.96.

The receipts of the school fund during the past fiscal year were as follows:

From income	$187,052 71
From sinking fund	66,566 25
Balance on hand Nov. 1, 1890	232,049 30
Total	$485,668 26

This amount is accounted for as follows:

Investments of school fund during year	$283,102 39
Premiums paid on investments	8,000 00
Interest accounted on investments	66 94
Disbursements on account of schools, etc.	193,516 94
	345,198 07
Total	$829,884 34

Sinking Fund.

The sinking fund account has been transferred to the treasurer under the act of March 11, 1891, (P. L. 1891, page 108). This transfer was made at the expiration of the term of office of the old sinking fund commissioners for the purpose of saving the expense attendant on this board. Under this act the state treasurer performs the duties of the sinking fund board without compensation.

The report of the late commissioner of the sinking fund shows the following assets Oct. 31, 1891:

Loans on bonds and mortgages	$288,250 00
Loans on bonds and mortgages	1,000 00
Real estate, cost as per statement	256,437 27
Due from Thomas Cruider	9,641 14
Balance in hands	71,809 27
Making a total of	$626,336 76
Decrease in assets during the fiscal year	14,470 19

This decrease is accounted for as follows:

Bonds and mortgages Oct. 31, 1890	$289,250 00
Bonds and mortgages Oct. 31, 1891	288,250 00
Decrease	1,000 00
Interest account unpaid Oct. 31, 1890	$6,000 00
Interest account unpaid Oct. 31, 1891	1,997 06
Decrease	4,002 94
Deficit real estate, Inc.	$10,467 74
Decrease Thomas Cruider Inc.	9,641 14
Decrease in cash, Inc.	826 05
Decrease balance in hands, Inc.	11,534 25
	32,469 19
The following amounts were paid and received on this account during the fiscal year ending Oct. 31, 1891:	
For interest	$13,774 26
For premium	1,750 00
For sale of real estate	5,000 00
For sale of timber	25,000 00
For sale of 100 cords of timber on Allen farm	300 00
For state appropriation	44,000 00
For state loan to sinking fund	66,566 25
Balance in bank Oct. 31, 1890	232,049 30
	$384,389 81
The following amounts were disbursed:	
Expenses paid	$2,222 25
Principal loaned on bonds and mortgages	379,667 56
Balance in hand Oct. 31, 1891	71,809 27
	$384,389 81

Tax Laws.

The inequalities of assessments and valuations of land on the part of the assessors, and the failure of the boards of appeal to correct undue valuations, have no doubt been the cause of many complaints, and have been fruitful sources of litigation, and have been fruitful sources of litigation, and have been fruitful sources of litigation

The Constitutionalist.

W. L. FORCE, Editor and Proprietor. A. L. FORCE

OUR LEGISLATURE.

New Jersey's Democratic Legislature assumed control at Trenton, on Tuesday last. It was a brilliant display of legislative brains and will undoubtedly give great credit to the Democratic State of New Jersey. The selection of Hon. Robert S. Adrain, as President of the Senate, and Hon. James J. Berger, as Speaker of the House, are commendible, and the candidates worthy and fit for the positions assigned them. The Governor's message (which will be found in full on the outside pages of this issue) is a document full of wisdom and truth. The Governor *speaks for* the people, not party. It is a document that should be preserved by every citizen, irrespective of parties.

We predict that the legislature of 1892 will be one of profit to the people and politics of the State. Gov. Abbett is deserving of great praise for his admirable administration, and all good Democrats hope and express their feelings that he should represent the party in the Senate of the U. S. Senator.

Now let the Democratic Legislature look after the interests of the people, as they have promised.

JACKSONIAN.

January 8th was the 76th anniversary of the renowned battle of New Orleans, when the arrogant English conquerors of Napoleon were routed and driven from American soil by General Andrew Jackson and the gallant soldiers under his command.

The recent anniversary, or Jackson's Day, as it is properly termed, was enthusiastically observed by the Democrats in various sections of our country.

Such was a worthy honor, not alone because of the great martial victory gained, but in remembrance of the distinguished hero of that event, who this term years thereafter was triumphantly elected Democratic President of the United States.

As a man of mental ability, integrity of character, and fidelity and devotion to duty, the memory of Andrew Jackson stands pre-eminent.

Regardless of monied influence and partisan animosity, he boldly dared to do what was believed to be right and for the best interests of country and fellow countrymen.

No power on earth could force him from the rock of truth and justice.

He was an honest man.

That the people knew, and for that glorious trait they reposed in him implicit confidence and never were deceived.

REFORM.

The first movement towards securing tariff reform by the present Democratic House of Assembly will be the abolishing of all kinds of wool on the free imposition list, and keeping an adequate adjustment protective duty upon woolen manufactured goods, but cutting off extra and onerous public bounty enacted by the McKinley tariff for special favoritism.

That will certainly be a step in the right direction and consistent with the popular verdict of two years ago.

Its becoming a law would benefit manufacturers by giving them the means of fabricating in competition with other nations, and at the same time benefit American labor and skill *by enlarging the sphere* of profitable employment.

It would also prove of substantial pecuniary advantage to the raisers of domestic wool by increasing the steady demand and price of that staple production, largely decreased by unwise McKinley tariff legislation.

And furthermore, it would enable the people of this country to use and wear honest fabrics, genuine woolen blankets, carpets and clothing, in lieu of cotton shoddy.

It is time to obliterate the national stigma, that among all civilized manufacturing nations, the United States, the boasted realm of intelligence, is the only one that can not produce woolens and interest by levying heavy taxation upon such an essential crude material as wool.

Singular will no doubt be taken by the Democratic House of Representatives in regard to other called for specific tariff reforms.

"But," say Republicans of the McKinley school, and their machine allies, "what can the House Democrats do when the Senate and President are hostile to any tariff change"?

Do! Democrats can do their duty! If the Senate refuses to concur in needed tariff reformation, or the President interposes his veto, a storm of popular opposition will sweep throughout the land and bury *partisan Republicanism* beneath another avalanche of Democratic ballots.

Let the Democrats in Congress do their whole duty, promptly and justly, as the people have demanded, and let the Republicans look out for *they dare, take the responsibility of* setting aside the popular verdict.

TAXATION.

The State Board of Tax Commissioners have had their report printed. They point out the glaring defects in the law of taxation and in the manner in which it is worked out by the assessors. They say assessors help their friends by low valuations and punish their enemies by high ones. They say the assessors do not look at the books and in that way the taxshirker gets off by having his misrepresentations kept secret. They recommend, in the interest of uniformity levied taxes:

1. That all assessments throughout the State shall be made on the first Monday in April of each year, according to true value at that date.

2. That all assessments shall be completed and finished on or before the first day of July next following.

3. That the books and duplicates of such assessments shall be open for inspection, by any one desiring to see the same, *from the first day of July to the* first day of August, in the year and each year.

4. That on the first Monday in August the various Assessors and Tax Boards of Assessors, and County Boards of Equalization, shall meet at the court house of each county for the purpose of revising and correcting said books.

5. All taxes shall be due and payable on the first day of October in each year.

6. All Commissioners of Appeals shall sit for the purpose of hearing appeals on or before the first Monday in November.

7. All taxes shall be a lien on real estate the first day of October in each year, after which a penalty for the nonpayment of the same may be imposed, as now provided by law.

8. Nothing in the law shall prevent any taxpayer or taxing district from appealing directly to the State Board of Tax Commissioners without first appealing to the Board of Assessors, as now allowed.

9. On or before the 10th day of July in each year the Assessor shall transmit, under oath or affirmation, to the State Board of Taxation, a statement from the duplicate containing the following facts:

1. The total amount of real estate assessed by him in his taxing district.

2. The total amount of personal property assessed by him in his taxing district.

3. The total number of deductions claimed and allowed by him for indebtedness in his taxing district.

4. The amount of exemptions, specifying particularly—

(a) Church property, school property, public property, cemetery property and property allowed under the Brearly, Soldiers and veteran's act; and on failure thereof such Assessor shall be subject to a fine of $250.

10. All appeals to the State Board of Taxation shall be filed on or before the first day of December next following the assessment.

EXEMPTIONS EXEMPT FROM TAXES.

In regard to property *held to be ex*empt from taxation, the report shows the total of exemptions in New Jersey to be about $75,000,000, partly accounted for below:

Church property	$20,000,000
School property	11,000,000
Cemetery property	11,000,000
Property of Public and veterans	2,000,000
Public property	15,000,000
Total	$75,000,000

The concensus of intelligent opinion throughout the State seems to favor the reduction of exemptions to the amount allowed by law, consistent with sound public policy. We have found the last ex-existing fortune to be used as a fraud upon the tax laws throughout the State. In one township in Burlington county (Mill Creek), Judge Paddock, while the town had no fire apparatus and the company existed only on paper. There are likely to be many other such fire companies organized solely for the purpose of claiming exemption from taxation. This aim of universal expression of opinion should be that all this class of exemption should be repealed, and we so recommend."

"Strong reasons exist also for limiting the list of exemptions. Under the statutory properties, many such organizations having been formed only for the purpose of making money. *Property held for the exemption* in such cases having ceased, the exemption shall cease also."

They say the exemption of cemeteries, most of which are private incorporations gotten up to make money, are wrong and that the exemption of the real estate of National *Banks is a fraud upon the taxpayers* of the State.

The New York World prints the following one of our of Prominent Union County Democrats:

"James E. Martine, familiarly known as the 'Farmer Orator,' *is in the field as* a candidate for Congress in the new Eighth district, comprising the county of Union, township of Essex, and the cities of Orange, South Orange and Bayonne. For years he has been an active politician. He once ran for Senator in Union county, but was defeated.

"Since then he has gone further and fared worse in making their nomination for Congress. Mr. Martine is able and has many warm friends throughout the district.

Union Out Left.

In the organization of the House of Assembly on Tuesday, the Democratic Assemblymen from Essex and Hudson formed a combination to capture the offices. They took in Bergen and Middlesex and the South Jersey men to insure the necessary majority, and left Union county entirely out in the cold. Vigorous protestations were made in the caucus. John B. Hardin was elected chairman. The offices were apportioned as follows:

Clerk—Thomas F. Noonan, Hudson.
Journal Clerk—William S. Shanghnessy, Mercer.

Assistant Journal Clerk—John H. Hickey, Hudson.

Engrossing Clerk—John H. DeMott, Hunterdon.

Assistant Engrossing Clerks—A. C. Yard, Monmouth; Morvin Armstrong, Hudson.

Sergeant-at-Arms—Thomas Cleary, Essex.

Sergeant-at-Arms—William Harrigan, Essex.

Door-keeper—Assistants shall jointly or two door-keepers selected to help Mr. Harrigan. Hudson gobbled ten of those and Essex took seven.

Before adjournment for the week President Adrain announced his committees as follows:

Library—Wurts, Barrett, Gardner.
Revision of Laws—Marsh, Barrett, Cranmer.
Finance—Barker, Hudspeth, Rue.
Printing—Wilson, Marsh, Cranmer.
Municipal Corporations—Doremus, Hinchcliffe, Gardner.

Railroads and Canals—Keyes, Brown, Cranmer.

Banks and Insurance—Gorman, Winton, Gardner.

Education—McMickle, Miller, Keyes.
Fisheries—Miller, Barker, Cranmer.
Game and Fisheries—Perkins, McMickle, Rue.

Riparian Rights—Hudspeth, Brown, Rogers.
Agriculture—Brown, McMickle, Gardner.
Miscellaneous—Perkins, Keyes, Fowler.

Elections—Miller, Barker, Rice.
Claims and Pensions—Hinchcliffe, Butcher, Fowler.

Unfinished Business—Winton, Martin Fowler.

Engrossed Bills—Barrett, Butcher, Rogers.
Labor and Industries—Butcher, Carmin and Rue.

Boroughs—Perkins, Cornish and Rue.

JOINT COMMITTEES.

Treasurer's Accounts—Wurts, Winton, Cranmer.

State Prison—Perkins, Barrett, Cranmer.
Lunatic Asylum—Perkins, Butcher, Rogers.
Deaf and Dumb Asylum—Barker, Rue.
Building Grounds and Buildings—Hudspeth, Rue.
Printing—Winton, Marsh, Gardner.
Pinned Bills—Butcher, Rogers, Rogers.
Soldiers' Home—Hudspeth, Miller, Fowler.
Reform School for Boys—Brown, Keyes, Rue.
Sinking Fund—Wurts, Hudspeth, Fowler.
Reform School for Girls—Cornish, Hinchcliffe, Rogers.
School for Deaf Mutes—Martin, Perkins, Rue.

Speaker Berger will announce his committees later.

In the Senate all the old officers of last year were re-elected, with the exception of William Pittard, Journal Clerk, who was supplanted by J. Mattison, of Somerset; and Bill Clerk Eidelman, of last year, was succeeded by H. F. Earle of Passaic.

Kindly Words.

[From The Jane Ann.]

The Plainfield Constitutionalist last week celebrated its silver anniversary—25th year. The Force Brothers, W. L. and A. L.—, who started the office, are still at the helm, and also a goodly number of their old employes. It is a bright and able Democratic paper, and has done good work for the cause all along the line. J. A. Demarest is the city editor of their daily, which was started several years ago. It also is a success.

Still Set Down to Seattle—Bell Walk Over, Etc.

[From the Associated Press.]

The New York World of last Monday says that James E. Martine, of Plainfield, has announced himself as a candidate for congressman from the new State for congressman from the new district, of which Union county is part. If this district is to be a Democratic district, it could not be represented by a more honest or capable man than "Farmer James", and he deserves the nomination at the hands of his party. He will, however, pardon the Observer if it expresses the wish and belief that the new district will not be Democratic. The Republicans of Union county intend to do everything in their power to defeat Martine, and as popular as he is considered in Martine would make, he will have to hustle, too, if he would be elected.

Why Wife Had Gone.

My wife had been away visiting for some time and I was getting lonesome. Finally I decided to go and see her. I wrote her that I was coming and she replied that she would meet me at the depot. When I got off the train I looked around for her, but could not see her. I then went to the hotel and registered. Then I went to the bar-room and had a drink. I then went back to the hotel and looked over the register, but could not find her name. I then went to the bar-room and had another

CITY DEPARTMENT.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE, THE COUNTY AND THE CITY, AND HAS THE LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY PAPER PUBLISHED IN THE COUNTY OF UNION.

J. A. DEMAREST - - City Editor.

—A project is progressing to organize a Crescent League bicycle club.

—The salaries of the city officials will be fixed for the year at the next meeting of the common council.

—Dr. Rosebalt, after a short stay in this city, has opened an office and commenced practice at Flemington.

—Dr. J. C. Williams announces that he has secured a hall for next Friday, and will lecture on "When Did Man Recognize Himself, and Who is Man?"

—The attention of the Somerset county freeholders is requested to the Somerset county end of the Bandfield avenue bridge over Green brook. It is in a dangerous condition.

—The Catholic Young Men's Lyceum will open a fair in the Opera House Hall, Monday, February 22. The proceeds will be devoted to diminishing the debt on the new club-house.

—Gustavus Johnston reports that the sewer Liberty street property so as to prevent inundation at each rain it will cost about $2,600. The committee will make further and more exact investigation.

—Charles B. VanWinkle secured the setting-aside of three attachments in Bound Brook, Friday, on the ground of their illegality. The cases will be heard before Justice Brampton. W. A. Coddington was opposing counsel.

—The Crescent League will give a fine entertainment at Temple Hall, Saturday evening of this week. The Columbia college glee club and Fred. Emerson Brook, the noted elocutionist, will take part in the programme.

—Messrs. C. A. Reed, Howard Emerson, and G. P. Leggett, constituting the house committee of the Crescent League, are to be congratulated on the recent improvements at the club-house, and rectifying accessions to the society's membership.

—W. E. Codington bought of the Tinde Belly estate, yesterday, Wednesday, at sheriff's sale at Elizabeth, the tract of land on North avenue adjoining Roberts's livery stable, and extending back to Second street. The price paid was $6,500.

—Beginning to-morrow evening, the teachers' meetings of the Somerset Hall, one Sunday-school, for the study of the Sunday-school lesson, will be resumed. The meetings will last three-quarters of an hour only, and will be very helpful ones. All teachers will be welcome.

—The amateur players of Plainfield who are to take part in the Park club dramatic performance at the Academy of St. pet, formed "The Belle of the Kitchen," in the pretty little theatre of the Bloomingdale Insane a plum in New York, the evening of Jan. 5. "The Belle of the Kitchen" is one of the plays that will be given at the Casino on the 21st.

—This is what the Rev. Everett Hall says of Leon H. Vincent, Bishop Vincent's nephew who is to lecture on "Advertising Literature" at Assembly Hall, January 12, 14, 19 and 21: "I heard your lecture on 'Scarecrow' with so much pleasure that I would gladly hear it all over again if I could." Tickets are on sale at Reynolds's and the central pharmacy.

—The young people of the Seventh-day Baptist church have completed the organization of Christian Endeavor society. The society started out with forty-one active members, and others are coming in. It is officered as follows: President—Arthur L. Titsworth; vice-president—May Tomlinson; secretary—Ernestine Smith; corresponding secretary—Mrs. O. B. Hubbard; treasurer—Bessie E. Titsworth.

—Machinist Anderson, of the Pond Tool works, still lies in Muhlenberg Hospital trying to recover from the shock of his accident and the amputation of his leg, while his wife and children are in destitute circumstances. Some of the good women of the various foreign colonial bands of the city might leave their work on those flannel shirts that the heathen they are making them for will trade for lotsaco or rum, and spend the afternoon to-day in the hospital for charity at home.

Extending the Fire-Alarm Service.

The common council Monday authorized the committee on fire and public buildings to place a fire-alarm call-box at Park avenue and Eighth street and another on Arlington avenue, as soon as they are in funds.

A Close Result.

The second team of the Crescent League bowlers, each one close to giving the cracks a tussle, Tuesday. R. T. Harpin was the umpire The score was:

FIRST TEAM.		SECOND TEAM.	
Van Emburgh	158	Pond	157
Hawes	157	Neldner	154
Williams	157	Reed	143
Davis	152	Hall	140
Van Winkle	159	Thiers	160
	781		754

Installation of Officers.

At a regular meeting of Lyndon Council, 1094, American Legion of Honor, Tuesday evening, Jan. 5, the following offic rs were in-talled by Deputy Grand Commander Dr. Cook:

Commander—A. L. Titsworth.
Vice Commander—L. T. Rogers.
Past Commander—C. E. Smith.
Orator—D. H. Van Nest.
Secretary—G. E. Williams.
Collector—J. D. Pollis.
Treasurer—L. A. Hummer.
Guide—C. M. Bonnell.
Chaplain—M. B. Crocco.
Warden—Charles Dovier.
Sentry—J. P. Allis.

Did n't Collect the Note and Had to Pay the Costs of a Suit.

The long-drawn out legal contest between Wm. J. Buttfield, of North Plainfield, acting as assignee of L. A. Pleasance and W. S. Simpson, was Tuesday decided by Judge McCormick. The decision was in favor of Mr. Buttfield.

On taking charge of the Rhoame estate, Mr. Buttfield was presented with a demand from Mr. Simpson for payment of a note of $500 and interest, held by Simpson and bearing Rhoame's signature. Mr. Buttfield investigated the matter, and became satisfied that Mr. Rhoame's signature to the note had been obtained by unlawful means, and so he declined to pay. Hence the suit. Testimony was taken on both sides at considerable length before the Surrogate and the case was argued before the Orphans' Court. On this argument Mr. Buttfield's counsel insisted that the evidence established a case of fraud. Opposing counsel indignantly combatted this view. Whether the Court adopted it or not, the ruling is certain it sustained the exceptions in refusing to pay the note and thus leaves the whole costs of the litigation on the estate. Gregg A. Mann was counsel for Mr. Buttfield, and Jackson & Codington for Mr. Simpson.

In spite of great discovery and invention the chronic complaints are Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, the favorite.

Happy and content is the child with "The Rochester" lamp, a lamp with the light of the morning. Call on R. T. Harpin & Co., 28 Park Place, N. Y.

PERSONALIA.

David B. Weaver, of Bridgeton, is in the borough, is severely ill with the grip.

Mr. and Mrs. William R. Clarkson are at hotel Laurel-in-the-Pines, Lakewood.

Miss Lizzie DeCamp of Chester, Pa., is visiting Miss Lillian Force of Door street.

Miss Hattie T. Thiers has returned home with his son Wirt, who is slightly improved of his illness.

Miss Blanche Miller entertained a pleasant party of friends at her home on Myrtle avenue, Tuesday night.

The engagement is announced of Miss Florence Rushmore, daughter of ex-councilman Isaac W. Rushmore, to Mr. Hurley of Mexico.

Miss Ida H. Sefield, of 68 West Second street, has returned to her home after an extended visit to her grandparents at Perth Amboy.

Ira G. Berthert, of 340 West Front street, is improving from a relapse of the grip which has confined him to the house for several weeks.

The friends of Miss Martin who is lying ill with the grip at Saranac lake, was much improved Tuesday and she is now expected to recover.

Mrs. William Palmer Smith Thursday night entertained fifty young ladies and gentlemen at her home in Netherwood, in honor of her daughter, Miss Edith Smalley.

Attorney B Allen, for many years editor of the *American Agriculturist*, died at his home on Webster place, Tuesday, in his 80th year. He had been an invalid for many years.

H. M. Stockton, of Central avenue, with the beginning of the new year, has been made sole manager of the sale in New York of the celebrated Harris fine cassimeres, worsteds and jerseys.

The friends of Miss R. V. D. Benton will be pleased to hear that she is gaining strength. She has gone to Florida for winter season.

W. E. MacClymont, organist of the First Baptist church, will give an organ recital in the church at 8 p. m. Tuesday, Jan. 19. Admission will be free. Mr. MacClymont will be assisted by others in the evening's programme.

The talented young artist and portrait painter, Miss Mary Frances VanArsdale of Crescent avenue, is expected home from the South in a few weeks. She has been in Jacksonville since last March, when she suffered a severe attack of the grip followed by heart trouble and nervous prostration.

Miss Dudley, who is Miss Kenyon's assistant at the Seminary, slipped and fell on the snow in the roadway, the other day, just in front of a fast coming team. The driver pulled up in time to save her life, but she was confined to her bed by the school. Monday, and taught her class in her room.

On Monday F. A. Dunham, C. E., and his skillful road superintendent, David Bowden, left this city for Saginaw, Mich. *The municipal authorities there want Mr.* Dunham to give them assistance in building a few hundred thousand dollars worth of new streets. They are convinced that he and Mr. Bowden can't be had.

William H Waldron, formerly of this city, where he still has relatives, died at his residence in Clinton January 6. He was forty-two years of age. The funeral services were held at his late residence, Monday, Jan. 18, at 1 p. m., and from the Clinton Presbyterian church at 1:30.

Mrs. E. P. Thorn has received a telegram announcing the safe arrival of Messrs. E. Thorn and Ellis Campbell at the home of Mr. Campbell's son Harry, who has an orange grove near Bartow, City, Fla. They went to Savannah, on the Clyde line steamer *Cherokee* formerly commanded by Capt. Doane of this city, and from there went by rail.

Miss May Tomlinson, daughter of Dr. T. H. Tomlinson, has gone to San Antonio, Texas, to visit her dear friend and cousin, Mrs. Chamberlain, who was Miss Addie Gillette, daughter of Dr. F. B. Gillette, formerly of this city. In her last letter, dated December, Mrs. Chamberlain says she is sitting in the open door way of her home writing by the light of the moon.

Homer B. Baldwin of 85th street, New York, is the guest of Howard Emerson of this city. Mr. Baldwin is the pretty affected young man who lost his mother, sister and friend in the regent accident on the New York Central railroad. His wife, as a result of the same casualty, lies in St. John's hospital, Yonkers, in a pitiable condition. Her hands have amputated off and her face is lamentably disfigured.

Mr. and Mrs. Constantine P. Ball gave a christening party Saturday p. m. at their home in Netherwood. The guests numbered nearly fifty, from Netherwood, Plainfield, and New York. The Rev. Dr. Vandewater of New York officiated. The babe wore a baptismal robe which has been in the Ball family in England more than 115 years, and which was brought over for this occasion. Mrs. Buchanan of Bridge, N. J., was godmother. The supper was by Marcel of New York.

James A. Taylor of West Seventh street is one of the board of directors of the United States Book company. It has acquired by purchase the entire plant, stock in trade, good-will, trade marks, copyrights, manuscripts, etc., of the John W. Lovell company, including in that purchase an enormous stereotype plant, consisting of stereotype and electrotype plates to the number of more than 1,250,000. Its stock of books consists of more than 1,000,000 volumes, of the value of $500,000. It has been in business 15 years, and has a capital stock of $1,000,000.

Mr. and Mrs. James Clark of West Seventh street will spend the balance of the winter, as usual, in Florida. Mr. Clark will be 50 years in March since Mr. Clark first hung up his business sign in that city as a leather merchant. He now occupies a building there that he erected himself, 26 by 150 feet in dimensions and six stories high. It is filled with a large stock of all the varied requisite and imported leathers that are used by shoemakers, saddlers and harness makers, than is to be found in even New York or Boston. He also has an establishment in Keokuk, and in part owner in two or three extensive tanneries.

A Wonderful Wife's Return.

After eight months' absence from her husband's home in Ken. Abram Fenner has returned to the shelter of his roof.

She went away last spring, taking her four children with her, and leaving them in charge with money her husband had given her to pay the rent with. She obtained work in New York, and supported herself and children thereby, but finally tired of metropolitan life, and returned a prodigal to her husband. He is of a forgiving nature, and has given her her old place in his heart. The whole happiness of the family on West Second street near Plainfield avenue.

THE TABERNACLE EXPLAINED.

Plainfield People.

The Rev. W. A. Walker, of Bridgeport, Conn., delivered an interesting and interesting lecture, the first of a series to be given this week, on "The Gospel According to Moses; or, Christ in the Tabernacle," in Trinity church, Tuesday night. Considering the weather, the attendance was large. T. E. Hazell, with an excellent choir of singers, led the singing, and the reading, and A. L. Titsworth presided at the organ. The Rev. Asa Reed Ditts offered prayer, and the Rev. Cornelius Bell introduced the lecturer. The model of the Tabernacle and of the court was set up on a platform in full view of the audience, and the typical teachings of each part were explained. The lecture was a most entertaining and instructive one, and was a most excellent help to the Bible student in private. The full course of Mr. Walker's lectures includes the following subjects:

The Tabernacle as a whole. Introductory.
The Tabernacle Court. Its Furniture, Curtains and Gate.
The Brazen Altar and Brazen Laver.
The Tabernacle Itself, its Coverings, Boards, Sockets, Pillars and Bars.
The Most Holy Place. Its Door. Table of Shewbread. Golden Candlestick and Golden Altar of Incense.
The Most Holy Place. Its Vail. Ark, and Mercy Seat.
The Jewish Priest. His clothing. Consecration and Service.
The Levitic Service and the Tabernacle on March.
The Day of Atonement and the Offerings.
The last evening Mr. Walker covered the first three topics.

The Y. P. S. C. E. of the Trinity church deserve great credit in securing so great a treat for the Christian people of Plainfield.

Concerning Mr. Walker's lectures, the Rev. Dr. D. J. Yerkes of this city writes as follows:

The Bible Readings given in Saratoga by brother Walker, during the week, have been altogether the best I have ever had of God's word. They were marked not only by a wonderful knowledge of the letter of the scriptures, but also by a clear and clear apprehension of the mind of the Spirit, as expressed by the inspired word. He made the people, by a rare expounder of the meanings of the scriptures. Such expositions as we have heard from him would be most helpful to the hearers of our churches, and in such a labor our brother would render eminent service in the cause of Christ.

$5,000 FOR AN EYE.

The Verdict in Against the Pond Tool Company, But the Real Losers Are the Insurance People.

When employed by the Pond Machine Tool Works company, Joseph W. Robinson, of Elizabeth, lost an eye. A short time ago a Union county jury at Elizabeth awarded him $5,000.

The suit was brought only on account of the loss of the eye. Suit for damages was not begun. The eyeball was struck by a flying particle of steel, which came from a cutting from which some other machine for the company were knocking chips.

The fragment of steel imbedded itself so deeply in Robinson's eye as to destroy his sight. His lawyers, Wm. H. Davis and E. J. Davis, of Phillipsburg, brought suit against the company, and the jury brought in a verdict of $5,000.

The trial was begun last Friday, and ended Monday afternoon. The jury was out one hour. The verdict was for the $5,000 asked. The principal witness for Robinson was his physician, *Dr. T. S Davis*

The plaintiff is satisfied, but the defendant company's position is not, and will, it is said, appeal from the verdict to the supreme court. The Pond company was represented by Senator Edwards of Jersey City.

The case was tried before Judge Vansyckel.

While the verdict is nominally against the Pond company, the real losers are the Fidelity and Casualty insurance company, who insure the Pond people annually against accidents to workmen in their works, and who are the real fighters in the present case.

SCRIPTURE FOR THE COUNCIL.

The Society of Friends Protests Against the Granting of Liquor Licenses.

The following was presented to the Plainfield Common Council Monday night, read, and ordered filed:

To the Honorable Common Council of the City of Plainfield.

GENTLEMEN.—Your memorialists, in behalf of the temperance committee of the Religious Society of Friends, respectfully represent:

1st. That the licensed sale and the sale of intoxicating beverages in Plainfield are opposed to the general public welfare; a menace to the safety and purity of the homes of its citizens; and a special peril to the young and inexperienced, and to the cause of virtue and reform and to lead temperate, Christian lives.

2nd. That the evil burdens of the taxpayers of the city are largely and needlessly increased, apart from the license fees, by the intoxicating drinks sold and consumed by the saloons; that "in the revenues of the wicked is trouble." For by one of old it was thus testified: a town with blood and stabbeth a city by iniquity"—(Hab. ii: 6).

3rd. We therefore respectfully and earnestly ask that in the exercise of the optional power conferred upon you as public guardians not only of the material, but of the moral well-being of our beautiful city, you will grant no license for the sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes, for the ensuing year.

By order of the committee,
AARON M. POWELL,
RACHEL BOSLER.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., 1, 18, 1892.

Increasing the Treasurer's Bond.

An ordinance was introduced by councilman Ackerson Monday night, passed for first and second readings, and ordered engrossed and advertised preparatory to final passage, increasing the city treasurer's bond to $25,000. It has been $15,000 since 1881. Sometimes the treasurer has as much as $50,000 of the city's funds in his possession at one time.

Bank Directors.

The following boards of directors were elected by the local banks Tuesday:

First National Bank—D. Thurnell, president; D. F. Randolph, vice-president; Chas. Potter, Jr., cashier; Thomas Mott Osborn, C. Corbit, I. N. Rushmore, H. Mulford Reid, J. W. Johnson, William M. Stillman.

City National Bank—Chas. Hyde, E. H. Pope, J. T. Gibson, J. F. Hubbard, C. Schopfin, F. H. Gardner, J. F. MacDougall, J. B. Coward, H. G. Runkle.

Women Elect Officers.

At a regular meeting of the Woman's Relief corps, No. 10, Post 79, G. A. R., Friday night, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—Mrs. A. C. Cox.
Vice-president—Mrs. W. C. Smith.
Junior Vice-president—Mrs. H. Procher.
Secretary—Mrs. J. C. Drake.
Treasurer—Mrs. Charles S. Stephens.
Chaplain—Mrs. A. Durrey.
Conductor—Mrs. A. S. Mamos.
Guard—Mrs. J. S. Attwood.
Delegate—Mrs. C. S. Stephens.
Alternate—Mrs. H. Procher.

Society Descriptions as They Are Wrote.

The society editor of the Courier is out in all his glory on a description of a local christening, but he does only masters now and then in his exuberance, as witness the following:

"The floral tributes and floral decorations were of Easter lilies and white hyacinths, and the supper was served by Marcel of New York."

A Courier reporter was made of honors must have been a curiosity. But after the supper it appears, according to the B. B. Bees was a dinner, at which he was not present, as witness the next paragraph of the beautiful description:

"The table decorations were white lilies and white hyacinths. After the ceremony dinner was served in the middle family."

VETERANS INSTALL THEIR LEADERS.

Installation of Winfield Scott Post, With Interior Ceremonies by ex-Major Randolph and Others.

The public installation of officers of Winfield Scott post, No. 73, G. A. R., on Tuesday, was a fashionable event in local grand army circles. Many prominent Plainfield people were present in the East Front street headquarters of the post. Quartermaster-General R. A. Donnelly, who was expected to conduct the installation ceremonies, was detained at home by the illness of his wife and daughter. Past Commander R. C. Bisal, of the Wilson post, of Trenton, filled the position of chief of ceremonies in a finished and soldierly manner. The installation of the following post officers was conducted with a strict observance of the Grand Army regulations:

Commander—William C. Smith.
Senior Vice-Commander—Charles Stevens.
Junior Vice-Commander—John Emmons.
Quartermaster—Andrew Cox.
Officer-of-the-Day—Isaiah M. Coy.
Officer-of-the-Guard—Captain Hand.
Surgeon—Dr. Hunter.
Chaplain—John Goodwin.
Adjutant—George W. Moore.
Sergt. Major—L. Compton.

Mrs. Jennie B. Atwood, assistant by Mrs. Southwick, of Trenton, conducted the installation of the following officers of the Women's Relief corps, auxiliary to post 73:

President—Mrs. Andrew Cox.
Senior Vice-commander—Mrs. C. C. Bates.
Junior Vice-commander—Mrs. Procher.
Chaplain—Mrs. Corwin.
Treasurer—Mrs. C. Stevens.
Secretary—Mrs. H. C. Drake.
Conductor—Mrs. Brewster.

Short addresses were made by the Rev. William R. Richards, the Rev. E. M. Rodman, Major W. D. W. Miller, L. V. P. Randolph, and comrade Atwood. The music given by Mosher's band and Mrs. Miller was unusually interesting to the veterans, although all the addresses were received with vigorous applause.

The programme of entertainment arranged by Messrs. W. D. W. Miller, J. E. Stewart and John A. Goodwin, the committee in charge, included vocal duets by Misses Minnie and Jennie Hubbard; instrumental music under the direction of Miss Buckley and elocutionary selections by Mrs. C. W. Lisse. Asa Colby also read several letters of historical interest.

A pleasant incident of the evening was the *presentation to the post by* George W. Moore, through Colonel Atwood, of a handsome gavel. The head is of brass, heavily silver-plated, while the handle is made of lofcut wood cut near the apex of Washington's tomb. The gavel, which was obtained years ago by Mr. Moore, and in design is unique as it is beautiful.

BOB MEEKER WILL SPEAK.

Plainfield's Street Commissioner to Inform the State Convention About the Need of Engineering Skill in Road Building.

A State road convention is called under the auspices of the State board of agriculture, to meet in the Senate House, Supreme court room, at 2 p. m., January 21. Able and well informed speakers have been engaged as follows:

The Value of Good Roads—Dr. James C. Mackenzie, Lawrenceville, N. J.
Construction and Repair of Country Roads—James Owen, C. E., Newark, N. J.
Cost of Maintaining Roads under present Methods, compared with proposed Methods—State Aid necessary to Building Leading Roads—Judge Alfred Reed, Perth Amboy, and Clayton Conover, Esq., Moorestown, N. J.
Incongruity and Inadequacy of Existing Laws—Ex-Judge Joseph D. Bedle, Trenton, N. J.

The convention is called in the hope of creating some plan for permanent improvement of the public highways of the State; for such a general expression of views as will lead to such a suggest needed legislation; and, if thought best, to organize a permanent State road association. There will be committees appointed as may be deemed necessary. The convention will hold two sessions on the Thursday, and continue into the following day if found advisable.

WHO IS "JASPER, 120"?

He Promised to Heat Two Hydrants at a Plainfield Hotel to Sell Them "Green-Goods," But They Have Not the Gas Turned On.

Bliss Griffin and M. B. Ball, who were on their way to Plainfield to buy counterfeit money, narrowly escaped death in Ryan's Hotel at Elizabeth, Monday night, as a result of their escape they are under arrest and the police are looking for the Plainfield green-goods swindler.

At midnight a strong smell of gas was noticed in their room in the hotel. The door was burst open, and the two men were found on the bed unconscious, having apparently blown out the gas. When they had been resuscitated there, after an hour's work, they chased him and his assistants out of the room. The men then went to Newark, where they found that they were from Lynchburg, Va., and were going to Plainfield to get $3,000 in counterfeit money for $300 in hard cash. From there they went to New York, and to them from New York. They were instructed to speak to no one but the one saying, "Jasper, 120."

The fugitives from the Plainfield police victims would not tell their story to Chief-of-Police Tenny, because he could not give the counterfeiters. They are held for larceny of the gas meter, and the counterfeit money chap will be arrested as soon as his identity is established.

Prayer Talks by Mr. Herbst.

The Rev. Dr. J. L. Herbst will give a series of talks, during the coming weeks, before the Epworth League of the Morse Memorial church. Each one will begin at 8 p. m. The subjects will be as follows:

Friday, January 22—"How to Study the Bible."
Friday, January 29—"The Four Gospels."
Friday, February 5—"The Epistle of Corinthians."
Friday, February 12—"The Lands of Old Testament History."

Everybody is invited to attend, with Bible and note-book.

Borough Sales of Real Estate.

Recent real-estate transfers in Somerset county include the following of property in North Plainfield:

Benjamin D. Sandford to Elizabeth Lane, $1.
Elizabeth Lane to Margaret A. Randolph, $1.
Benjamin J. Weaver to John Taylor Johnson, $1.
Thomas A. DeCamp to John Taylor Johnson, $1.
Thomas A. Campbell to John Taylor Johnson, $1.
Thomas A. Clay to Susan N. Johnston, $1.
Ferdinand A. Straun to Hannah Durbach, $1,000.

Installation of Archer's New Officers.

There was a large gathering of masons at the Plainfield lodge, Friday night, at ball, Tuesday night, when Archer's new officers were installed. Among those present were W. B. Hoberg, Jr., of Cortell, W. L. Titsworth, John Chandler and H. Woodland of Jerusalem lodge. A collation was served at the close of the ceremonies by Caterer C. C. Daughoss and J. A. Smith. The officers installed were:

W. M.—Charles H. Lowrie.
S. W.—C. H. Rowland.
J. W.—Robert S. Hoberg.
Treasurer—Charles Potter, Jr.
Secretary—J. A. Drummond.
S. D.—Charles Hyde.
J. D.—Frank Hyde.
S. S.—C. E. Bowne.
J. S.—F. Y. Tunison.
J. S.—W. B. Cook.
Tyler—C. A. Emmons.
J. M. of C.—R. D. Bowne.
Organist—C. C. Wolfenden.
Marshal—Charles Hyde.

HYMENEAL.

Interesting Wedding.

AFTER an event that held its never equal, the wedding which took place in Green Protestant Episcopal church, Monday, when Miss Soldene Myers Wills became the bride of Marion Alexander Ackerson, the ceremony was performed before a large floral bell, at the front of the church, by the Rev. Dr. E. M. Rodman. In the presence of a throng of people representing the wealth, beauty and culture of Plainfield.

The church altar was tastefully decorated with a profusion of white lilies and other pure white blossoms, deftly intermingled with the graceful smilax. The bridal party entered to the wedding march played on the great church organ by Mrs. William A. Freeman, and the processional "Before Ye Fare in Heart", sung by the surpliced boy choir of the church, with, singing as they marched, had previously taken their places in the church. When the wedding party had reached the chancel steps and the bride and groom had plighted their troth, the choir sang beautifully the "Gloria". Then the bride and groom, attended by the best man and the maid of honor, proceeded by the page, ascended the chancel steps to the rail, and there knelt, on a richly embroidered satin and velvet cushion, placed by the page, to receive the blessing. The choir sang as a recession the anthem "Deign This Union to Approve".

A very pretty feature of the wedding march was the alternation of the bridesmaids and ushers, in pairs. First were two bridesmaids, then two ushers, then again two bridesmaids, and so on, then the maid of honor and the page, then the rest of the bridal party. The bridesmaids were six of Plainfield's most sweet maidens—Miss Marion Dumont, Miss Gertrude Wells, Miss Annie Cooke, Miss Margaret Tracy, Miss Katheryn Yates, and Miss Margaret Tilton. Their costumes were of yellow silk, and they carried bunches of rare ascension roses, tied with yellow ribbons.

The maid of honor, Miss Fannie Orr, looked handsome in a costume of white *crepe de chine*, and the bride was radiant and altogether lovely in a gown of white satin and duchesse lace, with veil, which Master Roy Cox made a charming page, clad in black velvet and point-lace.

The bride was given away by her father, Frederick N. Willis. The best man was Ernest S. Ackerman, councilman, brother of the groom. The ushers were Frank Thomas Morgan and Edward Van Buren, all of Plainfield; John Grierson and Townsend Morgan, of New York; and Charles Dumont, of Brooklyn.

The wedding was altogether one of the prettiest social happenings of the current season. After the ceremony a reception was held at the residence of the bride's parents, on Madison avenue. As the two families are among the most prominent in Plainfield the reception would have been a most fashionable event, but the recent sudden death of the bride's grandfather, the Rev. John Wills, of Barnstable, Mass., necessitated the strictest privacy being observed in Plainfield.

The bride's father is one of the best known insurance officials of New York city. The groom is the son of the late Rev. J. Hervey Ackerman, who was one of New York's leading lawyers, and who in his lifetime served both as councilman and as city judge in Plainfield. The groom's uncle, Warren Ackerman, is Scotch Plains, is one of the wealthiest men in New Jersey, and owns the largest cement works of the country.

WARM TALK ON A COLD NIGHT.

The Borough Street Light Committee Goes a Shooting Over the Coals.

Mr. Hegeman stirred things up and made a lively session of the borough council January season of the borough council Friday night. To begin with, he sharply criticised the action of the council at a previous meeting in refusing to allow a bill of engine-driver Seader. The bill *was a correct one, he held, and the council* only indulged in a most extraordinary proceeding when it lopped off $5 to offset the claim which the borough thought it had against Seader on an old score. Seader believed that he had earned the $5 in dispute, and if the council wanted to recover it after having once paid it the only way to do so was through legal proceedings. After some warm discussion, the council rescinded its former action, on Mr. Hegeman's motion, paid Seader the full amount of the bill which had been cut, and opened the question on fire, water and lamps to investigate the old claims and adjust it. Mr. Sebring alone voted against the whole proceeding, and some of his remarks were received with marks of disapproval and derision by the lobby.

Mr. Hegeman's second sensation was in the matter of street lights. He made some very severe statements in connection with the arrangement of the lamps on the streets which aroused resentment in Mr. Sebring, who is chairman of the lamps committee and who is popularly supposed to be interested in the North Plainfield electric light company.

Mr. Hegeman said that complaints came daily, thick and fast, that lamps were wasted on localities which did not need them and that other localities suffered for lack of light. Any petitions had been presented, but all seemed to be buried in committee.

The secretary under the Hull Plainfield system, to turn the lamps together, to get light, and Mr. Hegeman intimated that merely to enable the company to put a lamp on Rockview avenue, for instance, the committee had placed a street lamp on Rockview avenue, and that the borough was therefore paying the company for a lamp that it did not need there, and *make a satisfactory report of the* placing of the lamps.

The street committee were ordered to investigate the condition of Brook avenue and take steps to put a fence as a safeguard against people falling or driving into the open recovery running along the street. Brook avenue is an unlighted thoroughfare, and it is a wonder some fatal accident has not resulted from the unguarded condition of the roadway.

After transacting the usual routine business the council went into executive session.

RUSSELL RACE.

The well-known financier, writes:

"No Fifth Avenue,
New York City, Dec. 30, 1890.

"For the last twenty years I have been a great sufferer from Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint. I have frequently tried your Ayer's Pills, and always found them prompt and reliable in their action. They are the only pills I use, and I shall continue to take them as long as I live. I have also used your Sarsaparilla in my family, and find it an excellent blood purifier. My family are never without them.

ADJUSTING AN OLD CHURCH DEBT.

Pastor Ditts Tells His People This Worry Must Be Settled or He Will Have to Resign.

From THE PRESS of Jan. 5.

At a meeting held in the Park Avenue Baptist church last night, the pastor, the Rev. Asa Reed Ditts, pointed out to the congregation the way in which he strongly urged the rightful. In fact, Mr. Ditts was so urgent in his pastoral advice that he announced that, unless the church set an example of Christian uprightness in a long-disputed matter, he would of necessity be compelled to hand in his resignation as pastor.

When the Park Avenue church was built, alterations made in the original plans necessitated the expenditure of about $12,000 more than had at first been intended the church should cost. By what has been termed "sharp practice" the payment of about one-half of this money was avoided. The builders, Messrs. William D. Stewart and Charles Stumpson, are said to have signed a receipt in full for payment when the church officers when the church was completed, so that it now is claimed that they have no legal right to any further payment.

It has be-n said that the church is not legally responsible for the $600 should show a desire to give full measure and running over for all that it received. The Rev. Mr. Ditts has held for some time that the money should be paid, or at least that some adjustment should be made, in a Christian spirit, in the matter. It was but a demonstration of honest and Christian dealing, he held, for the church to recognize the alleged debt. The question was not a legal one, but entirely a moral one.

It is but fair to the builders to say that they have not pressed their claims.

At last night's meeting, Rev. Mr. Ditts earnestly asked the church to act with him in righting a wrong. He urged that the spiritual welfare of the church demanded that the stain of any kind should exist against it. For a healthful spiritual growth the church itself must set an example to be emulated with profit by the members of the congregation.

There were no discussions at this meeting—no unpleasant controversies. The words of good advice delivered by the pastor were received with respectful and kindly feelings by his people. At the close of his remarks the church voted to bring the disputed matter up for consideration before a business meeting of the church to be held within a few days. That the matter will be adjusted in an honorable way no one can doubt who knows of the close, affection that binds together the pastor and people of this church.

The question under settlement is not one that in any way affects the church building. Those are paid for, and have been for more than ever before, and the church is flourishing finely. The matter has to do more with the spiritual welfare of the church. Pastor Ditts has held it on his mind some time to ask for adjustment of the affair, which had been lying dormant, but will now be settled without discord and with credit to the church.

PRESIDENT SPENCER RE-ELECTED.

Interesting Annual Meeting of the Brethren Club—Good Advice by Dr. Lewis.

The installation services at Reform Hall Thursday night were well attended. The Rev. Dr. Honeyman conducted the devotional exercises. Music was given by the choir, consisting of Mr. Vanderbeek and Mr. and Mrs. Hiles. The annual meeting of the business, the newly elected officers were duly installed. On being conducted to the platform, president Spencer said: "Brother members of the club, I thank you for this mark of esteem you have shown, by re-electing me to the presidency of this club. I feel that I am *no more entitled to the position than a* great many others who have proved faithful to their pledges. I take a deep interest in the club, and, God helping me, will do ne for me, but for what it has done for so many others, and what it is capable of doing for others who are to-day in the world of needy years ago. In this regard to the pledge"—he continued—"I have not relied upon my own strength. There has not a day passed since I signed the pledge that I have not thanked God for what He aided me in signing it—and prayed Him to assist me in keeping it; and with His aid and an earnest effort on my part, I have been able to stand firmly. I believe that God will help those who try to help themselves."

The first vice-president, John S. King, was next conducted to the platform, and in appropriate remarks thanked the club for the honor conferred on him. He was followed by the second vice-president, P. H. Cranmyer, in his quaint and humorous style which was well received by the audience. Treasurer J. D. Spicer was next introduced. After tendering sincere thanks for the honor conferred, he followed with some excellent advice to the club and its patrons. Recording secretary W. B. Ayers was introduced to the platform accepted his position with well-timed remarks. Financial secretary J. W. A Bastenagle was the next official presented, and like his predecessors, was creditable to him. First marshal, Capt. Wm. C Smith was then pre-sented, and in fitting words related some of his experiences subsequent to being elected to the pledge, drawing comparisons which were very significant, in reflecting the sunlight of a sober life on the shadow of the past.

The Rev. Dr. Lewis, who had kindly consented to be present if possible, was then introduced, and he found a number of made exceedingly appropriate suggestions to the club, dwelling upon the practicability of individual work, and recommending a recognition committee to look after those who had violated their pledges and other work in that line—all of which will receive consideration at the hands of the club.

The president appointed the following: Chaplain—The Rev. W. R. Honeyman. Executive committee—Rev. Dr. Lewis, Judge W. R. Codington, Jacob Vonk, E. P. Williams, Capt. Wm. C. Smith.

Musical committee—Nathan Harper, S. P. Hoffman, J. D. Whiting.

The meeting was unanimously confirmed by the club. The services were closed by singing by the choir and the *benediction* by the chaplain.

They Wanted Counting House's Opinion.

Correspondence of the Courier.

The following paper was read before this city addressed by invitation a union meeting of the church people of, Somerville, Sunday afternoon, in the Methodist church of that place. The subject was selected by those having charge of the meeting which was one of a series on Sunday afternoon talks at which well-ready approved words of God are discussed divines and prominent public men in the State. Governor Mapes gave a legal opinion as to "Our courts, their power to grant and withhold licenses to sell intoxicating liquor".

—The trial of Michael Watson for illegal liquor selling was on Saturday postponed to next Friday. Some of the city's witnesses are said to have disappeared.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—*Latest U. S. Government Food Report.*

ANOTHER MONOPOLY SPREADING.

From Plainfield to Elizabeth the Monopolists are to Invade, Lotz the Monopolists to Water, Are Grasping All.

The New York press tells that a large corporation that promises to have the biggest monopoly in central New Jersey is gradually absorbing all the electric light companies in that vicinity. Its object is to furnish light to all New Jersey towns lying between this city and Elizabeth. The large corporation recently bought out the Elizabeth Electric Light company, and an alliance with the Plainfield company will soon be consummated, when negotiations are said to be about completed. This last-named company already has a monopoly in this city. It owns both the gas and electric-light plants.

If an alliance is made between the two concerns, it is probable that all the towns between Elizabeth and Plainfield will by fair means or otherwise be forced to accept the Westinghouse alternating system.

The projects is strongly opposed in Westfield, as the townspeople had about completed arrangements to have an electric-light company of their own. It is not known yet how the matter will end, but it stayed from trespassing on the town. Westfield has not the power of a city or borough to keep off such corporations, and it is feared that the company will get the consent of a majority of the property-owners it will place its poles where it pleases.

The pressure that will be necessary to carry a lighting current from Elizabeth to Plainfield and from this city to Elizabeth is enormous, much greater than the voltage that is used in the alternating system to kill the convicted murderers at Sing Sing. It is said that united action will be taken to prevent the monopoly from gaining a foothold.

CHILDREN'S SPRING HEEL, HAND-SEWED WELT BUTTON BOOTS, IN MISSES A, B, C, D, E SIZES 11 TO 2. $1.50

YOUTHS' VEAL CALF LONDON TIP SHOES IN BUTTON & LACE, IN WIDTHS B, C, D, E SIZES 11 TO 2. $1.50

MEN'S CALF, Opera or Common Sense, GOOD TEAM WORK BOOTS, IN WIDTHS B, C, D, E; $2.50

LADIES' [illegible] HAND-SEWED WELT BUTTON BOOTS, IN WIDTHS A, B, C, D, E; $2.50

B

and overseers corporate during session in this state.

The report of the Secretary will furnish interesting and should be carefully considered by the legislature. Recommendations for legislation are made therein, to which I call your careful attention. The report contains most valuable information in reference to different kinds of business, the amount of money invested in these enterprises and the assets of the institutions. The commissioner has also made a summary relative to the standing of savings banks, and his action in reference to national building and loan associations, under the act of June 10, 1890.

He also calls attention to the improper use of the benevolent and charitable act of 1875 by a class of endowment associations which were overreaching the state, and claiming to exist under that act, the incorporators of which are principally contributors. The commissioner reports that most of these deceptive and fraudulent institutions have been driven from the state or compelled to cease business, and that a case is now pending for the judicial settlement of the legal questions involving their relations with this department.

He also reports that the act of Feb. 10, 1891, relative to taxation of life insurance companies, will result in increasing the revenues of the state.

State Asylum for the Insane.

March 17, 1891, the legislature passed an act (P. L. 1891, page 55) abolishing the separate management of the Insane asylums at Trenton and Morris Plains, and both institutions were placed under one board of trustees. The change was made in order to reduce expenses and increase the efficiency of the institutions. The new board, although it did not organize until March 19, 1891, has, I am informed, already accomplished since then will be clearly seen in the following report of the trustees of the Morris Plains asylum in 1890 were $231,-940.15. Expenses for 1891 were $206,452.67 per month, a saving of $25.48 per patient.

In the Trenton asylum the expenditures in 1890 were $1,-2,000.00. Expenses for the last fiscal year they were $940,429.18, being a saving of $59,570.82, although the average daily number of patients during the last year was 30 more than during 1890, and the actual number of patients on the books was 40 less than there were more than during the preceding year. The cost of maintenance per patient in the institutions for 1890 was $262.15; during the last fiscal year, upon the same basis of calculation, it was $206.42 per patient, a saving of $21.75 per patient.

In the Trenton asylum the expenditures for the year 1890 were $1,-2,000.00. For the last fiscal year they were $940,429.18, being a saving of $59,570.82, although the average daily number of patients during the latter year was twenty-eight more than during the preceding year, and the actual number of patients was thirty-four more than in 1890. The cost per patient in this institution in 1890 was $266.66, while during the last year it was $234.98, being $31.71 per patient less than in the previous year.

The aggregate balance of the two institutions on hand Nov. 30, 1891, is an average of $21,-59874 over the aggregate balance of the two institutions at the end of the fiscal year of 1890.

The value of the land and improvements under the supervision of the board is now estimated at $2,504,-778.91. The board has charged $1,-779 patients and 627 officers and employees.

The board recommends:

First—That additional sleeping rooms for patients be built at the Morris Plains asylum to relieve the present small and inconvenient dining room, and that the present dining room be fitted up as dormitories for patients, to relieve in the most economical manner the present crowded condition of the wards.

Second—That the legislature pass an act providing for the uniform government of the two state asylums, and such other enactments relating thereto and confirming this legislation as shall be found necessary for effecting or efficient to understand or apply.

Third—That the name of the asylum be changed to that of hospital.

The consolidating of these asylums under one management, which I have recommended in my previous message, upon the ground that it would secure greater efficiency and more economical administration of these institutions financially, has been fully justified by the result.

At the close of the fiscal year there were under treatment at the Morris Plains asylum 1,-456 males and 1,-456 females. The total number treated during the year was 1,-912, of whom 1,-219 were admitted, 113 men and 106 women. The daily average of patients was 1,-2,000. The number of the 1,-912 patients ceased to be inmates of the institution; of these 73 died, 74 were restored, 31 improved and 1,-1 unimproved, 1 escaped.

There are at present 720 patients classed as indigent who are supported by the counties sending them, 93 are private patients and 47 are boarded at the asylum by the state.

The total receipts for maintaining the institution during the year were $227,923.36, the beginning of the year, were $227,923.36. The total expenditures were $221,-826.64, leaving a balance on hand Nov. 30, 1891, of $6,-144.62.

At the close of the fiscal year there were under treatment at the Trenton asylum 930 patients, of whom 412 were males and 518 females. The total number treated during the year was 999; 202 new cases were admitted 121 men and 81 women. The daily average of patients was about 902. During the year 160 patients ceased to be inmates of the institution, of whom 73 died, 59 recovered, 17 were improved and 10 unimproved. There are at present 720 patients in the institution classed as indigent who are supported by the counties sending them; 93 are private patients and 18 are supported directly by the state.

The receipts for the payment of wages in cash.

Fifth—A bill to prohibit employees from working or performing from employment of nonresident detectives as peace officers in labor disputes.

Sixth—A bill to prohibit the employment of nonresident detectives as peace officers in labor disputes.

Seventh—The establishment of an efficient state board of arbitration or conciliation, and I desire to call your attention especially to the condition of affairs in the Cape May peninsula. The failure of the employers and the grave charges that have been made against the action of many of those connected with the corporation doing business at that place call for an investigation by the state, and I recommend the exact facts and take such legislative action as may be necessary whatever evils or wrong you may find.

Factories and Workshops.

The labor bureau of this department was fully stated in my previous message. A summary of the work done by the bureau since that the following work was done by them:

Number of factories inspected, 1,-304; number of factories, 1,-304; number of children employed, 1,-695; number of accidents reported, 1,-1; number of prosecutions instituted, 1,-1; number of permits granted, 1,-1; number of permits refused, 1,-1; number of fire escapes erected on orders, 1,-1; number of children returned to school, 1,-272.

The report of the inspector recommends:

First—That the factory laws and all supplementary thereto be codified.

Second—That the factory inspectors be authorized to forbid the use of unsafe boilers for manufacturing purposes.

Third—The appointment of an additional inspector, to be known as a mining inspector, whose duties shall be to visit the mines connected with mines and such other matters as shall be referred to him by the inspector.

Fourth—That no child under ten boys and girls may be employed in factories be raised, and that no child shall then be permitted to seek employment without, a permit from the inspector, which shall verify that they have attended the common school examination in reading, writing and arithmetic.

Fifth—That the compulsory education laws be amended so that minors be compelled to attend school until they are thirteen or fourteen years of age.

Geological Survey.

The work of the geological survey for the past year has consisted in the study of the surface formations of the state, the water power and water supply, the clay industry of the iron mining industry and the crystalline rocks of the highlands. The survey has acted in co-operation with the United States geological survey in the last mentioned work.

The state geologist reports that Professor R. D. Salisbury, assistant state geologist, has engaged for the study of the surface formations, having made a large number of personal observations made by him in the northern and central parts of the state. He began work in detail in the northwestern counties, and has carried it on over parts of Middlesex, Monmouth and nearly all of Ocean counties that he has devoted his attention to five weeks' time to the other formations, to which he has devoted and to practically the glacial and post glacial formations of the state. He has also given much attention to the differentiation of the formations of the several counties, as to which he has published in full detail, as well as to which he has before laid the foundation of the work.

The state geologist reports that the glacial drift has been found to be much thicker than was demonstrated that the glacial drift has been so far as only approximately determined. It

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VOL. XXV. PLAINFIELD, N. J., THURSDAY, JANUARY 21, 1892. No. 3.

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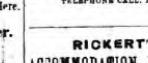
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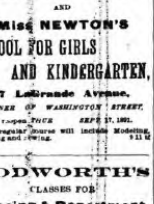

"And now," whispered the dying wife, "when I am gone, John, dear, don't grieve at my loss, but get married again, for the children need some one to look after them, and—"

"O, don't, May, don't," pleaded the sorrowful husband, "don't speak of it!"

"But I must," said she. "And if you get married, marry Miss Mayberry."

"I will, May, if you think she would make us a good wife."

"That's not it," she said, and her breath came fast and faint, "but when she won the prize for making the best bread, I saw how I'd get even with her and make her suffer, and—and you can do it, John!"—Boston News.

Not That Kind of a Bride.

The widow of a distinguished professor was thinking of marrying a disconsolate sort of a gentleman, who expressed great admiration for her deceased husband and the family name.

"I revere the memory of your husband, and would like very much to have some relic to keep and cherish me by."

"The only relic I can offer you," replied the disconsolate widow, sighing heavily, "is myself. I got will love and cherish me for his sake you may, for I am of an affectionate disposition and—"

But the relic hunter had silently stolen away before she could finish the sentence.—Detroit Free Press.

He Didn't Lie.

Father—Look here, young man, give an account of yourself. What kept you out so late last night?

Son—I was attending a class in astrology, and of course I didn't want to leave till the session was over.

"What do you want to be, for? I have positive knowledge that you were at the circus performance." "Good deal of astrology about that, eh?"

"Certainly. That comes under the head of 'the race of man,' don't it?"—Boston Courier.

HOW HE GOT IT.

Tarnished Finnegan (politely)—Young lady, would yer please ax yer mother if she can't give a poor man a bit of cold victuals?

Miss Witherupp (aged thirty-eight)—Sir right down here, poor fellow! I'll get you some myself.—Judge.

He Wanted It Lively.

He was an old bachelor looking for board.

"Is it pretty lively here?" he asked, as the landlady was showing him about.

"I should just say it was. Now, if you take this room, there's a man and his wife on each side of you, and—"

"That will do nicely. They're always quarreling, and you can hear every word that is said."

"That would be interesting."

"And on the left there's a young man that is learning to play the cornet. He practices half the night, and the family across the hall have a melodeon. I have a piano myself and a girl upstairs is learning the violin, so I guess you will find it lively here."

But he said if there wasn't a xylophone and a mailings in the house he wouldn't take the room. He was afraid he'd would be lonesome.—Detroit Free Press.

He Showed Her.

They had been sitting in silence for some time; the clock was slowly dragging its hands to the points that would mark 11. She had yawned, dagged, dozed on forth, sneezed, but he did not seem to catch on, as the seminary girls have it. At length she said:

"Do you know any slang phrases, George?"

"Well, yes, I believe I do," he said, rather surprised at the question.

"What is meant by 'getting a move on you?'"

George looked at her fondly for a moment. Then he said he would give her an imitation of the slang, and she was pleased. [!]

Needless Advice.

Physician (to his patient, a hunted looking man)—Now, my dear sir, I would advise you to—

Patient—Thanks, doctor, for your advice, I'll do it. By the way, where can I get a pair of handcuffs on the cheap?—Judge.

A WOMAN'S GYMNASIUM.

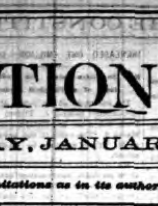
Where Ten Thousand Women Cultivate Their Muscles.

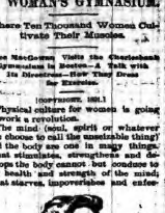
Miss MacGahan Visits the Chautauqua Gymnasium at Boston with Mrs. Ames, Its Directress—How They Dress for Exercise.

[COPYRIGHT, 1891.]

Physical training for women is going to work a revolution.

The mind (soul, spirit or whatever you choose to call the immobile thing) and the body are one in many things. What stimulates, strengthens and develops the body cannot but conduce to the health and strength of the mind; what starves, impoverishes and enfeebles one of the vitalities, with one or


Miss Marguerite C. Clark
Cambridge


MISS M'MARTIN, DIRECTOR OF CHARLESBANK GYMNASIUM.

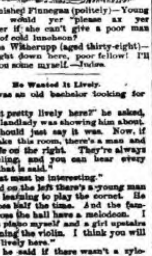
bles the body must also have its energizing and depressing effect upon the mind.

Men's superior mental and moral stamina and resistance comes more than is commonly realized from their more active habits of life. Over-tender sensibilities get hardened, morbid tendencies are nipped and corrected in the daily scuffle of the sometimes rough but healthful contact with the world at work and at play. How cowed, sickly, melancholy or morbid sentimentality flourish on the floor of the stock exchange, in the various centers of commercial life, or in a football rush, a yacht race, a prize fight, a base ball or almost any of the stirring occupations or amusements of the average man?

If sickness, calamity or bereavement hits a man he gathers up what's left and goes ahead to make the best of it, fighting just as much as possible as if he had lost. If his wife dies he doesn't go out and wrap his head in a hideous black blanket of a veil and refuse all comfort. It's only women who do this, who cover their faces and think it a sort of wickedness to be comforted; and I protest it is nine-tenths due to lack of exercise in their limbs and bodies, the impetus that a good circulation and fine, lusty physical life would give their mental being toward health and happiness.

Dr. Dudley A. Sargent, director of the Hemenway gymnasium at Harvard and the leading authority in America on physical culture and the study and practice of physical culture and development, tells me that two-thirds of his summer school at Harvard as well as his normal classes are women. He says they are quick, bright, intelligent in learning and most capable and successful instructors; and he insists that women are the coming teachers of physical culture.

Dr. Sargent also has supervision of the gymnasium for the Harvard annex, the teacher in charge being Miss Jennie


Blanche Wilson, a graduate of Dr. Sargent's normal classes. The normal classes are held in this gymnasium and from them have been sent out graduates to teach physical culture, according to Dr. Sargent's methods, in colleges and schools all over the country. Of these some of the most distinguished and successful are:

Miss Helen McMartin, in charge of the Charlesbank free gymnasium for women and children, Boston.

Miss Ida Ballin, director of the Miss Allsone gymnasium at Venice.

Miss R. Foster, M. D., director of gymnasium Women's Educational and Industrial Union, Buffalo, N. Y.

Miss Julia Mackrell, teacher of physical training, Goates college, Terre Haute, Ind.

Miss Ellen L. Lowell, Leland Stanford university, Palo Alto, Cal.

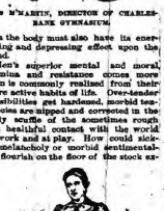
Miss D. M. Elliott and Miss Mary G. Potter, Berkeley lyceum, New York city.

Miss Margaret E. Clark is building a gymnasium for her own in Cambridge.

Miss Ballantine made rather a specialty of swimming, and there is a fine big swimming tank in the Vassar gymnasium, where she now teaches.

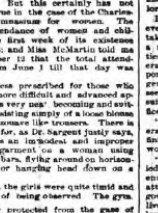
This is the one athletic sport to which women, as a class, seem to take a man, her smaller bone and greater amount of adipose tissue giving her more buoyancy in the water, and the muscular effort required being more accurately distributed. And she certainly would be no two epidemics as to be being a most useful and desirable accomplishment to be able to swim—to be able to "take to the water as a duck takes to it."

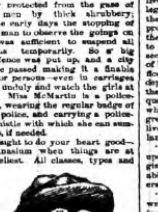
The Charlesbank gymnasium, of Boston, is a free open air gymnasium on the shores of the Charles, with one of the finest gymnasium buildings in the world. It is going at the matter in the right manner, providing healthful exercise and means of physical development for those who most need it, and attend the least chance of getting it—that feminine portion of the city which flies slowly out of the great sweating boxes between the hours of sunset and sunrise. The gymnasium belongs to the city, is absolutely free to all, and is open daily from eight till half an hour after sunset. Any working girl or woman seeking pleasure and exercise and physical development may, secure all the privileges of the place, apparatus and instruction, by simply presenting her name. The


THE GYMNASIUM COSTUME.

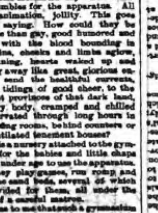
CHARLESBANK GYMNASIUM.

Miss C. Potter
Instructor, Berkley Lyceum, N.Y.


Miss Julia Mackrell
Teacher of Physical Culture, Terre Haute, Ind.


Jessie Blanchy Gilbert
Dr. Sargent's Assistant

Miss Ballantine
Vassar


Miss Foster
Buffalo, N.Y.

gymnasium is fitted up in the most improved manner, and in accordance with the most modern methods under Dr. Sargent's supervision. The apparatus used is much the same as that in the men's gymnasium, and in all other well equipped institutions of the sort, differing in some respects from the men's in that some of the paraphernalia has been changed to meet the requirements of the sex.

You often hear it said that when given opportunities for physical or mental improvement people who have most need of them are too indifferent to avail themselves of them. The fact certainly has been proved true in the case of the Charlesbank gymnasium. During the total attendance of women and children the first week of its existence was 9,603; and Miss McMartin told me on October 12 that the total attendance from June 1 till that day was 146,000.

The dress prescribed for those who use the more difficult and advanced apparatus is very pretty, becoming and suitable, consisting simply of a loose blouse and full, somewhat like trousers. There is no skirt, for, as Dr. Sargent justly says, a skirt is an impudent and improper looking garment on a woman using vaulting bars, flying around on horizontal bar, or hanging head down on a trapeze.

At first the girls were quite timid and very shy of being observed. The gym was only protected from the gaze of curious men by thick shrubbery; and in the early days the erection of one lone man to observe the goings on within was sufficient to suspend all operations temporarily. So a big wooden fence was put up, and a city ordinance passed making it a finable offense for persons over 10 years of age—to stop unduly and watch the girls at exercise. Miss McMartin is a policeman, too, wearing the regular badge of the park police, and carrying a policeman's whistle with which she can summon help, if needed.

It is a sight to do your heart good—the gymnasium when things are at their liveliest. All classes, types and varieties of girls and women are there, from nine years to sixty, from the child scarcely old enough to walk to the "stout lady" who tips the beam at 200, so that Miss McMartin says she sometimes trembles for the apparatus. All is life, animation, jollity. This goes without saying. How could they be otherwise than gay, good humored and hopeful with the blood bounding in their veins, cheeks aglow, eyes shining, hearts waked up and pounding away like great, glorious engines to send the healthful currents, like glad tidings of good cheer, to the uttermost provinces of that dark land, the weary body, cramped and chilled and enervated through long hours in close sewing rooms, behind counters or in ill ventilated basement houses?

There is a nursery attached to the gymnasium for the babies and little chaps who are under age to enter the gymnasium. There they play games, run round and dig in the sand beds, several of which are provided for them, all under the charge of a special matron.

It seems to me that such a gymnasium, established in every city, absolutely free, scientifically fitted up and conducted by thoroughly trained and competent teachers would count more for the good than many existent public and semi-charitable institutions, would be a great factor in the physical improvement of the race (for it is the minority who now avail themselves of the opportunities for physical culture), and would be, to the mass of girls and women, a source of pleasure and of the good time which is every human

A GREAT LAW OFFICE.

How the Attorney General Performs His Many Duties.

He Is the Lawyer for the Government—Needed Reforms in the Department of Justice—Work of Assistants.

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The department of justice is a formidable name for a building suggesting architectural features of the most majestic and awful description. And there are handsome and imposing public buildings in abundance in Washington, but the building consecrated to the department of justice depends for its importance rather upon its name and the dignity and importance of its functions, than upon anything contributed by the builder and decorator.

It is a red stone structure of fair dimensions, *that looks as if it might have been intended for a warehouse or mercantile establishment*, but, as an afterthought, the flag of the United States was hoisted upon it, and Justice had taken up her headquarters there. You enter by way of a sort of wooden shed, paint-less at one end, and are lifted by the elevator to the first floor, and see over a doorway the legend: "The Attorney General."

Entering, you find yourself in a narrow ante-room, with chairs along the wall. In one of these, which are attendant, to whom you have stated your errand, asks you to be seated a moment.

As I sat there, a middle-aged man, of middle height, clad in a rather rusty suit of dark cloth, passed through the room, and disappeared by an inner door. Judging from his general appearance, he might have been one of the minor clerks of the department. But when, after a few moments, I followed to the apartment beyond, there

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL AT WORK.

sat the middle-aged man at the large table in the middle of the room, and as he turned his face toward me, I saw that he was the attorney general himself.

His countenance, indeed, was far from being as commonplace as his aspect otherwise. He is of somewhat spare, but sinewy habit, with broad and prominent cheek bones and a pale yet remarkably clear, penetrating eye. His hair and short beard are gray, though not white, and his complexion, like upper lip short, his chin prominent. His forehead is broad and long and well developed at the temples. His look is sagacious, honest, resolute and devoid of self-consciousness. His head, I should say, is somewhat above the average in size. In memory, orderly in ideas, full of knowledge, judicious and bold. He is swift of apprehension, discriminating and prompt in decision, and all his faculties are lightened and broadened by a quiet sense of humor. I do not know, and have known him anywhere for a lawyer, and for a great lawyer. Were he to sit on the English bench, clad in a wig and robes of state, he would look like a

Republican simplicity takes away everything picturesque; but it cannot take away the features and the mind of a man competent to perform high duties. The room in which Attorney General Miller sits is hung round with the portraits of many former attorneys general; but none of the painted visages seemed to me to represent a man better fitted for the judicious and prompt office than is the present incumbent.

"Were I to be appointed attorney general to-morrow," said I, by way of defining the situation, "what routine of work should I have to perform?"

"Well," said Mr. Miller, in a full-bodied baritone of deliberate and leisurely enunciation, "to put it in a word, the attorney general is the lawyer of the government. He is called upon to deliver opinions on all matters involving legal discrimination, that come before the president, or before she secretaries, provided, in the case of secretaries, that they ask the matter in question. He is to be one 'which it falls within their scope to have determined. Every sort of legal question is referred to this office from the sources named. The state department contributes many; there is much from the treasury; the fiscal questions; the interior department, which includes the patent office, gives a great number; opinions have to be delivered regarding the Indians and the land laws."

"But must you, individually, pass upon all these questions?" I asked, beginning slowly to feel that I would probably decline the office of attorney general, should it be tendered to me.

"There are three assistants here who write opinions," Mr. Miller replied, looking across at the portrait over the mantelpiece, and playing with a pair of eyeglasses mounted in black enamel. "The solicitor general acts when I am absent; and there is a attorney in the court of claims. It is not absolutely incumbent upon the attorney general to argue cases. Mr. Garland, I believe, argued none. I shall have but eight or ten this term. Of course, I am responsible for what is done in my office."

"Against whom are your arguments delivered?" I inquired.

"Well," said Mr. Miller, with a slight smile, "I am in the opposite category to that of the newly-landed Irishman, who, you remember, said that he was against *them*, be it what it might. I am for the government in everything."

"Is it true," I asked, "that you are overworked?"

Mr. Miller replied, looking over at the portrait, that he was not overworked at present. "There have been times when I have been overworked, and I have no doubt that I shall be overworked at times in the future. But I am not overworked now. I have time to read the papers, and to look about me, and to think. I have time to—"

"Yes, you have time to—" I repeated, as he paused.

"Yes, you have time to—" he repeated, looking at me with a smile, "to write letters. I have time to write letters. I am not overworked."

"And I suppose you are applied to also in the matter of pardons?"

"Yes, we have as many as ten or twelve applications for pardons come to us every week. It is one of the most painful functions we have to discharge. There is the conflict between the natural desire to be merciful, and the demands of duty. The applications are *first referred by the pardon clerk to* the court of the district attorney, there a brief is made out and submitted to me, and affair submitted by me to Presidents Harrison, Hayes and Arthur before affixing his signature. I have the opinions, signed by the way, of all district attorneys. And in all matters in which attorneys are employed in cases at a distance, I have to fix the fees. There is, of course, a regular fee bill, but in addition to that, there are incidental and fortuitous matters for which the court will be charged, and I always have to be carefully investigated, and any tendency to overcharge checked. This makes a constant struggle for expenses. It is irksome business, and the system is a bad one. I have suggested that it be reformed. As it is now there is naturally an effort on the part of attorneys to make all they can. The case is similar to journalism between space-writers and salaried writers. The former are tempted to send in as much material as possible; the latter are only interested to do well the work they have to do.

"Is there any particular class of crimes," I inquired, "which is more likely than another to come before you?"

"No; not specially as to the nature of the crime; but, for instance, we have had more to do with the crimes committed in the territories, and especially in the Indian territory, which was a great hell hole for crime. Now that Oklahoma has been settled, however, the courts there attend to the offenses against law, and the bulk of the attorney generalship had been fully and finally cured some while before.

"What I get done before I leave is rather than half-past eight, and I don't get away again before five," was the reply. "Yes, hours are longer hours than the clerks have to keep, but it's the same as any law practice, except that you haven't the same option as to what you'll undertake that you have in private practice."

"You are an Indiana man, are you not?" I inquired.

"I was born in New York, but I moved out to Indiana and practiced law there," he said. "Mr. Harrison and I were law partners from 1854 to 1862, and from 1876 I have seen, Mr. Harrison about every day."

"I had never occur to you, in those days, that you might be sitting here?"

"I never had the slightest anticipation of such a thing," he said, in fact, I may say that, until within three months of my coming here, the idea of holding a public office had never presented itself to me seriously."

And certainly only a high motive could have induced him to accept the office when it's tendered to him. From the pecuniary point of view, a lawyer of Mr. Miller's attainments could certainly make more in private practice than his salary as attorney general

The Constitutionalist.

W. L. FORCE, } A. L. FORCE
Editors and Proprietors.

REAL STATESMEN.

A statesman may be a politician in the proper meaning of that term, but a mere practical politician cannot be a genuine statesman.

In aim and method they are wide apart. One looks with an impartial eye upon public affairs, and swayed by sound and intelligent judgment yearns to make the post of duty the post of honor. The other hesitates not to prostitute one any species of trick or trade that promises to secure partisan advantage and ill gotten personal gain.

The mission of true statesmanship is to wisely and permanently advance the well being of the whole country and of all the people, not any particular section or favored class, holding all to be *justly* and *absolutely* entitled to receive and enjoy the benefits of a government honestly and equitably administered.

The general public good is the mark in sight by which the real statesman steers.

Although owning allegiance to a political party, he will never turn a deaf ear to the appeals of patriotism, but rather study how best, to the best of given ability, render intact the fabric of old time principles of the American Republic, prominent among which are —security of life and property, personal liberty, and the unmolested pursuit of domestic happiness and worldly prosperity.

We want more true-hearted statesmen throughout our broad land.

Men whom no earthly consideration can swerve from the straightforward path of rectitude.

Men who weigh all public questions in the scales of justice.

Men, who would no soon handle venomous snakes as corrupt political spoils.

Men whom no blue-tenderer will ever dare approach.

Men who will conscientiously endeavor to know what is right and then openly espouse the cause of right with out fear or favor.

Real statesmen is the popular demand.

DEMOCRACY.

The House of Representatives at Washington last week adopted, by a vote of 220 yeas to 40 nays, the following resolution offered by Mr. Holman, of Indiana, who was awarded a Democratic sentinel now stationed at the door of the National Treasury :

Resolved, That in the judgment of this House the granting of subsidies in any *bounties* by Congress in money, public lands, bonds, or by indorsement, or by pledge of the public credit, to promote special private industries or enterprises, or of corporations, independent of the question of the Constitutional power of Congress to make such grants, is unjust and impolitic, and in manifest conflict with the spirit of our republican institutions, as it directly tends to create and foster the wealth of favored classes at the ex cense of the whole people, who bear the burdens of government, and is therefore a violation of the fundamental principles of the people on which liberty and safety rest, and for which our government was established.

That clearly expresses a fundamental principle of the Democratic party—

THAT NO FAVORED CLASS SHALL BE ENRICHED AT THE SENSE EXPENSE.

It is also directed at corrupt special legislation, at the heart of grasping monopoly, plundering combines, and sham protection as embodied in McKinley *bill*ism.

It is Democracy.

WHAT HE THINKS.

One of ex President Cleveland's friends met him at Lakewood for a few days ago, and in the course of the conversation that ensued, Mr. Cleveland said : "For many years I have watched with interest the increasing confidence Democrats manifesten given by New Jersey and have felt a deep pride in my party's achievements in the State. Its sturdy loyalty to the Democratic candidates, and its ready to lend a helping hand at all times to its demands and you know they were very numerous during my term as President. But during the past four years, it seems to me, my favorable experience, that some for offices would base their plea on the fact that they were 'McPherson men,' and others on the fact that they were 'Abbett men.' And I don't remember in any instance in which any Jerseyman asked me for any office because he was a Democrat." Summit Record, Jan 9

The annual meeting of the New Jersey Editorial Association will be held at Trenton, Monday, Feb. 1, at 11 a. m.

Senators Marsh of Union, and Wilson of Bergen, were the first to present bills before the Senate on the opening day of the session. They were all important bills.

Every day adds to the popularity of Grover Cleveland and his candidacy for the Presidency, in extracts and editorials in the Democratic press through out the country.

Thanks to those who had the matter in charge and to a Democratic Legislature, the State House at Trenton is now a fit and beautiful place for the State's legislators to meet in.

A dispatch from Washington says that the Democratic National Committee will call the National Democratic Convention to meet *June 22, 1892* just two weeks later than the it postponed Convention, which meets June 7.

Congressman Geissenhainer has gained many warm friends throughout the old Third District, which he represents, by his efforts to secure an appropriation for the erection of a Post Office building in Elizabeth, will it that city needs, as does *Post-Field*.

That staunch Democratic newspaper, the Bergen County Democrat, has reduced its subscription price from $2 to $1 a year, and will demand pay in advance, or no paper. We hope the Democrat will make the plan work, for any such newspaper is worth $2 a year.

Popular feeling seems to be setting in among Democrats throughout the State that Hon. Geo. T. Werts, of Morris, should be the next Democratic nominee for Governor. A recent poll of votes among the members of the Legislature showed 31 for Werts and 31 for all other candidates. We have always contended that Senator Werts would be a strong and available candidate. Whoever it be however, the Democracy will be sure to give him the handsome majority possessed by the State.

AN INTERESTING MEETING.

Reported South-Clinton tells Plainfield People of the Visit of the Salvation Army in France.

The weather was very wet and disagreeable, Monday night, but nevertheless standing room only was to be had in the Methodist Episcopal church, long before the Marechal arrived. The audience was a thoroughly representative one, and included large numbers of the most active and influential Christian people in the city. The Marechal and her secretary arrived a little after 8, and after they had ascended to the platform the Rev. Dr. Richards, Lewis, Rodgers, Yerkes and Schenck then went up and occupied seats beside them. Dr. Yerkes opened the meeting by announcing the hymn beginning "All Hail the Power of Jesus Name" The Rev Mr. Schenck followed with the reading of a portion of Scripture, after which Dr. Richards offered prayer. In the absence of A. M. Powell, who is at Washington, Dr. Lewis introduced Mrs. Booth-Clibborn as one of the leaders of the work for the prisons of prosecuting the Gospel of Jesus Christ in the different.

Mrs. Clibborn is a tall and graceful woman, with a fine face. To her it was a pleasure to hear her speak as her voice is clear and sweet, with a delightful English accent. She spoke in part as follows :

"I think I may ask you to pardon me for the lateness of our arrival after the hour appointed, for the meeting, but since I have been fighting a severe cold, and it being just at the close of three months meetings in London, I am exceedingly tired. But in the Salvation Army we are taught to go on and do our best, even if that best is not what we should do ire. We feel sure and trust you will do so.

"Now I tell you frankly before beginning to speak that this evening is all too short a time, and even two evenings, for me to give you a full account of the work, however brief, outline of our battles, our struggles and our victories with infidelity and our persecution in France and Switzerland.

CITY DEPARTMENT.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE, THE COUNTY AND THE CITY, AND HAS THE LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY PAPER PUBLISHED IN THE COUNTY OF UNION.

J. A. DEMAREST - - - City Editor.

—The Park Place chapel is to be the official name of the new North Plainfield office of the Methodist Episcopal church. The title was chosen at the last session of the church board.

—The Crescent Lee se had a large audience at their entertainment in Music Hall last Saturday evening, and one can count for giving the people such excellent amusement at so low a price.

—A correspondent asks: "Is Pease to remain ten months of the Democratic party in the borough that it is time for them to call a meeting for organization and the election of officers for the coming year."

—Fifteen Scandinavians have signified a desire to study English branches at the Y. M. C. A. rooms. Any Swedes or Danes who are ill possession of the spirit of progress can attend to apply at the association rooms.

—A Plainfield boy was killed by cigarette smoking last week, and a Staten Island boy was crushed by the same pernicious habit. There is a law against selling them to minors, but it isn't enforced.—Elizabeth Journal.

—The grand jury finished their labors on Thursday, and were discharged at 11 o'clock by Judge McCormick with the thanks of the court. They brought in twenty-two bills of indictment, the nature of which are not yet made public.

—John McIntyre Monday furnished bail in the county court at Elizabeth for the relief of Samuel Higgins, who has been indicted for misdemeanor in securing money by "steering" customers on property adjoining Rahway.

—The claim is short-hand that was organized at the Y. M. C. A. room last October has completed its course. All young men who are interested in the formation of a new class are requested to apply at once at the association rooms.

—Saturday was the coldest of the season, by 4 or 5 degs. The self-registering thermometer at 130 Central avenue was down to only 2° above zero. The mild ash for the ice crop is now used, and the ice-trust and high prices will get a black eye.

—The Music Hall managers have engaged a company of the Boston Museum to give an all-star play on the last week of this month and the first three weeks of February. A reserved seat for the whole course will probably be sold for one dollar, with a reduction for schools.

—Mrs. Edward Ryder is still confined at her home, 22 Central avenue, on account of the painful accident that happened to her one week ago to-day. She was on her knees brushing up some crumbs, when a tendon or ligament connected with the knee-joint, slipped over.

—The next tea of the Ladies' Christian Work society of the Trinity Reformed church will be held at the residence of Mrs. James Mackenzie, 120 Seventh street, Thursday evening of this week, from 5 to 9. It promises to be a very pleasant event, and deserves to be liberally patronized.

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A Chinaman Becomes a Jersey Citizen.

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PERSONALIA.

Mrs. counsel Terry is dangerously ill at her home, 30 Richmond street.

Mrs. J. H. Tier, sr., of Bush place, is quite ill with the grip and sore throat.

Mrs. Thomas Moriarty and Miss Minnie Force are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Frank King at Jersey City.

Patrick Casey was in Brooklyn Friday, attending the funeral of his brother James, who died a few days ago at the age of 59.

The physicians announce that John H. Jackson is suffering from attacks of the fever. He is at ill confined to his bed and is very ill.

Mary Flynn, the estimable wife of Peter Flynn, one of West Third street's best mechanics, died on Saturday in her sixty-sixth h year.

Mr. and Mrs. Israel C. Pierson, and Miss Pierson, will give a reception at their home, 115 Broadway, Tuesday afternoon, the 26th inst., from 4 until 7.

George T. Harris and Miss Emily Van-Nuys were so *tried by the Rev. Cornelius* Schenck at the home of the bride's father, 63 E. st street, *Tuesday*, Jan. 12.

Lawrence Myers is very ill at his home on East Front street. His *con-lition is no* better than when his serious illness was first told of in these columns some weeks ago.

Miss L. Brown and Miss E. Worne, of Newark, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Kellenburger at Front street, Miss Brown is a cousin of Mrs. Van Eurgh.

The Rev. H. E. Gilchrist, pastor of the Church of the Holy Spirit, Jersey City, N. Y., with his wife, is visiting at the home of his uncle, Seymour G Smith, 141 Central avenue.

John Frederick Cook, the well-known baker and caterer of Elizabeth, and that city's pride of amateur act re, will take the character of Anatole in "A Game of Cards", at the Lyceum next Thursday evening. Mr. Cook is a natural-born actor.

R. W. Rice, of the firm of R. W. Rice & Co., has been appointed by W. Rud Dunton, United States Marshal, to act as a special deputy collector, with full power in the formation of a new class are requested to apply at once at the assoc tion rooms.

—Saturday was the coldest of the season, by 4 or 5 degs. The self-registering thermometer at 130 Central avenue was down to only 2° above zero. The mild ash for the ice crop is now used, and the ice-trust and high prices will get a black eye.

—The Music Hall managers have engaged a company of the Boston Museum to give an all-star play on the last week of this month and the first three weeks of February. A reserved seat for the whole course will probably be sold for one dollar, with a reduction for schools.

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BAR ROOMS TO CLOSE AT 11.

A New Ordinance Adopted Changing Saloon Liquor Licenses.

The Plainfield common council occupied nearly two hours Monday in considering and adopting the new liquor license ordinance, which is based on the following sections, and into which are embodied all the operative features of the old ordinance of which this takes the place. The most important are: No bar shall be kept open after 11 o'clock Saturday night and 1 o'clock Sunday morning, nor shall any person be allowed to remain in the premises of the same. Bars must be closed on election days, and no liquor shall be sold or delivered to minors. Any violation of the ordinance will subject the offender to a fine of $100 for the first offense, $200 for the second offense, and $300 for the third offense, and the revocation of the license. The ordinance was introduced by Councilman Hall, and was read by the clerk. Councilman Hall moved that the ordinance be adopted, and that the rules be suspended so that the ordinance could be passed upon at this session. Councilman Hall said that he had a copy of the ordinance in his pocket, and would read it over the desk and find places open till 1 or 2 in the morning. After each section had been read over by himself and others the ordinance was ordered engrossed and advertised preparatory to third reading and final passage.

The license fee was left at $700 for all the year-round places, and $400 for summer hotels.

Illegal Liquor Selling.

The case of Matthew Kilpatrick, charged with illegal liquor selling, was called up before Judge Codington and a jury Friday morning at 10 o'clock. The jury was judged guilty and fined $100. His lawyer, Walter L. Hetfield, reserved his defence until the trial on appeal at Elizabeth.

Frauds to Death Under Unusual Circumstances.

A New Jersey exchange of recent date relates the following story with much pathos and confidence: "A farmer raised one thousand bushels of p tatoes and stored it in his barn. The barn caught fire and burned down. The potatoes began to sprout and filled a ten-acre field. An old-maid in a neighboring house who had a decided eye sight saw the corn and thought it was snow and froze to death."

Letters by the Rev. Dr. Chadwick.

The fifth lecture in the Unitarian course was given January 19 by the Rev. John W. Chadwick of Brooklyn. His subject was "Some Places of Our own Travel." The lecturer took his audience to the Mediterranean, the tombs of Egypt and from palaces, pyramids, and *reformers of the old world. The* places were described with a skillful hand and, throughout, the lecture illustrated that rhetorical and literary culture for which the poet-preacher is distinguished.

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OFFICERS TO LEGISLATION.

Plainfield's Members Unable to Force Watercourse Districts Bodies and Street Cars Bills.

The only other business besides the passage of 1891 new liquor-license ordinance at the meeting of the Plainfield common council was the amendment and adoption of the following resolution, presented by Mr. Bee:

Resolved, That the Hon. Frederick C. Marsh, member of the Senate, and the Hon. Mr. Kirby, member of the Assembly, of this county, be and they are hereby requested to send to the presidents of the common council of the city of Plainfield a copy of any bill which they may have introduced for the public interest of our city. Also

Resolved, That the common council of this city most earnestly request the above named to use their best efforts not to allow any such bills to become laws, whether they be of a character relative to the introduction of water, electric lights, street cars or any bills affecting the interests of our streets, or the rights of our city government, until time has been given to the city authorities to examine and report back to them. The city clerk is hereby instructed to forward a copy of these resolutions to each of the gentlemen above named, and the president of the common council is respectfully requested to report back to the common council any communication he may receive from either of the above named gentlemen above named to the above resolutions.

Very impressive were the funeral services over the remains of the late Timothy Hunting Hoyes, held yesterday afternoon. Interesting services were held in the house of Mrs. Fromm's, Mr. Morse's daughter, Es t Fifth street, at 2:15; and from there the Masonic brethren and other mourners went to the Congregational church, where were about 60 members of Jerusalem and Archer lodges present. At the church the Rev. O. E. Daggett and F. M. Johnson gave scriptural readings. Including appropriate selection from 1 Corinthi ns XV, begining at the 20th verse, and Psalm CXLVI. The Rev. Mr. Daggett preached a short sermon from II Corinthi ns, v: 1. The sentiments of a neighboring pulpit were also heard, and throughout, the lecture illustrated that rhetorical and literary culture for which the poet-preacher is di-tinguished.

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OIL HELPED SAVE HER,

BUT SHE HAD ROUGH WORK ROLLING THREE WAYS AT ONCE.

A Very Interesting Story of How One of Joseph W. Savery's Ships Behaved in a Terrible Cyclone.

THE BARK LIBERIA, one of a number of ships owned by Joseph W. Savery, 1020 Seventh street, went through a cyclone experience a little more severe than the life of which no ship has ever before escaped her sailor lived to tell of. But before any of its dangers the captain was ready of great scientific interest to the departments in Washington who have those matters in charge, and Mr. Yates has been requested to send to the proper authorities a complete chart of the cyclone. The only work is merely instructed to make a report of the storm, and to send the specimens above named to the chief of the bureau, but to allow any such bills to become laws, whether they be of a character relative to the introduction of water, electric lights, street cars or any bills affecting the interests of our streets, or the rights of our city government, until time has been given to the city authorities to examine and report back to them. The city clerk is hereby instructed to forward a copy of these resolutions to each of the gentlemen above named, and the president of the common council is respectfully requested to report back to the common council any communication he may receive from either of the above named gentlemen above named to the above resolutions.

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ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.
A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—*United S. Government Food Report.*

WRECKED BY THE ROYAL BLUE.

Richardson Escapes from Fatality in a Jersey Central Collision.

The Royal Blue Line express from Washington, due 9:58, Thursday night crashed into a Philadelphia and Reading freight train, on the Jersey Central tracks, near the ground house at Dunellen.

At that point the tracks are a network of switches. One of these had been opened to permit a local passenger train to shift tracks, and it is said that the switchman neglected to close the switch again.

At any rate, the freight train left the track at this point, and the rear end of it was struck by the engine of the main track, directly in the way of the Blue Line.

The engineer of the express saw the obstructing train barely in time to reverse his engine. He then sprang manfully to his post, and the ponderous locomotive ploughed its way through several cars, strewing the tracks with wreckage.

It is considered a wonder that no one was injured. The vestibule arrangement of the passenger cars prevented telescoping, and the Blue Line coaches, though damaged, was not disabled, and after two hours delay proceeded on with its train to Communipaw.

An inquiry into the affair will be made to fix the blame of the accident.

OJEER TESTIMONY IN A LAWSUIT.

One Witness Swears that He Knew a Horse to Run 25 Miles With a Broken Leg.

The trial of the case of Edward Schenck against Firman Gise came off last week at Dunellen. The facts of the case, which have been given in full in the Press at the time of the occurrence, Mr. Schenck, who lives near New Market and has a milk route in Plainfield, started out on Monday morning last at a very early hour, long before it was daylight. On reaching Dunellen, he proceeded up the main street for Plainfield, when, about opposite the round house, he ran into a large coal wagon loaded with crushed stone, which stood in the middle of the road. Upon examination, it was found that some repairs on the sidewalks.

The wagon had been left on one side of the street, and Mr. Schenck must have supposed that there was a good road from the centre of the street to strike it.

Mr. Schenck's horse ran away, breaking up the wagon, and injuring itself to such an extent that it had to be shot.

The trial, which was held at Maier's hotel, was witnessed by no less than 50 persons, who had been duly subpœnaed on hand, and the defendant and plaintiff each selected two arbitrators to act as a jury, after which Judge Pitney was requested upon by both sides as a fifth arbitrator. The other four were Chas. Day and W. D. Davis of New Market, for the plaintiff, and Jacob Bergen and Wm. Fagan for Gise. Judge Codington was counsel for the defendant, and W. L. Goddington for Schenck.

The evidence was taken in many instances was very contradictory, and was not at all satisfactory, and although the counselors did their work manfully the tenor of public opinion was not changed.

One witness for the plaintiff swore that the wagon was so near the centre of the road that he could not allow another wagon to pass between, when he never saw the wagon there, and only gathered his information from hearsay. Another swore that he had run 25 miles with a broken leg!

In almost every case the witnesses gave their conflicting evidence, which was not at all satisfactory to the arbitrators.

The arbitrators have three weeks to bring in a verdict. Public opinion in the neighborhood of the present locality is favorable of the defendant, and Dunellen people have no doubt that he will have to pay very little if any damages.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

THE PLAINFIELD
PACKING HOUSE!
25 West Front Street,
Would respectfully inform its patrons that in addition to its usual stock of
Fresh, Salt and Smoked Goods,
It has added a full line of
Fresh Beef, Lamb,
Veal, Mutton & Poultry,
Which it is prepared to sell at
Reasonable Prices!
All goods delivered free of charge.
C. M. ULRICH, Prop'r

OBITUARY.

Polly Ames Ryno.

Polly Acors Ryno died at the residence of her son, John Bates Ryno, in Colonia, on Wed., Jan. 14, 1892, in her 87th year. She was born near Broad Brook, N. J., April 28, 1805, and moved with her parents to Ovid, Seneca co., N. Y., where she was married, in 1829, to Mr. Jacob Ryno, of Westfield, N. J. Her husband died in 1835, when, with her two children, she returned to her parents, with whom she lived until 1838, when she was in 1869, with her daughter, Mrs. William Leffler, she removed to Michigan, and had since lived with her son, John B. Ryno, the daughter of John C. Bates and Rebecca Brooks, and granddaughter of Cornelius Bates and Zebe Cortrell of New Market, N. J.; who were descended from two of the oldest families in America, *Aert Bayes having settled in New Utrecht, L. I., in 1650, and David Coryell having been* one of the early French Huguenots who settled in New Amsterdam in 1661. The deceased has a number of relatives in and about Union county.

Notice for It.

Readers of THE CONSTITUTIONALIST who find themselves in need of merchandise of any kind, will find it to their advantage, need but drop a card or letter to the "Newark Bee Hive", who will see that all special wants are supplied *quick*, as a wink". Read their advertisement on page two.

Notice for It.

I have used *Dr. Deane's Dyspepsia* Pills for Dyspepsia, etc., and have been cured by them. I cheerfully recommend them to all who suffer from Dyspepsia.—Reverend Lorenzo Deane, author Wyoming Series. Prepared and sold by *Jersey City.*

A. M. RUNYON & SON,
UNDERTAKERS, EMBALMERS
40 PARK AVENUE.
Telephone Call 61.
RESIDENCE—85 MADISON AVENUE.
Telephone Call 61.
Office of Resident Coroner.

WANTS, INFORMATION, &c.

TO LET—The store, with fixtures, No. 28 Front street, Plainfield, recently occupied by Frederick Gross and J. Hall. Inquire of Gross & Hall, Front street, Plainfield. 1tf

A. J. CAMMEYER,
161, 163, 165, 167 and 169 Sixth Ave.,
Corner 12th Street, New York City.
FIVE POINTS ABOUT SHOES
A. J. CAMMEYER'S SHOES COMBINE ALL THESE POINTS
AND YOU DON'T NEED A TELESCOPE TO FIND IT OUT
6th Ave. cor. 12th St.
LADIES' "A. J. C." HAND-SEWED WELT BUTTON BOOTS, in widths A, B, C, D, E; sizes 1 to 8. $2.50
MEN'S CALF, (Tan or Black) GOODYEAR WELT SHOES, in widths C, D, E; sizes 6 to 11. $2.50.
BISSELL SPRING HEEL HAND-SEWED WELT BUTTON BOOTS, in widths A, B, C, D, E; sizes 11 to 2. $2.00.
BOYS' CALF SHOES, in BUTTON and LACE, in widths A, B, C, D, E; sizes 2½ to 5½. $2.00.
$2.00.
CHILDREN'S SPRING HEEL, HAND-SEWED WELT BUTTON BOOTS, in widths A, B, C, D, E; sizes 5 to 10½. $1.50
YOUTHS' VEAL CALF LONDON TIP SHOES IN BUTTON & LACE, in widths A, B, C, D, E; sizes 11 to 2. $1.50
THE ABOVE LINES OF SHOES ARE MADE IN FIVE DIFFERENT WIDTHS, AND IN ALL SHAPES AND STYLES. I CANNOT ONLY SATISFY THOSE WHO ARE IN SEARCH OF A NEAT AND NOBBY SHOE, BUT HAVE AN COMPLETE AN ASSORTMENT FOR THOSE WHO PREFER THE OLD-FASHIONED BROAD-SOLED, SOLID COMFORT SHOE. I GUARANTEE EVERY PAIR TO GIVE ENTIRE SATISFACTION IN EVERY INSTANCE.
SHOPPING BY MAIL.
By our thorough Mail Order system, and through it shopping by mail is rendered easier and as satisfactory as selecting personally in the store.
ALL KINDS OF RELIABLE FOOT COVERING FOR MAN, WOMAN OR CHILD FOR LESS MONEY THAN ANY GRADE OF GOODS CAN BE BOUGHT FOR ELSEWHERE.
F

CHRISTMAS ECHOES.

Frills Put On by the World of Womankind.

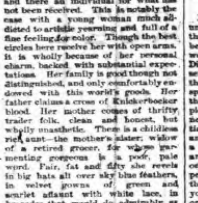
For What We Gave and Received and Escaped Not Or Not Duly Thankful

—A Beautiful Diploma Gown —Is Everyone Sure a Fraud?

COPYRIGHT, 1891.

Gift making is over, and all the world duly thankful. A large part of it that the holiday bother is well ended, here and there a few packages for which has not been received. This is notably the case with a young woman who is distended to artistic yawning and full of a fine feeling for color. Though the best circles here receive her with open arms, it is wholly devoid of her personal charm, backed with substantial expectations. Her family is good enough but dispensed, and only comfortably endowed with this world's goods. Her father claims a crown. Elaine-broker blood. Her mother comes of thrifty trader folk, clean and honest, but wholly unstylish. There is a childless rich aunt—the mother's sister, widow of a retired grocer, for whose generosity everyone has a good word. Fair, fat and fifty she revels in big hats all over sky blue feathers. In winter she goes in furs and a secret affaant with white lace, in brocades that would do admirably as wall tapestries, in no gown calculated to make a self-respecting rainbow go out of business, in bracelets and lockets and chatelaines definitely unknown as far as eye can reach. In fact the good lady lives to be clothed. Style is her fetish.

Notwithstanding she shows the family thrift otherwise. The beauty, as her manesake always expected to be known, a reasonable claim upon her generosity. It is one, though, that the young woman most willingly waives. All her life—particularly at Christmas times—she has been endowed with things that her aunt bought, wore and laid aside but a week. Fair, fat and fifty she revels in big hats all over sky blue feathers. In winter she goes in furs and a secret affaant with white lace, in brocades that would do admirably as wall tapestries, in no gown calculated to make a self-respecting rainbow go out of business, in bracelets and lockets and chatelaines definitely unknown as far as eye can reach. In fact the good lady lives to be clothed. Style is her fetish.



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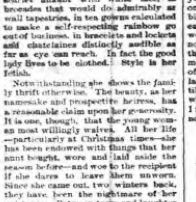
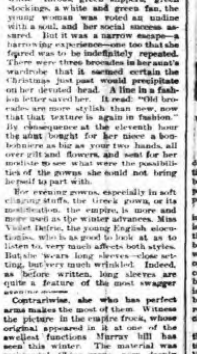


MY LADY OF THE SHOPS.

with crystal passementerie into the bargain. It was as rich and costly as it was ugly, and, to the donor's mind, exactly the thing that she needed to wear at a swell dinner party with a gown after it had been in progress. The victim of it thought otherwise. The invitation was the first that had come to her from the really swagger set. If she did not do credit to it it would be also the last. To do it credit, meanwhile, gown was to freedom herself to social failure. What could she be but a dumb fright under the circumstances that was how horror? Yet not to wear it might cost her eventually a solid quarter, million. It was a case of her fate for her fortune—and she did not care to sacrifice either. There was nothing for it but diligently taking her corsage in both hands, shi stepped off every vestige of the pink, and with it ornamentation of the calf-cover bone robe, where the effect was not half bad. This she sent to her aunt as a birthday gift, intimating that only the elder lady's magnificent complexion could bear such delicate colors. Then the green remnant was veiled and swathed in clouds of pink and white tulle, layer upon layer, the crystal dotted here and there and trails of water grass and lilies on the corsage and about the skirt. This governed, with an emerald pendant on her bare white throat, green slippers, green stockings, a white and green fan, the young woman was rated an undine with a soul, and her social success assured. But it was a nerve-racking, harrowing experience—one too that she figured was to be indefinitely repeated. There were two more bonfires in her wardrobe that it seemed certain the Christmas just past would precipitate on her devoted head. Then the gods took better saved her. It read: "Old brocades are more stylish than new, now that that texture is going out of use." By consequence at the eleventh hour the aunt bought for her niece a bolt-bonnet as long as your two hands, all over gilt and flowers, and sent for her invitation to wear it and the accessories of the gowns she could not bring herself to part with.

Her evening gowns, especially in soft organza and the like, were a gown, or a modification, the empire, is more and more used as the winter advances. Miss Violet Darling, the young English siren-tinies, who is as good to look at as to listen to, wore it in white both styles. But she wears long sleeves—close setting, but very much wrinkled. Indeed, as before written, long sleeves are quite a feature of the most swagger evening dresses.

Contrarilee, she who has perfect arms makes the most of them. Witness the picture in the empire frock, whose original appeared in at one of the swellest functions Murray hill has seen this winter. The material was cream-pink China crepe, very deeply



IN DIAMONDS AND PEARLS.

crinkled and embroidered in gold all over the skirt. At foot there was a border almost entirely covered with gilt cord, from which long, gracefully sprays fell up almost to the tucked drapery effect which was fastened directly under the bust and fell in gold fringed and studded to the bottom of the train. Wide gold fringed epaulettes will age, fall away from the shoulder neck just was innocents of jewels, so were the perfect, glovelees arms and hands. On the left breast was fastened a big pale pink enamel orchid blossom with a diamond heart and crushed with diamonds. Pearls were in the elaborately treated Empire coiffure. She wore also pink shoes, high-heeled, gold-wrought, pink stockings and a pink lace scarf draped over the instep; pale pink stockings clocked with gold and carried a huge fan of white ostrich feathers, striped with pink and mounted upon exquisitely carved ivory sticks. Her handkerchief was of lace matching the fall. Altogether it is very little wonder that the wearer was set down—

The beauty of a sixty-eight.

Because this beauty went beautifully unjewelled, do not therefore set it down that simplicity is the fashion. Never before, perhaps, were gems and gold so well wrought, so well worn as at present. Diamonds—always so favorite—are now set in platinum, and are thickly placed that you catch naught but their clear splendor. New shapes are so varied that it is idle to catalogue them; the pictures give a fair idea of some of the newest and most choice. A notable thing is the new swallows in flight; in another a bird chases a bee through a branch of May-blossoms. Brooches are larger than for years past. I saw one that was a mass of irregular pearls set around a largish diamond, the whole quite as big as the palm of your hand. A leaf-shaped diamond, one to be worn also as a pendant, was shaggy still, and had set with it large earrings such as our grandmothers wore. Cameos, too, are revived. But nothing is quite so much in favor as the enamel flowers that grow yearly more perfect. I saw yesterday a spray of nightmarish nestling amid the costly lace below a Vanderbilt throat, and not till I caught the gleam of diamonds on what ought to have been the leaves did I realize that it grew in a workshop not a garden. It was at an afternoon

ONE OF NEW LACE FRILLS.

tea, and the lady wore a marvelous gown of the softest camel's hair in one of the new green shades. It had a velvet yoke outlined by full pleated frill, that was edged with jeweled galon, and somehow disappeared under one arm. The same galon trimmed the skirt above a band of the velvet some four inches deep. A bow her neck was one of the new lace falls that drop straight down from a deep band and the pseudo flowers nestled bit to one side.

To turn back to jewelry, I saw a striking bracelet the other day that commended itself to all who care to be unique. Perhaps fifty strands of the finest yellow gold chain, such as one gent-grandmothers wore so plentifully with their watches, were slightly twisted about the arm and clasped on top with a deep red stone as big as a rabbit's eye. Pretty diamonds in the side of gala set

Elsie Cornish.

A YANKEE NOTION.

Pat Fifteen Cents in the Slot and Hope Your Fortune Understood.

The gentleman of mythology who sowed the dragon's teeth from which sprang brave warriors is now succeeding to Harper's Weekly, not in the race with the more modern gentleman who dropped his dimes of "drop a nickel in the slot" machines. The variations that have been played on this innocuous but profitable device are legion. A series of mechanical servants seems to have been fairly begun. As yet the machines have been more or less conveniences, but they are conveniences that in this age shortly become necessaries. The latest variation of this scheme is to "lay a parcel on the shelf and have it

A YANKEE NOTION.

delivered" apparatus. It is an illustration of mechanical simplicity, and may become a necessity, especially to "shoppers." It is nothing but a pneumatic express run on mechanical principles.

As shown in the illustration, this new invention consists of an oblong box of polished steel set on end and rounded at the top. In front is a small platform bearing the words "Step on disc," and when the order is obeyed the top slides open and a steel shelf comes up and promptly hides the contents of the box below. On this shelf the package is laid, and, a stamp costing fifteen cents being dropped in the order of things, retires from the platform and the box closes.

If there is an address on the parcel, the sender may count upon its collection within an hour, and obtain delivery. With each stamp purchased a coupon is attached, which is regarded as a receipt. A number of these will make bounty collections, and a dial on the front of the machine indicates when the parcel will be started on its way. Another stock idea of the humorist is thus done away with, for the poor benighted individual no longer will be captured as lagging an armful of miscellaneous bundles. He can pay fifteen cents at the factory, and have the cargo delivered at his residence on the banks of the picturesque Harlem. Within the head of each of these automatic bundle sentiment that will be fostered by this new machine. The indulgent father of a numerous brood will economize to the extent of fifteen cents per gift, and freely decline to exhibit himself as a participle Santa Claus in any public vehicle. By mechanical aid man will rise from the life of petty annoyances, and establish himself on a permanent luxury by the expenditure of a few paltry cents. It may make life more expensive; but what is the use of money without comfort? It is only the inventor who becomes rich.

What is Rather Slow.

"I understand that Mr. Fargle is one of your heavy depositors," remarked Sharpsett to Banker Stiffback. "Is an effort to pry into Fangle's business.

"Well, I should say Mr. Fangle weighs 220 pounds," replied Stuffy.—Brooklyn Life.

Very Mean.

"Gould is awfully mean with his photograph," said Bobbie. "I sent him a card, and he only signed his name and put his name at the bottom of it, and he knows I'm supposed to do it."—Brooklyn Life.

Look Out for the Farmer.

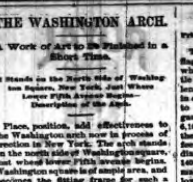
"Pooh!" said the young man who was a Kansas farmer yesterday.

Another Youngster—How did you know?

"Pooh!—He gave my dollar and a half back."—Judge.

THE WASHINGTON ARCH.

A Work of Art to Be Finished in a Short Time.

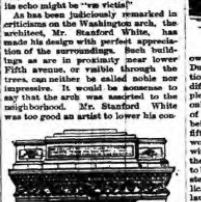


"It Stands on the North Side of Washington Square, New York, Just Where Lower Fifth Avenue Begins"—A Description of the Arch.

Place, position, and effectiveness of the Washington Arch before the process of erection in New York. The arch stands on the north side of Washington square, just where Lower Fifth avenue begins. Washington square is of ample area, and becomes the fitting frame for such a monument. Lower Fifth avenue, in one at its beginning is not of great length, it has fair width, and so the artistic impression of the arch is not lessened by its surroundings.

The exact appreciation of an arch, the meaning of its massive qualities, while its decoration tells of battle and conquest. Its title has indicated triumph. It may recall the caudine fork of a savage victor, but if its vault could give a sound, its echo might be "vive victoire."

It has been judiciously remarked in criticisms on the Washington arch, the architect, Mr. Stanford White, has made his design with perfect appreciation of the surroundings. Such buildings are to be found in the lower Fifth avenue, or visible through the trees, can neither be called noble nor impressive. It would be necessary to say that the arch was asserted to the neighborhood. Mr. Stanford White was too good an artist to lower his con-



WASHINGTON ARCH, NEW YORK.

ceptions. It will not as an artistic creation stand, however, aloof from its modest neighbors, but it must in time exercise its influence. In the years to come the quiet repose of this portion of New York will have an awakening. Buildings will then, following the lead of the arch, a better type of buildings will be reared. Committees who select localities for monuments will have one slight of what is in the future. It may, then, be safe to say that just as long as Washington square exists, Lower Fifth avenue begins there, this special quarter of New York will never lose its importance.

In all wars Mr. Stanford White's plan is excellent, and above all, is appropriate. It would be meaningless. Differing in no way from all other art conceptions, it must tell what it means. An American arch, if it had any idea to convey to us, could never be one of conquest, but reminding us of the superb use of all triumphs—that of freedom. Anything else than this would jar with true republicanism. No one ever thought of erecting a triumphal arch to think of rearing a pile blatant with our victories over Mexico.

The material of which the arch was due to the erection of a temporary wooden one when the celebration of the inauguration of Washington took place. The great event of 1789 was remembered in 1889. "Why not," it was once asked, "have a permanent memorial of such an era?" The suggestion was enthusiastic, and the city authorities, but they are conveniences that in this age shortly become necessaries. The latest variation of this scheme is to "lay a parcel on the shelf and have it

A YANKEE NOTION.

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LARGEST SHIP AFLOAT.

The Immense Steamer Lu Francia, the Pride of the French Line.

The largest sailing ship under way now flag is the five-masted vessel La France, which recently took coal from Newcastle, England, to Valparaiso. Its gross tonnage is 3,000 tons, and its length, breadth and depth, measured from the inside of the hull, are as follows: Length on deck, 320 feet; length at keel, 300 feet; breadth, 45 feet; depth, 28 feet. Her displacement is 4,000 tons, and her burthen 4,100 tons. The principal dimensions of the vessel are as follows: Bowsprit, 50 feet long and 13 inches and 20 inches in diameter; mizzenmast, in a single piece, 150 feet long, 36 inches in diameter; mainmast, 48 feet long; upper throat, 21 feet; lower throat, 24 feet. The fore, main and mizzen are in a single piece, and are the following dimensions above deck: Foremast, 150 feet; foremainmast, 160 feet; aftermainmast, 167 feet. The diameter of the mast varies from 30 inches to 17 inches that of the topgallant mast being 18 inches to 10 inches. The length of the lower yards is 82 feet, that of the upper yards from 62 feet to 77 feet, topgallant yards 50 feet. The ocean Veritas. She was built on the Clyde by D. and W. Henderson, and is

LA FRANCE.

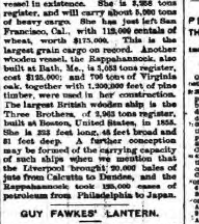
owned by Aut. Dom Bords et Fils, of Dunkirk. It may be interesting to mention that on her first voyage from Garcliff to Rio de Janeiro the trip was completed in thirty-three days, and although only moderate winds prevailed a speed of 12½ knots was attained. The vessel being laden with 6,000 tons of coal. The fifth mast is very much facilitates the working of the ship, which tacks about with wonderful ease," said the captain at the conclusion of the voyage. Referring to the sailing ships calls to mind the master Yankee clipper, The Great Republic, built in "the fifties" of Law and launched, but she was too big for her time, and she ended her days as a French transport, since then as a coal hulk. But in her prime she made the run from New York to Scilly in thirteen days.

The largest British ship is the Liverpool, of 3,399 tons, built of iron by Messrs. Russell & Co., on the Clyde. She is 333 feet long, 45 feet broad and 26 feet deep. Her four masts are each square rigged, but she is far from clumsy sloft, is easily handled, and has run 14 knots an hour for a whole day. Her very much improved by her exceptional size; but for beauty she compares unfavorably with such a ship as the Thermopylæ, or a large wooden ship of America, having bright, lofty spars, and decks as white as a hound's tooth. Iron decks do not lend themselves readily to adornment. Next in size is the Palgrave, of 3,078 tons. The United States, of Shenandoah, of Bath, Me., built by Messrs. Sewall & Co., of that port, is the largest wooden vessel in existence. She is 2,982 tons register, and will carry about 5,000 tons of heavy cargo. She left San Francisco, Cal., on the 11th inst. with 118,000 centals of wheat, worth $175,000. This is the largest grain cargo on record. Another wooden vessel, the Rappahannock, also built at Bath, Me., is 2,053 tons register, is 225 feet long, 41 feet broad and 21 feet deep. A further conception may be formed of the carrying capacity of such ships when we mention that the Liverpool brought 50,000 bales of jute from Calcutta to Dundee, and the Rappahannock took 120,000 cases of petroleum from Philadelphia to Japan.

GUY FAWKES' LANTERN.

The Interesting Relic is in Evidence at the Present Day.

It is not known that the veritable lantern whose form Guido Fawkes, when he was found in the vaults below the houses of parliament, is still in existence. The lantern was given to



GUY FAWKES' LANTERN.

Cambridge university in 1641, and an interesting account was placed upon it by Robert Heywood, the proctor of the university. The interesting relic is now preserved in the Ashmolean museum.

Well-Kept Secret.

For a century and a half a firm at Alt-dorf kept the secret of the art and method of dyeing the regulation robes of the Roman Catholic cardinals their characteristic red color, and the manufacture of the cloth, and therefore has had the monopoly of making the robes.

At Home in Water.

The natives of the Friendly islands spend most of their time in the water. They are great swimmers and divers.

A Give-Away.

Judge—Officer, you say this woman, when locked up, was dressed in men's attire?

Officer—Yes, sir; but I didn't suspect her sex until she undressing; when she was buttoning her shoes.

Judge—How did you detect it then?

Officer—She asked me for a hairpin!—Puck.

Dressed in Style.

Western Stage Robber—Hold up yr hands!

Scared Passengers—Yes, yes, yes, of course.

Robber (gallantly) — Beg pardon, lady; you needn't hold yours up. Put 'em down, please.

Lady—My hands are not up. Those are my shoulder puffs.—N. Y. Weekly.

Right, After All.

Codling—Say, old fellow, Carrier, you pretend to be a realistic painter and yet in this picture you have a stream in oil colors instead of putting it in water colors.

Mawler—That's all right, Codling. The stream is the pleasure to oil people in Venango county, Pa.—Brooklyn Life.

In the Public Weal.

Dr. Burridge—How do you feel this morning?

Mercury (the tramp)—Pretty unsatisfactory, doctor; but I wish you'd let science have a rap at me.

Dr. Burridge—Why?

Mercury—Just try that preparation for the transmission of fear.—Puck.

Retirement Longevity.

"Are long-continued retirements remarkable for longevity?"

"Indeed they are. Some of them seem to be forty or forty thousand long."—Brooklyn Life.

Unexpected Counsellor.

"Counsel! Counsel!" shouted the crier in the court.

The lights were turned down and a love, and the final request for mercy.

"Pooh!" said the counsel.

Fee—Has she admitted you falsely and forged the signature to the check?

Her—No; that's the trouble. She admits that she wrote it herself, and you know—Judge.

Don't You Know.

"Don't you know that it is a felony to steal a postage stamp?" asked Justice Dogby of a boy.

"I know it, judge, but the fact is that postage stamps are so full that it makes the man's coat tails go out so I couldn't help it. I believe your honor has got enough to have made a better boy than myself if you had been in my place."—Texas Siftings.

Found Me Loved.

Old Friend—Well, old boy, have you found the right one along? Did she accept as a novelist?

My Bookship—No; she published a novel of mine. Which is bankruptcy, indeed probability, you know.—So I had to give it up; but I'm doing finewate.

What say?

"Writing railway advertisements."—N. Y. Weekly.

The Last Sim out.

Williamson—I hear Jagman was so drunk last night that several of you fellows had to take him home on a shutter. Did he talk with his head dead?

Henderson—She must have. She certainly laying him out when we left.—Brooklyn Life.

At the Amateur Play.

Reginald—At last, my love, we are together. Rest you in these arms forever. (Aside, to man in the wings) Step lively there with the curtain, you jackass, or you'll have to stay this way all night?

Hortense—Is the curtain drops—Forever!—Life.

She Took One Wing.

Tommy—Mother, what is an angel?

Mother—An angel is a being that flies.

Tommy—But, mamma, papa calls my governess an angel.

Mother—Then, my dear, she is going to fly immediately.—Brooklyn Life.

A Splen-ed Discussion.

"What was the subject of your debate this evening?"

"Whisky."

"Was it well discussed?"

"Yes; the members nowhere were full of the subject."—Kate Field's Washington.

TABLE TALK.

Knife—Dull times for me nowadays. Fork—Here, too, pard. I've been stuck in everything I've taken hold of lately.

Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROA THE STANDARD RAILWAY OF AMERIC... CONNECTING NEW YORK AND ... Splendid Equipment.

TRAINS FOR THE WEST.

On and after Nov. 1, 1891, trains will leave Plainfield as follows:

For Chicago, Cincinnati and Pittsburgh, Fast Express, at 12.01 A. M. (Through and elegant coaches, Buffet Sleeping Cars, Dining Car for Breakfast), daily, except Sunday, for Chicago and Cincinnati.

For Pittsburgh, Harrisburg and Intermediate Stations, at 7.30 A. M., daily, except Sunday.

For Pittsburgh, Harrisburg and Intermediate Stations, at 12.01 P. M., daily.

For Pittsburgh, Harrisburg and Intermediate Stations, at 4.30 P. M., daily, except Sunday.

For Pittsburgh, Harrisburg and Intermediate Stations, at 7.30 P. M., daily.

For Pittsburgh, Harrisburg and Intermediate Stations, at 11.30 P. M., daily.

For Philadelphia, Washington and the South—1.01, 2.01, 3.01, 4.01, 5.01, 6.01, 7.01, 8.01, 9.01, 10.01, 11.01 A. M.; 12.01, 1.01, 2.01, 3.01, 4.01, 5.01, 6.01, 7.01, 8.01, 9.01, 10.01, 11.01 P. M.; 12.01 and 2.01 A. M.

TRAINS FOR THE EAST.

For Philadelphia, New York and Boston—1.01, 2.01, 3.01, 4.01, 5.01, 6.01, 7.01, 8.01, 9.01, 10.01, 11.01 A. M.; 12.01, 1.01, 2.01, 3.01, 4.01, 5.01, 6.01, 7.01, 8.01, 9.01, 10.01, 11.01 P. M.; 12.01 and 2.01 A. M.

For Somerville, Flemington and Trenton, 7.30 A. M., daily, except Sunday.

For Somerville, Flemington and Trenton, 4.30 P. M., daily, except Sunday.

For Philadelphia, Trenton and Intermediate Stations, 11.30 P. M., daily.

For Somerville, Flemington and Trenton, 7.30 P. M., daily.

For Somerville, Flemington and Trenton, 11.30 P. M., daily.

For Somerville, Flemington and Trenton, 12.01 A. M., daily.

For Somerville, Flemington and Trenton, 2.01 A. M., daily.

For Somerville, Flemington and Trenton, 3.01 A. M., daily.

For Somerville, Flemington and Trenton, 4.01 A. M., daily.

For Somerville, Flemington and Trenton, 5.01 A. M., daily.

For Somerville, Flemington and Trenton, 6.01 A. M., daily.

For Somerville, Flemington and Trenton, 7.01 A. M., daily.

For Somerville, Flemington and Trenton, 8.01 A. M., daily.

For Somerville, Flemington and Trenton, 9.01 A. M., daily.

For Somerville, Flemington and Trenton, 10.01 A. M., daily.

For Somerville, Flemington and Trenton, 11.01 A. M., daily.

For Somerville, Flemington and Trenton, 12.01 P. M., daily.

For Somerville, Flemington and Trenton, 1.01 P. M., daily.

For Somerville, Flemington and Trenton, 2.01 P. M., daily.

For Somerville, Flemington and Trenton, 3.01 P. M., daily.

For Somerville, Flemington and Trenton, 4.01 P. M., daily.

For Somerville, Flemington and Trenton, 5.01 P. M., daily.

For Somerville, Flemington and Trenton, 6.01 P. M., daily.

For Somerville, Flemington and Trenton, 7.01 P. M., daily.

For Somerville, Flemington and Trenton, 8.01 P. M., daily.

For Somerville, Flemington and Trenton, 9.01 P. M., daily.

For Somerville, Flemington and Trenton, 10.01 P. M., daily.

**For Somerville, Flemington and Trenton, 11.01

The Constitutionalist,
A DEMOCRATIC WEEKLY.
H. L. FORCE & A. L. FORCE, Editors and Proprietors.
AT PLAINFIELD, NEW JERSEY.
TERMS—TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.

THE CONSTITUTIONALIST.

VOL. XXV. PLAINFIELD, N. J., THURSDAY, JANUARY 28, 1892. No. 4.

"Support the Constitution, which is the cement of the Union, as well as its limitations as to its authorities."—MADISON.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

JACKSON & CODDINGTON,
Counsellors-at-Law,
Solicitors in Chancery, Masters in Chancery, Notaries Public, Offices corner of Park avenue and Second street.

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Sales of Personal Property Solicited. P. O. Box 142, Dunellen, N. J., or address in care of Constitutionalist. Terms reasonable.

DR. CHARLES H. THEIS,
Dentist,
66 West Front street. A new local anesthetic for application for extracting teeth without pain. Gold filling a specialty.—[6-3]

H. HARD,
Auctioneer,
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Architect,
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Instruments put in thorough order. Parties ordering will receive prompt attention by postal. P. O. Box 116 or 161 at Wilcox's Drug Store, No. 1 Park avenue, will receive prompt attention. Residence, 21 East 2d street, corner Stelle street.—[27-13]

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Residence and Shop No. 36 East 3d St
Jobbing promptly attended to. 4267

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SALESROOM—Madison Avenue, Five S
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Goods received on consignment.

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[Successor to E. B. Maynard.]
PRACTICAL BARBER
AND
Artistic Hair Dresser,
No. 26 PARK AVENUE.
Ladies' and Children's Hair Cutting done at their residence. Shaving, Shampooing, &c., at establishment corner of Second street. 4[27]

CARNEY BROS., Ag'ts,
7 WEST FRONT ST.
TINNERS,
PLUMBERS,
GAS FITTERS.
PARLOR STOVES.
COOK STOVES.
HEATERS.
Grates and Bricks for all kinds of Stove can be found here at Jobbers' Prices. Bring your Tinware needing to us. Tin-work Tinners, the best Plumbers, and the best Gas-fitters in the vicinity. We have none but the very best of materials, and our work always gives satisfaction.
Keys of All Kinds are Made Here.
Tinware Made to Order.
Ranges, Brick and Portable Furnaces
SANITARY PLUMBING.

J. Hervey Doane,
6 PARK AVENUE.
[Formerly Clerk's.]
Watches,
Clocks
And Jewelry,
Repairing neatly and promptly done. 4[27]

Beautiful Assortment!
Furniture!
Largest Assortment! Best Goods! Lowest Prices! Ever Offered in Plainfield!
23, 25 and 27 PARK AVE.

Garret Q. Packer.
SANITARY PLUMBING.
Brick and Portable Furnaces,
GAS FITTING,
TIN ROOFING,
Etc., Etc.
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FORCE'S HOTEL,
NORTH AVENUE, [Near R. R. Station.]
JAS. H. FORCE, Prop'r.
A FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL. Steam Heat. Fine rooms fronting.
Transient guests at reasonable rates. 10-84-87

Dime Savings Institution
OF PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Is now receiving deposits payable on demand, with interest at the rate of three (3) per cent. per annum payable semi-annually
JOHN W. MURRAY, President,
WILLIAM WHITE, Vice "
NATHAN HARDEN, "
ELIAS S. POPE, Treasurer.
6[27]

Jas. M. Dunn,
Dealer in
GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,
Vegetables, Fruits, etc.
No. 36 Park Ave
OPPOSITE NORTH AVENUE.
THORBURN & CO'S GARDEN SEEDS,
SENT IN THE WORLD.
ALL GOOD SILVERED BREAD AT JAMES.
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C.E. & J.W. BROWN,
[Successors to O. F. & C. E. Brown & Co.]
Importers, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
WALL PAPER.
321 Canal Street,
NEW YORK.
English Tiles, Anaglypta, Hand, Leather Flock Papers, &c. Burlaps for Walls.
Manufacturers of Window Shades.
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A. M. SEGUINE,
Laing's Hotel Stables
Front street, opposite Madison avenue.
Carriages for Weddings, Funerals and Private Calls. Light carriages of all descriptions for Pleasure.

RIDING OR LIVERY
supplied, with drivers for shopping calls or pleasure driving. Special attention given to boarding horses by the day, week or month. Orders left at my residence on Second street, or at the stables will receive prompt attention.
TELEPHONE CALL, No. 96.

RICKERT'S
ACCOMMODATION EXPRESS,
OFFICE—Vandervoort's Music Store, Park avenue. The undersigned is now prepared to do all kinds of carting and transferring of the finest and heaviest furniture, pianos, safes, boilers, &c., with care and dispatch. Orders left at the office will receive prompt attention. Residence, 20 Somerset street.

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WILLIAM A. WOODRUFF,
FIRE AND LIFE
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Office cor. Front St. and Park Ave.,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Real Estate for Sale & Exchange.
MONEY TO LOAN
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Fresh Garden Seeds
AND FERTILIZERS,
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Lawn Mowers Refrigerators,
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Gasoline Stoves, Hardware, Tools, etc.
J. J. HEIDELOFF,
No. 18 SOMERSET ST. 3-14-87

GEORGE A. MOORE,
[Of the late firm of Moore Bros.]
Is now the sole proprietor of the old established
NO. 15 YORK AVENUE,
Where he will continue to supply patrons with the choicest goods in season.
Fresh and Salt Meats,
Fish of all kinds, Oysters, Game, Game in season, at the Lowest Market Prices.
Any thing not usually kept in stock furnished at short notice.

CANOPIES
For Weddings, Parties, Etc.,
TO HIRE CHEAPER THAN ELSEWHERE.
Hugo Weigman,
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LEWIS B. CODDINGTON,
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Furniture and Freight Express!
OFFICE—56 W. FRONT ST.
Large Covered Vans for Furniture. Goods delivered to all parts of the City. Orders left at my residence, 56 West Front street, or at my office, 56 West Front street, will receive prompt attention.

TOBACCO, SEGARS, &c

H. EGGERDING,
No. 17 Park Avenue,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Manufacturer of the Celebrated
C. O. D. CIGAR.
The best Domestic Segars in the State, and made entirely from the finest Havana.
CLEAR HAVANA SEGARS A SPECIALTY.
A large assortment of the Choicest Brands of Foreign and Domestic Cigars. Cigarettes and Tobaccos always on hand.
Smokers Articles in Great Variety.
Yearly

C. M. FINE,
Dealer in HAVANA & DOMESTIC
—SEGARS!—
18 PARK AVE., (NEXT DOOR BUT SECOND ST.)
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Tobacco and Smoker's Articles,
Of every description.
The undersigned has just opened a Tobacco with the best cigars ever handled in this city. Give him a call.

A. WOLFF,
Manufacturer of
CIGARS,
And Dealer in all kinds of Smoking and Chewing Tobaccos, also smokers' articles, has removed from 20½ W. Front street, to 62 West Front street, one door east of Madison avenue, and solicits the patronage of his friends and the public generally. 4[27]

PAINTERS & PAINTERS' SUPPLIES

Paints, Varnishes, Glass.
WINDOW SHADES AND FIXTURES.
WALL PAPERS!
PAPER HANGING A SPECIALTY.
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No. 6 North Avenue, Plainfield.
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L. S. WOOLSTON. J. P. BUCKLE
Woolston & Buckle,
PAINTERS,
Wall Papers,
PAINTERS' SUPPLIES. 36 NORTH AVENUE
10[26]

Parlor Stoves,
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Heater Work. Tinning,
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A. H. GRIFFEN,
15 East Front Street.
TELEPHONE CALL, 6. 11 13-87

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR MALARIA,
GENERAL DEBILITY
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ALL STOMACH TROUBLES
COLES'
PERUVIAN BARK
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WILD CHERRY BITTERS
ARE THE BEST.
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SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
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EDUCATIONAL.

Miss SCRIBNER
AND
Miss NEWTON'S
SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
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27 LaGrande Avenue.
CORNER OF WASHINGTON STREET.
Will reopen TUESDAY, SEPT. 15, 1891.
The School Year will include Morning Lessons and Evening.

DODWORTH'S
CLASSES FOR
Dancing & Department
SEMINARY HALL, PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Commencing Friday, Oct. 30, 1891,
From 3½ to 5½ p. m.
Apply to H. E. Seymour for circulars and information, Seminary Hall.
THOS. J. DODWORTH,
Residence, 1108 Fulton avenue, N. Y. City.
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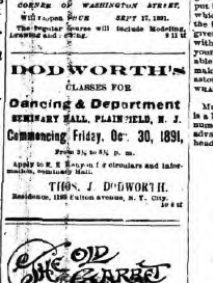


Come under the Rafters deserted
And grasping among the stranded heaps on the floor
I capture the long-hoard-hall of memories ever.

Here are dolls that are broken, old sheets and sofa cushions,
And, a calamity that pierces the soul to its fibres!
There's a low-revered distaff attached to a rude spinning-jenny almost worm-eaten with spinning-wheel.

Worn schoolbooks untreated some decades ago,
Bindwood in a curious shape;
While a cupboard is filled with quaint rubbish, pell-mell,
Whose use it would take an expert to tell.

A "square chair" rests where the rafters bend low,
A relic of full half a century ago,
But its seat is worn through with a monkey-made pile
Of quaint old hats that have parted with
Their "style."

Here a crockery-crate holds a load of its own,
Where a beautiful record is kept of days that have flown,
While their cobwebs and dust fill each crevice around
Where the past goes to sleep undisturbed by a sound.

Most pathetic of all is the cradle I see,
Which rocked my forefathers before I rocked me—
But they, with the hands that propelled it are gone,
While I, a taken-made treasure, uninjured,
lives on.

In a sleep which the cradle was powerless to break
They rest—but their virtues and memories
I leave it in silence—and safety, I trust—
And the garret well-haloed by moments and dust.

WHATEVER form of printing matter you require we can be of service to you: whether it be

Letter Headings,
Circulars,
Programme Music
Addresses,
Memorials,
By-Laws of Societies,
Prospectuses and Reports of Financial Associations, or
any other matter for Public or Private Circulation.
Everything

WEEKLY CONSTITUTIONALIST

DAILY PRESS

(Chautauqua Building),

PLAINFIELD N. J.

WOMEN AND THE BIG FAIR

Talks with Women Interested in the Exposition.

Mrs. Palmer as An Executor—the Talks of the Wonderful Woman's Building—And Plans How the Women Have Designed and Built It.

[COPYRIGHT, 1891.]

The ladies of Washington are literally interested in the world's fair. We have there representative women from all parts of the United States, and there is scarcely a senator's wife or a general's daughter who does not expect to visit it, and who is not anxious that her State should have a good representation in it. There is no diversity of opinion as to the part that women should take in it, and the fair will probably have a better exhibit of women's work than any national exposition that has had it been. It was from Washington that the movement was started which gave women a representation on the board of managers, and there is in existence here a society called the Isabella Heroines of Queen. This is named after Queen Isabella of Spain, the woman who furnished the funds with which Columbus to discover America, and who, more than any one in the world, is entitled to the credit for the opening up of our continent. It is felt here that the Philadelphia centennial gave no adequate idea of what the women of the United States are, and of what they can do, and no effort will be spared in the coming exposition to show how women are now managing all kinds of business in the United States, including steamboat lines and railroads, and how they are engaged in every industry and trade, from typewriting to medicine, and from the law to the raising of cattle and stock. A part of the exposition will show the inventive genius of women, and it will demonstrate that some of the best patents in the United States have been taken out by her, and the whole exhibition of the women's department will put the American woman at the head of her sisters all the world over. The work of the building for this exhibit is rapidly going on, and the lady managers, a number of whom I have interviewed this week, give me the encouraging details of their progress.

A CHAT WITH MRS. POTTER PALMER.

I met Mrs. Palmer at the Arlington hotel during her recent visit to Washington. She is one of the leading women of the United States and one of the most beautiful. Born in Louisville, Ky., she became identified here at Washington, and it was in 1871 that she married the noted Chicago millionaire who at that time had made a fortune in dry goods and had retired to enjoy his wealth.

During her visit abroad in the interests of the fair, she was well received by the most noted people in England, and she is also well known there, the wife of the president of France, is very much interested in the fair, and that the Princess Christian and other English ladies are greatly interested in the advancement shown by American women. Said she:

"I feel confident that the result of our work is going to surprise the people. The interior of the building for the woman's department will be decorated by women, and the work has to do with the architectural decorations of this building; which is to be a very large one, will be of staff, and the stationary above the roof line will be executed by women, and the models for this work are now before the committee and the decision will be based entirely upon merit. We want to have the women which symbol all the sections of the building carved by women, and these columns will be there in design and they will be designed by the states. There will be three granite columns from the state of Washington, and there will be an arge one from Missouri. The wainscoting in one of the departments is now being carved by women, and the plans for the building throughout is to be made of native wood, and women will superintend all the decorations so that nothing shall be put into the structure. I took the plans which Miss Rogers has drawn for the beautiful building which has been given us and how we propose to fill it, with me to Europe, and the fact that a young woman of twenty-one was capable of planning such a beautiful building was the wonder of the foreigners, and the astonishment to our European sisters."

WHAT MRS. LOGAN SAYS ABOUT THE WORK.

Mrs. Gen. John A. Logan's name is a household word in connection with philanthropic societies. She has watched the advancement of women, and her name heads a score of charitable boards and

MRS. JOHN A. LOGAN.

philanthropic societies. She says the women's art hall encountered two months ago, and which was destroyed by fire in it. I found her in her home, Calumet Place, on the hills overlooking Washington the other day and talked with her about the exposition.

"What is the District of Columbia doing for the fair, Mrs. Logan?" I said.

"The ladies of the District of Columbia and of Washington cannot do much for the reason that there will be nothing in the way of art and charity. I don't believe you will find anywhere so many rich families as there are by the ten miles square. Mrs. President Harrison has given a brilliant tone to the ladies who reside here in devoting her time to the study of painting, and the art circle of Washington is yearly broadening. We have many artists here who will have pictures at the world's fair, and we will show what our schools and universities are doing in intellectual and physical culture among the girls and the boys."

THE COLORED PEOPLE AND THE EXPOSITION.

"By the way, Mrs. Logan," said I, "the colored people seem to think that the lady managers have not treated them fairly."

"This is not so," replied Mrs. Logan. "The colored women have been placed on the same footing as others in connection with the fair and they have been treated with equal deference. The whole trouble arose from the application of a delegation of colored women who called upon the national committee and demanded that a sum of money be placed at their disposal. This was refused upon the ground that the committee had no individual funds for special classes and they were referred to the state board in accordance with the regulations. Our committee accepted them upon a common footing with others, and it was to this equality that they took exception. They claim that they should have represent-

MRS. MARY S. LOCKWOOD.

ative officers upon the board, and in response to the demand the committee should give them a special resolution was acted down. I think on the whole, the women of Mrs. Lockwood's class feel that the ladies are doing very well in connection with the world's fair. It is true we have had a misunderstanding, but have kept back the work, but the different states have helped it, and Illinois alone gave eighty thousand dollars towards the woman's building. There is one thing, however, that I would like to say, and that is to call the attention of the women who are pushing the world's fair work. Many of these ladies are extensively engaged in business and are actively connected as strong minded. The committee has decided to confine the fair to the encouragement of talents and of the furthering of woman's interests aside from any consideration of woman's rights."

MRS. LOCKWOOD'S DUTIES.

A curious feature of the preparations for the world's fair is the fact that it is to be delivered by Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, one of the national committee, to the queen regent of Spain, on behalf of the women of the United States. The profits of these lectures are to be used to defray the expenses of the Columbian exhibit. It is to attend the world's fair who would otherwise be unable to go to Chicago.

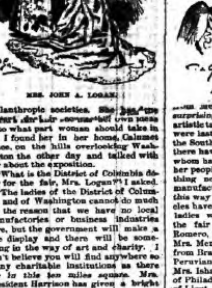
Mrs. Lockwood is a fine looking woman and women who have exhibits, and the young woman to be sent from Washington from the feuds is Miss Jenny Stephens, whose artistic merit is well known here, and whose tapestry work is especially beautiful. Mrs. Lockwood's lectures are accompanied by stereoscopic views, and are to be given in the largest cities of the union. I talked with Mrs. Lockwood, last night, about the fair. She said:

"Our idea is not to set up the work of women in competition to that of men as many people think. We want our exhibits to be united with that of the men. Harriet Hosmer, for instance, does not go to the world's fair to compete with other women, but with the world at large, irrespective of sex. We want our women to take their places in the ranks of aspirants irrespective of sex, and we think she will be able to hold her own. We are going to send a woman from the District of Columbia to do much of the painting on the walls of the exposition building, and the designs will be the result of competition. The work of the manager is getting on very nicely, and the committees in the various states are working with us. We shall not hold another meeting before April, but the work is going on, and the American woman as shown at Chicago in 1892 will be a type of which the United States may be proud."

WOMEN AMERICAN WORKERS.

The vice president of the ladies' organization of the fair is Mrs. Ex-Congressman Wilkins, the wife of one of the proprietors of the Washington Post. Mrs. Wilkins is a rosy cheeked, bright eyed Ohio woman, who is liked for her popularity here. She was a leading social figure during the administration of President Cleveland, and she has received with Mrs. Carlisle while Senator Carlisle was speaker of the house. She is a woman of practical common sense and is devoting a great deal of time to the world's fair. Said she:

"We hope to make the fair a great success, and to show that the woman of the nineteenth century is thoroughly up with, and if anything ahead, of the times. The different states of the union are up and doing, and we are getting efficient aid from every part of the country. We are going to have a fine display from South America and Mexico and the ladies who represent these countries in a social way here as the wives and daughters of the diplomatic representatives are doing a great deal for the fair. Some specimens of woman's work which have already been received



MRS. DENIAL WILKINS.

are surprisingly beautiful and they show what women can do when skill. There were last year a number of meetings of the South American women here, and there have been fourteen ladies each of whom has been in correspondence with her people and has brought on some striking new and interesting in their manufactures in relation to women. In this way many more and beautiful articles have been collected. Among the ladies who are doing a great deal for the fair in this way are Madame Romero, wife of the Mexican minister; Mrs. Mendonca, wife of the minister from Brazil; Mrs. Legare, wife of the Peruvian minister; Mrs. Hubley Ashton, Mrs. Isham Hornsby, Mrs. Lowrie Bell, of Philadelphia, and Mrs. Dahlgren, wife of Lieut. Dickins of the navy, who has been journeying with her husband in foreign ports, has brought together a most valuable collection of native manufactures. A lady resident of Washington, Miss Schiller, who has devoted herself to the study of Spanish with the intention of making a specialty of translating the native South American publications, has among recent researches in that direction discovered many interesting novels and short stories written by the women of the various South American republics that show marked talent and a knowledge of men and letters far in advance of what one would give them credit for. The study of the products of these southern climes brings to light many valuable inventions and manufactures that are largely the handiwork of females. As most of the architectural work upon the building is awarded to women whose talents have won them high praise both at home and abroad, the completion of the whole will be a most gratifying proof of the talent and progress in the high arts towards which the women of our generation are advancing."

A Philanthropic Shoe Man.

Irate Customer—Those shoes I bought for my boy last week are half worn out already, and I found a thick piece of pasteboard in the soles. What have you to say to that?

Dealer—My dear sir, the pasteboard is put in to keep the boy from touching the ground when the leather wears out. You wouldn't want your little boy to be taken cold and die of consumption, would you?—Good News.

Not Writers' Cramp.

Doctor—From the condition of your hand and arm, I should say you are suffering from writers' cramp—too much exercise of one set of muscles.

Young Business Man—But I never write. I employ a type-writer.

"Then engaged to her?"

"Y-e-s."

"Do your—er—dictating with your other arm."—N. Y. Weekly.

A DESPONDENT POSITION.

Mrs. McGrath—And phwat is it yez husband he's doing for a living, Mrs. Rafferty?

Mrs. Rafferty (loftily)—He husband is in the employ of the signal service.—Texas Siftings.

Correct Definition of Courtship.

Baldhead—That was a wonderfully clever speech that your husband just made! He talks like a true orator.

Mrs. Wedder—Oh, you spoke so? Well, I wouldn't be surprised if he got up all that speech during courtship.—Boston Courier.

IN THE EVENT OF WAR.

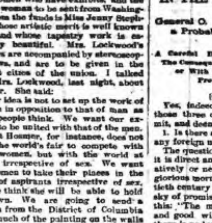
General O. O. Howard Discusses a Probable Plan of Defense.

A Careful Discussion of Possibilities—The Consequences of a War With Chili or With Italy—A Great Loss of Property Inevitable.

[COPYRIGHT, 1891.]

Yes, indeed, I am willing to answer those questions which you consider unmilitary. It is there a possibility of war with any foreign nation?

The question is a general one, though it is direct and can be answered affirmatively or negatively. It would be a glorious morning, if the dawn of the twentieth century could show written on the sky of promise a negative answer like this: "No millennium has come, peace and good will reign upon the earth; there is no longer the possibility of war



GEN. O. O. HOWARD.

between nations, for the will of the Lord is everywhere done, and will everywhere be done." Certainly then, as the greater includes the less, there would never be the possibility of war between the United States and any other nation, great or small.

But whence? I ascend either hill or mountain where the field of vision has any reasonable expanse, I cannot discover even as against a distant negative to the question; on the contrary, I cannot refrain from formulating the answer: Yes! Yet there is a possibility of war between nations. Here and there the possibility becomes a probability, and even on our own continent, much as we hate it, too often there is the deplorable fact of actual war.

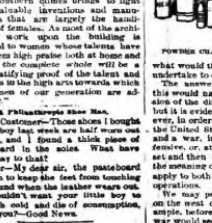
As in Honduras, Guatemala, the states of Columbia, Brazil, Argentine Republic, Peru and Chili, it is war and rumors of war continually. We are hardly settled down to the comforts of peace and hope for the future, saving to ourselves that the days of peace have at last come," when there arises some new outbreak, local or national, or international.

Just at present the United States is at peace and has been at peace, so far as other nations are concerned, for over a quarter of a century, and public men pray, promise and hope that there may never be war between the United States and any other government.

Still war or peace does not rest upon the will of one party or one nation alone. Take our difficulty, not yet settled, that arose from the massacre of the Italians in New Orleans, and the withdrawal from Italy of the legation. Here, there is disposition to do right by parties in power. Doubtless the rulers of both nations are peaceably scientiously, and everybody hopes, and everybody believes that there will be a peaceful settlement of all the questions involved.

But, my friends ask me, is such a thing as war with Chili likely to occur? Is it probable? I think not. Yet it is within the range of possibility, and on that account a fairly good fire department has been organized with proper machinery and the engineer to man it, and the essential rules to bring it into the field and govern it when necessary.

You ask a second question; "Should here be a war with any foreign power,



POWDER CHARGES AND PROJECTILES.

what would that power in these days undertake to do?"

The answer to such a question as this would naturally involve a discussion of the different kinds of warfare; but it is evident that any nation, whatever, in order to carry on a war against the United States must be aggressive; and as such, in the main, would be offensive, or, at best, offensive in the outset and then defensive. These terms, the meaning of which is evident, will apply to both land movements and naval operations.

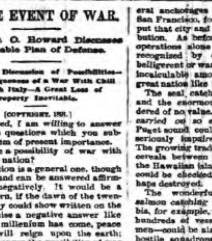
We may premise that a small nation on the west coast of America, for example, before beginning an aggressive war would seek to make some close alliance with some other more powerful nation both offensive and defensive. The struggle would appear so one-sided against a solid nation of sixty millions of people without such preparation for reinforcement as I reserve that reasonable statement in the small aggressive nation would beforehand clearly foresee the futility of the struggle with insufficient means.

Yet, suppose for the moment that powders and ships, blinded for the eyes, and that as unaccountable public opinion on the part of their people had pressed them to adopt these measures, what could the said small nation do?

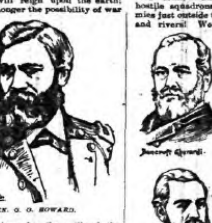
First, it would discontinue intercourse, political and commercial. It might confiscate the property of all United States citizens within her boundaries. It might imprison sailors; catch up all vessels within the limits of her jurisdiction, and confiscate their cargoes. It might send forth its well-equipped national naval marine; run down and sink all American vessels on the high seas. It could aggravate this work by issuing "letters of marque" and empowering fast steamers to help themselves to merchant ships which were owned and sailed by United States men.

The officials of the small nation could keep up this sort of warfare for some time. Even while avoiding open battle with our naval squadrons, their steamers could do more upon the high seas of commerce destroying and sinking than upon their ability to succeed in direct naval engagements.

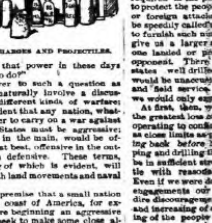
We can suppose that a small navy on the Pacific coast could make a very formidable fleet. Let us suppose that the United States should send to the Pacific coast the fleet of San Diego bay, which would be sold to the other nation. Let us suppose that the United States had in addition to that fleet twenty-four fast steamers, or make the number forty, and mobilize it.



JEROME CHARLES BONAPARTE. SAMUEL F. BARNEY.



GEORGE E. BELKNAP. JOHN IRWIN.



ARMY 12-INCH STEEL RIFLE.

which is possible on account of the size of our country, would make it certain that we eventually would drive any hostile fleet from the ocean and have it landed on our shores. Our unprepared condition, however, is so great that a single battle with such a fleet would cost us millions of dollars in money that could be saved if we had made any hope to secure the requisite preparations.

Surely we have made great strides in the last few or ten years toward this preparation so far as our first line, the navy, is concerned; and also are making fair progress in the second line, for example, in the superb sets of breech-loading mortars that cover a wide field of operations, the latest approved breech-loading cannon of largest range and greatest penetrating power; in the world and some torpedo boats; the formidable floating batteries; and seacoast guns which spring up like magic, do their work well and then run to shelter safety.

The final means of defense of our country, the militia, or volunteer army, is in just the same condition as to numbers as it was twenty years ago, and that same cost of the war of the rebellion, who were then available, have now passed away. The people are ready to take part in any future military struggle that is necessary, but they have not organized as they should be, and are not sufficiently in order to prepare an efficient army and mobilize it.

Rates of Advertising.

Space	1 w	2 w	1 m	2 m	3 m	6 m	1 y
1 in.	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
2 in.							
3 in.							
4 in.							
5 in.							
6 in.							
¼ col.							
½ col.							
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All Electro's must be solid metal.
"Links of Knowledge" column, 5 cts per line.
Double rate, 50 per ct. advance of above rate.

I assumed San Diego a point to be attacked merely because it is the southernmost harbor of California, and is almost entirely defenseless, giving ingress to quite a rich country. However, any attack on the Pacific coast would probably only be such a harbor as that for a coaling station from which to send a force upon the larger and more valuable harbor of San Francisco even if the first attack was not aimed directly at that city.

Should the attack come on the Puget sound or the Columbia river the conditions would be the same; except that, in those three positions, it is much more favorable to the assailant than an attack upon either of the other two points. There being no supply of food and of transportary horses always to be found in the northwest.

A bold army, consuming Washington and Oregon would be very hard to defend, on account of the protection of the mountainous country adjoining these states. There are great distances across which the soldiers of the west would hasten succor to compass; and the fact that within themselves they have almost the finest military power that could keep any considerable force from taking possession is a strong argument to hasten military preparation against such possibilities as any thoughtful man cannot help contemplating.

The few candid suggestions that have just been made in answer to your last question are such as every man, every citizen I mean, should consider, and such as should be canvassed before the public and there [illegible] for the actions of the world.

I now should say that we are thus letting our enemies see our condition, or helping them to methods, the answer is very direct and simple. They are enemies, already know more than we dream; they have sketches of our forts and of our harbors, and they know within reasonable limits about how much force we have on hand, and how soon we could be ready for actual service. They are watching our growing navy, and they understand that, though we are a peaceful people, we are indomitable in war.

Certainly we should not confirm our actions to the enemy's point of attitude, because, in case of an outbreak, there will be blows to give as well as blows to take. Any small nation, fighting on its own commerce soon destroyed, its own seaboard attacked, its own harbors blockaded and fortified, and, doubtless before long, a column like that of Gen. Taylor or of Gen. Scott in the Mexican war, walking step by step from city to city, from siege to siege, from battle to battle, till it set down at the capital, complete master of the said small nation.

Still it is the earnest purpose of every good citizen, and certainly of every patriotic soldier, to prevent war by having such a preparation in all our three lines of defense that there will be no temptation to the folly, the fanaticism, the pride or the ambition of any greedy people on the globe to attack our cities or to overrun our domain.

O. O. HOWARD.

Major General U. S. Army.

Respect That Was Natural.

"You must honor your parents," the Sunday-school superintendent said to the new boy. "I am sure you obey your mother."

"Yes, sir!" came the reply with an emphatic nod. "I always do what mother says. I follow her around the house here always show her respect, don't you?"

"I've bet we does. Why, she kin lick dad, she kin."—Judge.

A Liberal Truth.

Sagesman—How is it you failed to meet popular expectation? The whole town looked on you as a second Mike Tickle.

Sagesman—Yes, that's so; but you see I subsequently discovered that she was suffering from heart failure.

"You don't say!"

"But I did say it! Her heart failed to find any room for me within its sacred inclosure, and I concluded my courting engagement endwise."—Boston Courier.

A Forgetful Boy.

Teacher—Tommy, why didn't you learn your lessons for to-day?

Tommy—Well, papa was sick and mamma had to stay with him, and mother was away.

Teacher—How did that affect you?

Tommy—Why, there wasn't anyone to remind me of them.—Harper's Young People.

He Needed to Pray.

"Is your husband in?"

"No, he has gone to the prayer meeting this evening."

"Is the prayer meeting? Isn't that something unusual?"

"Yes, but he put down a carpet for me this afternoon."—Cape Cod Item.

A Point in His Favor.

Jaysmith—I'm going to see the Howler Shot. It called me a thief.

McWatty—But papers are allowed to print the news, you know.

Jaysmith—But mine's news.

McWatty—True enough—every body knows it now.—Judge.

A Hero.

Bloombumper—Speaking of heroism, McJokin did the bravest thing I know anything about.

Jaster—What did he do?

Bloombumper—He married Swidow with two sets of twins.—Philadelphia Press.

Found His Level.

Bouttown—Where did you go on your vacation?

Bouttown—I went out west to look at a corner lot I bought by mail.

"Find it?"

"Yes; went swimming in it."—N. Y. Weekly.

Bettered Him.

Cora—Didn't you think he was trying to flatter you when he said you was beautiful as an angel?

Dora—No.

"Why?"

"Because I thought so myself."—N. Y. Herald.

Had Seen the Game Played.

Eastern Boy—Did you ever play football?

Western Boy (watching the game)—No; but I once got caught in a drove of stampeded mules.—Philadelphia Press.

A Slight Mistake.

A little fellow, three years old, who had never eaten frosted cake, asked at the table for a "piece of that cake with plastering on it." Boston Transcript.

Proof.

School-teacher—Bobby, you may define "proof."

Bobby (whose father is a druggist)—Four hundred per cent.—Judge.

What Man's Pugnacities.

"A lit'l o' everything," Mr. Dooley is reported by the nixest man."

"Ah, that's what I thought their views about their successor all theirselves."—Puck.

A Sweet Comforter.

He (despairingly)—It doesn't matter if I have good lots of money, I cannot forget that my grandfather was a stage driver.

She (sweetly)—That is all right,—you can refer to your ancestral heath with out going into particulars.—Jury.

A Friendly Critic.

Miss Ashes (of the Art Students' league)—Do you know I am often oppressed by the thought: "Art is long and Time is fleeting."

Mr. Soumble—True—true—and time is or so much more valuable than your art.—Puck.

The Constitutionalist.
W. L. FORCE, } A. L. FORCE
Editors and Proprietors.

THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

The National Democratic Committee, at a meeting held in the city of Washington, D. C., has appointed Tuesday, the 21st day of June, 1892, as the time, and chooses the city of Chicago as the place for holding the national Democratic convention. Each State is entitled to a representation therein equal to double the number of the representation to which it is entitled in the next electoral college, and each territory and the District of Columbia shall have two delegates. All Democratic conservative citizens of the United States, irrespective of past political associations and differences, who can unite with us in the effort for pure, economicall and constitutional government, are cordially invited to join us in sending delegates to the convention.

CALVIN S. BRICE, Chairman.
SIMON P. SHEPHIN, Secretary.

CHILI BACKS DOWN.

The Chilian Government has sent a reply to the ultimatum of the United States. The reply is in effect as follows:

Chili agrees to withdraw the offensive note sent by Senor Matta to all the Chilian Ministers abroad, and acknowledges that its issuance was due to an error of judgment.

Chili also withdraws its request for the withdrawal of United States Minister Egan.

In addition to this the Chilian Government in its answer proposes that the affair of the attack on the Baltimore's sailors be referred to the submitted to the arbitration of some neutral nation.

If this proposition is not acceptable to the United States Government, the Chilian Government suggests that the matter be submitted to the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States.

POOR JOHN ROACH.

We see in recent papers the announcement that the wretched remnant of the late John Roach's estate is about to be turned over to his heirs by the assignees to whom he entrusted it in 1885.

It is only a paltry trifle of $2,000,000. Poor John Roach, bounded into bankruptcy—with a $2,000,000 surplus —by the wicked Democratic Secretary of the Navy, William C. Whitney, who contrived by all sorts of acts of all the precedents of the five preceding administrations, insisted on his faithfully carrying out his contracts with the government.

Poor fellow, the victim of honesty—forced on him against his will. Poor fellow, dying in the comparative poverty of $100,000 a year income, and leaving his loved ones to starvation on a mere pittance of $2,000,000, and all this after he had built up a decent sufficiency with the help of Robeson, Chandler & Co.

How the unpublished campaign orator has wept tears of blood for poor John Roach, and how greatly to be lamented a victim of Democratic cruelty he is. Peace to his ashes.

The State Legislature has settled down to business. A large number of bills have been introduced.

The Democratic National Committee, on the fifteenth ballot, selected Chicago as the place for holding the Presidential convention, and the date of the convention, June 21.

Girls, let us give you a word of advice. Because this is 1892—a disastrous leap year—it does not follow that you should jump into the soup. Look well before you leap.

The Democratic State Committee of New York have decided to call the Democratic State Convention to elect delegates to the National Convention, at Albany, February 22. This seems to mean Hill delegates.

Supreme Court Justice Manning M. Knapp, of New Jersey, was seized with a fit of apoplexy, while on the bench in Jersey City, Tuesday afternoon, and died within a few minutes. He was trying a civil case and was summing up at the time.

An effort will be made to amend the half-holiday law at the session of the Legislature, so that it will not apply to third and fourth class counties. This would allow real estate sales to be held on Saturday afternoons to the satisfaction of every one.

United States Supreme Court Judge, Joseph P. Bradley died at Washington, Jan. 22. Justice Bradley's name became prominent in the Tilden-Hayes Electoral Board. It was his vote which decided the seating of Hayes as President. He was a prominent and eminent jurist.

Says the True American: "The problem is being again demonstrated that it is much easier to break down than to build, and that it is much easier to be criminating Grover Cleveland from the list of possible candidates for the Presidency are creating difficulties which will hamper, if not defeat the one upon which they bestow their favor."

Congressman Millin has written a letter to Speaker Crisp resigning his position as Chairman on the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. He is willing to serve in the ranks, but does not desire a chairmanship, and in resigning from political, he says, he is simply following out the line of action indicated in his former letter to the Speaker.

Have you seen the new postal cards? They are beginning to come through the mails. There are two sizes. Smaller ones and larger ones than the kind so long in use. We are not used to them yet, of course, and somehow the big ones seem clumsy just at first. Try one. Address it to THE CONSTITUTIONALIST, and on the reverse side send along the name of a new subscriber or two.

Senator McPherson, in an interview at Washington upon his Presidential preferences, was very non-committal. He said: "I do not care to be placed in the position of drawing a distinction between Senator Hill and Mr. Cleveland. I would not care to express an opinion as to which would make the strongest candidate. Either would carry New Jersey for President. As to the sentiments of the Democrats of my State, I do not exactly know and haven't as yet been advised."

The Fall-field Constitutionalist is for Governor Peter Turney. Hurrah for Governor Peter Turney. This is a case in which the Constitutionalist will have to swallow its championship of Hogg and support some other nominee. New Brunswick Providence.

That's what you say. But let us say something. We think our opinion is right and just, but if the Democracy of this grand old State say we are wrong, we shall not be sore. We think our choice a safe one, but if the Democracy of this grand old State say that some other standard bearers shall ask for our support, you will find us staying right with them. Now Jersey is Democratic by popular vote and, to use a common expression, "don't you forget it."

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

The House held two sessions Tuesday and got down to real business Wednesday. The most bills came in but the race track measure is still missing and will, in all probability, not make its appearance before next Monday night. The bill is being drafted in Jersey City, but is not yet completed.

A bill came in during the morning which was quietly laid away last year, almost five feet eight inches in height, with ample girth, though not fat. His physique is good and his constitution is like iron. Those who attributes have a good head to do with making him what he is, namely, a hustler from away back, whether bent on business or pleasure. When a boy he was a hustler and faithfully, and when at play expends just the same amount of force, entering heartily into whatever form of sport he may be engaged in. He is all superintendent base ball. In the latter game he is greatly interested, having managed the team in his resident town for several different seasons. When not in use this is an amateur player, but increased years and avoirdupois have compelled him to relinquish active participation in the game.

Mr. Keller first became interested in trap shooting about eleven years ago, at the time of the old New York State shoot at Coney Island. He is the owner of two or more shooting sets in the field and at the trap, but has been more promi nently before the public for the last seven years as a trap shooter. Ray should have been like Hamlet with Hamlet left out. The experience he gained here has been at the service of several other clubs and associations of a like character since he has since managed. Am ng these was the New York State Sportsmen's association tournament, where he broke the record, and the Interstate Park Association, of which he has been like Hamlet with Hamlet left out. The experience he gained here has been at the service of several other clubs and associations of a like character since he has since managed. Among these was the New York State Sportsmen's association tournament, where he broke the record, and the Interstate Park Association, of which he has been one of the most active members. Here his natural self-confidence, was at a premium and he made himself invaluable to the club by his ability to run a big shoot and throw a large number of targets in a given time. He is not always to be depended upon to do more than his share of the work, and a Middlesex boun- dary line shoot Ray should have been like Hamlet with Hamlet left out. The experience he gained here has been at the service of several other clubs and associations of a like character since he has since managed. Among these was the New York State Sportsmen's association tournament, where he broke the record, and the Interstate Park Association, of which he has been one of the most active members. Here his natural self-confidence was at a premium and he made himself invaluable to the club by his ability to run a big shoot and throw a large number of targets in a given time. He is not always to be depended upon to do more than his share of the work, and a Middlesex boundary line shoot Ray should have been like Hamlet with Hamlet left out. The experience he gained here has been at the service of several other clubs and associations of a like character since he has since managed. Among these was the New York State Sportsmen's association tournament, where he broke the record, and the Interstate Park Association, of which he has been one of the most active members. Here his natural self-confidence was at a premium and he made himself invaluable to the club by his ability to run a big shoot and throw a large number of targets in a given time. He is not always to be depended upon to do more than his share of the work, and a Middlesex boundary line shoot Ray should have been like Hamlet with Hamlet left out.

The Democratic State Committee met at Trenton, Wednesday, and selected Colonel Samuel Fleming, of Flemington, to be the next Democratic candidate for Governor. This is a case in which the Constitutionalist will have to swallow its championship of Hogg and support some other nominee. New Brunswick Providence.

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Mr. Keller has just closed a contract with the United States Cartridge company, at Lowell, Mass., whereby he will represent them on the road, visiting the trade throughout the entire country. With the respobsoting fraternity he has a large and wide acquaintance, by whom he is better known under the pseudonym of "Doc K-y".

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FOR COAST DEFENSE.

The Monterey Nearing Completion at San Francisco.

The Most Powerful Vessel of Its Kind Ever Constructed—The United States Wheels the Draft Fifteen Inches

The new double-turreted, twin-screw, armored coast defense vessel Monterey, now nearing completion in San Francisco, and is now fast nearing completion. She is named after the county in California in which the Union iron works, San Francisco, and is now fast nearing completion. She is the largest vessel ever built on the Pacific coast, and will be one of the most powerful and fastest locomotives in existence. To that end they placed an order with the Baldwin Locomotive Works of Philadelphia, which the Union iron works, San Francisco, built exactly after the Baldwin pattern. The superintendent of the Baldwin Works, is the sole patentee. He is the originator and designer of this unprecedented piece of mechanism. The Monterey is the locomotive is built of five-eighths steel. The driving wheels are 6 feet 6 inches in diameter. From the ground to the top of the cab is considerably over fourteen feet. The cab is filled with four-cylinder compound engines. The boiler is fifty-eight inches in diameter, and, when in use, is filled with water. In the boiler are two hundred and fifty flues, the fire-box is 11 feet by 3 feet 8 inches, and is filled with hard coal. The

CITY DEPARTMENT.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE, THE COUNTY AND THE CITY, AND THE LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY PAPER PUBLISHED IN THE COUNTY OF UNION.

J. A. DEMAREST ..... City Editor.

—Burglars last week stole a quantity of harness from James E. Martin's stable.

—Rev. Lucius Hotchkiss, the crack Crescent League 9 ball player, was in town Saturday night. The latter spent Sunday with friends here.

—There will be an indoor game of baseball at the rink, Friday evening at 9 o'clock, between the police club and a team from the Pond Tool works.

—The police have not yet arrested any of the alleged gamblers who were raided Saturday night. Some of the officers are said to have left town.

—Frank Muhlenberg Parkinson, postmaster son of the late Thomas Parkinson, was born a few days ago at the hospital, which is the first born west of him.

—If you drive straight out Park avenue on your way to New Brunswick, be careful after you leave the macadam road. There's a hole fifteen feet deep you may get into.

—The block wind Tuesday morning diamantled a frame dwelling house in course of construction on Netherwood avenue, tearing the timbers apart like so much pasteboard.

—The sheriff's sale of the City Hotel property, to settle the estate of the late "uncle Billy" Runyon, was today adjourned for four weeks, to Feb. 24, at the court-house at Elizabeth.

—What do the people think now of Jack Frost, who, if the city and county members of the grand jury that I dieten Tax Payne for telling truths about the Mill Pond saloon be found guilty.

—The Elizabeth team will play the first game in the Central New Jersey Basket Ball league, to which Plainfield belongs, on the Elizabethport grounds on Saturday, March 5, with the Somervilles.

—Some of the residents on Cresce t avenue, whose windows have been broken by the lad- who hold snowball fights in the street in front of their homes, think they ought to arrested and made an example of.

—The thermometer Tuesday morning registered 5 degrees above zero. This is for quite a number of the local season, but comes very near it, and the winds blowing makes it seem colder than it really is.

—Rabbi Seymour G. Smith's coachman was attending to an errand at the North Avenue railway station last Thursday, his team of horses ran away with the empty sleigh. They were caught safely near Mr. Smith' house.

—Mr. Hunter, of Jersey City, has purchased of A. D. Thompson, of Plainfield, the lot at the corner of Westfield and Sheridan avenues, and will soon begin the erection of a building for store purposes as soon as ground can be broken.

—Sam Fraze purchased some oysters of his neighbor, Lod Frazee, Saturday, and in opening one of them he discovered a substance in the bivalve that he thought worth at least $1,000. He guards it very jealously until he has the opinion of an expert.

—Warrants were issued by Justice Nash to arrest a number of men who are accused of congregating in Robert's stable and gambling and creating a disturbance Saturday night. The police tried to enter while the row was in progress, but were shut out.

—The trustees of Muhlenberg Hall say they are doing finely, and will meet the board of directors to put additional steam radiators in the hall. After a few days, therefore, there will be no further reason for re-opening when the weather turns unexpectedly cold.

—The flags were all flying from the public school buildings, Monday. It was the anniversary of the birth of the founder of Plainfield's schools—the late Orrie B. Stillman. The day was the first this year on which the old "dog days" as published in THE PRESS.

—James Smyth, manager for the John Hay estate at the corner of Liberty and Washington streets New York, Jan. 20 fell down the stairs at the Jersey City station of the Jersey Central railroad, and fractured a shoulder. The Dun-ellen Bowling club will therefore lose the services of the great American bowler this season.

—Garrett & Co., the leading crockery and glassware merchants of the county, have leased the store now occupied by Fairchild the furniture dealer. It gives better windows and more room inside for a display of the magnificent stock of high grade goods they carry. It contains also glass, lamps and gas fixtures and the thousands of dollars worth of everything else in their line that may be found at the lowest prices at Garrets.

L. L. A. No. 197.

The quarterly election of officers of Lincoln club, L. L. A., No. 197, took place Monday. The following officers were elected:

President—A. Lotzenzer.
Vice-president—H. A. Kline.
Secretary—R. S. LaBoyteaux.
Treasurer—J. Lotzenzer.

The president appointed A. R. Sampson and I. H. Read the standing committee.

All applications for membership should be made to J. R. LaBoyteaux, 33 East 8 ath street.

Ice Kay Vieser.

The sportsmen and spectators on the grounds of the Plainfield Independent Shooting club Tuesday saw some fine shooting. The wind and cold interfered so that the 100 bird about was made a 50 bird one, at inanimate bird-rocks. Ten Kay leaded C. Smith 41 and Alfred Kay 36. It was an interesting friendly match, with no stakes up. In a live-bird contest Ten Kay was victor, with Smith second, and Nief Aagor and Warren Rogers third.

Have Your Salary Insured.

A new form of insurance has just been offered by the American Insurance and Casualty company, of which John M. Crane of this city is superintendent. That company is now prepared to issue a policy insuring against loss of salary to employes arising from dismissal from employment, sickness, accident or death occasioned through no willful act or negligence on their part, and also against the arbitrary discharge of an employe without cause.

It is believed that there is a large field for this branch of insurance, and that it will prove very attractive to those employed by banks and other financial institutions, as well as to employes in wholesale establishments. It is not, however, the intention of the company at present, to extend this insurance to cover those who are employed as mechanics or engaged in performing manual labor, excepting engineers, firemen and conductors on steam railroads.

The insurance is designed to cover against the well-known and usual loss of situation over which no clerk has any control, among which may be mentioned the following: Fire on the premises, want of capital, discontinuance of business, transfer or retirement from business, depression of trade, reduction and rearrangement of staff, reduction of several departments, bankruptcy, failure or death of the employer. Personal accident, sickness, inestimability for one position although qualified to fill another, disagreement and other incidents of frequent occurrence in the financial world tending to cause loss to employes from causes over which they may have no control.

PERSONALIA.

Miss Dillie, of Trenton, is visiting Miss Millie of Duer street.

Miss Clara Fisher has returned from her long visit to Harrisburg.

The next meeting of the 8th Ross club will be held at the residence of Miss Stroud.

Frederick Koppel was the guest of Mrs. G. W. Edwards during his stay in Plainfield.

Mr. and Mrs. William Manning, of Third street, are both recovering from severe attacks of the grip.

Mrs. Henry Rankin entertained the Ladies 9 of the Y. M. C. A. at luncheon, Saturday, at her home, 115 Broadway.

Mrs. and Mrs Bartman, of Albany, N. Y., are visiting Mrs. Bartman's mother, Mrs. Thomas Hooke of 39 East 6ixth street, this city.

A very pleasant reception was given by Mr. and Mrs. Isreal O. Pierson and Miss Pierson, at their home, 115 Broadway, Saturday, at her homeon examined eve.

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Father O'Sullivan, formerly pastor of St. Joseph's church North Plainfield, was in town today. It was a surprise visit to his former parishioners to greet him on coming in.

Miss Sarah Sharp and William Henry Wilde were married at the home of the bride's father, John J. Sharp, West Sixth street, Thursday afternoon. The officiating clergyman was the Rev. Charles B. Mansfield.

Albert Hetfield, brother of A. P. Hetfield of Maddis n avenue, the popular Central ticket agent, died at his home, 2,021 North Front street, Philadelphia, on Sunday Jan. 20. A young son survives him. He had in this city, twice a year, visited his parents.

Anna, wife of Frank B. Fine, died Friday at the age of 37. She was an active the Christian woman, and was very patient under tribulation and suffering. Funeral services were held from the Trinity Reformed church Monday afternoon at 2:30.

Henry Lapsley, a well-known Wall street trader for a few years ago, and brother of Howard Lapsley, the wealthy banker of Philadelphia and New York, died at his home, 20 Williams avenue, this city, early this morning. He leaves a wife and a young son.

The Rev. A. I. Marthe, pastor of the Dunellen Pre-byterian church, exchanged pulpits with the Rev. Cornelius Schenck Sunday morning. Mr. Marthe delivered a very able discourse from the text in the morning service. He is a scholarly and interesting preacher.

A. B. Cosner, of Newton, Sussex county, was the guest of the Rev. Mr. Martin, pastor of the M. E. church of Westfield, Sunday. Mr. Cosner is well known to church circles. He is also leader of the Newton band, and a fiver of music. He was a visitor in the old time days, and

Mr. and Mrs. John Doull Miller are spending several weeks with Mrs. Miller's parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Shepard, of East Front street. Before their visit from Mr. and Mrs. Miller are the recipients of many social attentions. On February 3 they expect to sail for Europe on the steamship Majestic.

Mr and Mrs Isaac W. Bonhamre will give a reception at their spacious home, 133 West 8-venth street, to a large number of invited guests, Thursday evening, Feb. 4, from 8 until 11. Mr. and Mrs. Townsend Rushmore, ex Murray; and Mr. and Mrs. Robert Rushmore, ex Acker-man, will also receive on that occasion.

The entertainment in announced of Miss Florence Tilsworth, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John D. Tilsworth of Madison avenue, and Henry Hedrevich, son of the senior member of the wealthy firm of Hedrevich & Wadley, Soe-ists. The entertainment will be given at the Lyceum rooms-leased by many one of the finest in the vicinity of New York.

J. Hervey Deane and Captain Benjamin Deane returned from a visit to Goldsboro, N. C., on Wednesday last by the Clyde steamer "Cherokee", Captain Deane's old ship. The trip is mainly for the benefit of Mr. Deane's health, and in no her way can a desire for health or pleasure be accomplished at this time of the year than by a journey South by the Clyde line steamers.

Thur-day night, at their beautiful residence in Netherwood avenue, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Voehl, jr., tendered a reception to their charming young friend, Miss Sarah E. Smith, of Peapack, Somerset county. The evening was delightfully spent in dancing, speaking and playing games. Last and long to be remembered was the manner in which the hostess proved her capability by spreading a bountiful repast. The guests departed well fed and well pleased, with many well wishes to the host and hostess.

Conductor William F. Rand, whom so many of Plainfield's commuters know and kindly remember, has been ill with the grip at his home, 343 Terry street, Easton. The attack has aggravated the heartache and he is laid up with it, and so the whole family are now down with the grip, he is discouraged and almost hopeless. THE PRESS and Dots says there are a number of "Billy's" old friends in this city who would join in doing something to bring brightness into his life again, although he is not a subject of charity. Mr. Rand contracted his illness in their service. Standing and walking in the jarring, sway'y cars day after day, and year after year, have brought on an affection of the kidneys.

The Mt. Olub and the Crescents to Open the Season.

The base-ball probabilities at this the local season will be opened with a game between the Crescent League team and the Mount Olive club. The latter club will be a strong one, though strictly amateur, and is already boosting dates with the amateur teams of Orange, Brooklyn, Bergen Point, Elizabeth and Westfield. An amateur league will be formed among Plainfield, Somerville, Westfield and Roselle in case the latter get good grounds. J. W. Wait has been re-elected captain of the Bicycle team and R. P. Murray and J. G. McLaughlin will be his managers.

Closed Out by the Constable.

By virtue of a chattel mortgage held by Jacob Bogert in the New York brewery, constable W. R. Mattox will auction off at the Elwood, Saturday morning at ten o'clock, all that is left of Joe Miller's saloon fixtures, now located in the levy is as follows: Ten barrels of liquors and wines, five thousand cigars, lot of tables and chairs, bar and back bar, lot of fixtures and glass ware, range and cooking utensils, linen, crockery and silverware, bowling alleys, pins and balls, pictures and bric-a-brac, 25 cases of wines and liquors.

The furniture in the rooms upstairs is advertised for sale by auction on the same day at the same place.

—A lady well-known in Plainfield had a lighted cigar thrown in the trimming of her bonnet while passing under a stairway on Twenty-third street, New York, and but for the presence of mind of the gentleman who was with her she would have been seriously burned.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

ELOPED WITH THE PLUMBER.

JOHN DARSH'S PRETTY DAUGHTER FLEES WITH HANDSOME HARRY.

How Sarah Jane Persuade Wanted Her to Wed a Wealthy Widower, but She Loved the Humble Son of the Presbyterian Choir, and Is Now His Bride.

From THE PRESS of Jan. 25.

John Darsh, hardware dealer, at Westfield, and Josephine, his wife, have a daughter named Sarah Jane, about a year ago a distant relative, a wealthy widower-terry, somewhat of the cowboy stripe, visited them. Mrs. Darsh was ambitious for her daughter to marry the westerner, and a match ago he made his set and visit to Westfield, with the avowed intention of marrying the girl. She had another notion in her head, however, and to all entreaties of mother and would-be lover, was deaf; the other holding as the basso who stood beside her in the Presbyterian church choir, Harry Nagle Taylor, a young plumber by trade.

It culminated last night in Miss Sarah's driving down to Cranford. Young Taylor went on the train. They met at the Presbyterian parsonage and were quickly married. A telegram to the mother told of a letter of explanation in the bureau drawer which would explain all.

The happy couple started away as fast as steam could carry them. The would-be groom was seen rushing wildly about the depot as the train pulled out, with a fierceness in his eye that forbodes terrible.

The groom is a hand-some, sturdy young fellow of twenty-one years. He will be giving him a glorious send-off for the plack displayed in his efforts to get the young lady. He is well connected, his father being a life member of the plumbing house of Rogers, Peet & Co., and his brother the manager of the New York branch of the Corbin Lock company.

A Rimelier shave in Plainfield.

After three weeks of poor houses, light receipts, and absolutely interesting liabilities, the Plainfield Opera House combination disbanded Tuesday at Fremont and the sheriff took charge of its property. The company has been in hard luck for about a month and the Nebraska circuit proved a Jonah. A part of the troupe is in Omaha almost penniless.

Borough Property Changes Hands.

The following real-estate tradders of property in North Plainfield were recently recorded in Somerville office:

Martin Kemp to John Taylor John... $1,000
Same E. Brokaw to John Taylor John... $1,000

The Mutual Life insurance company of New York to John Taylor Johnston, the Rockrock property on Belmont avenue, number four Brock avenue to Mona, main avenue... $10,000

A Good Cause—Dance by an Enjoyable Time.

The Ladies' Christian Work society of Trinity Reformed church, gave a tea at the home of Mrs. D. Sandler, 116 Grove street, Thursday. It was well attended but deserved the presence of every member of the church and congregation. Everyone had a most pleasant time, and a good sum of money was realized. There was a bountiful supply of supper.

The feature of the evening were the singing of Miss Staats of Elizabeth, and those of Mrs. Sandiker; instrumental music by Miss Sandiker, and singing by Fred S. Cuizet.

Next Move the Freight House.

The Jersey Central railroad company have decided to construct a freight station near the North avenue station in this city, and will hereafter use water from the Plainfield Water Supply company's mains. The company has purchased the property on New Road, for the purposes which have hitherto been supplied locally. It is earnestly hoped that the establishment of the new station will be a step towards the most desired removal of the freight-house.

The North avenue station, which is at present supplied from the pumping station, will hereafter be heated by a furnace in the passenger station cellar.

Bob Sander's Speech.

At the State road convention at Trenton, Thursday, Robert A. Meeker, of this city, spoke on the topic "Need of Legislation Looking to Permanent Road Building". He is a civil engineer, but said he did not come before the convention in that capacity; but as a road builder. He had been engaged in that capacity for two years past, and gave his experience. He said the dirt from the side of a road should be thrown out to the center, and the road bed dirt. It should be disposed of in deep holes or otherwise, and gravel or rock put in the centre of the road. But he did not have a good foundation or it will make it worse than at the beginning.

Resurrecting Henry Field on Sunday.

The court of chancery on Monday decided in North Plainfield in favor of some interest. The case was that of Louis Marrott vs. Patrick McCue. The action was for possession of property sold by Marrott to Sunday or round-the-corner purchase of McCue's farm in Warren township. On the 4th of November following Sunday pretty the parties met to execute the deed, but as they could not agree to the time the mortgage should run they decided to throw up the sponge. McCue promised to return the part-purchase money the following Saturday, but did not, and suit was begun to recover. Justice Crowley gave judgment against McCue, and an appeal was taken. The defense was that as the money was paid on Sunday it could not be recovered. The court held that though a Sunday contract could not be legal the money in this case could not inasmuch as to retrieve the money would be to enforce an illegal contract. The matter and of fact below was therefore affirmed. Jackson & Covington were counsel for Marrott, and W. A. Coddington appeared for McCue.

Miss Johnston Entertains.

The season assembly of the Thursday Evening club was held Thursday night at the winter home, 8 Fifth avenue, of Miss Fannie Taylor Johnston of this city, when one of the most attractive entertainments since the organization of the club was offered to its members. Miss Johnston's guests sat for the two large drawing rooms, in the second of which was erected a temporary stage, with footlights and full theatrical properties. The interesting programme consisted of selections from the French in the eighteenth century. First there were the peasant songs. "Cadet of Babet" and "Que dompis vous, ma Belle ?" Then came Mozart and Rossini. Fanny read scene selections from Molière's "Bourgeois Gentilhomme", in which the parts were taken by Miss Tilsie Noel, Miss Josephine Noel, Miss Castaing, M. Le Maleure, Henry Chauncey, jr., Alfred de Rougy, Pierre Mali, Henry Cammann, and Charles Mali. Professor Isaac de Gavotte by Corelli. Then "Berger et Bergeres", with Miss Weekes and Dr. J. Herbert Claiborne; then "Le Duo", with Lawrence Myers as the Chevalier and then a delightful "Menuet de la Cour", danced by Mr. Charles Wheeler and Alexander M. Holden, dressed in Louis XV costumes. At the close of the entertainment were worn of Louis XIV's time. Lander's orchestra furnished the music. About fifty members of the club were present.

The surest means to rid yourself of that distressing cough is to use Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

"Mrs. Jones sits on the window all day and she is as fat as a pig." "Why don't she walk?" "She has only little feet and can't get her body about." "No wonder! they were fat-footed before she sat down."

COMEDY AT THE CASINO.

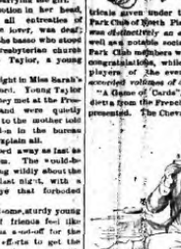
LEADING AMATEURS PRESENT THREE CHARMING PLAYS.

Local Talent Tries Electricity Thought to Compare with Metropolitan Stars—Notable Professional Achievements Combine to Form a Delightful, Social and Artistic Success.

From THE PRESS of Jan. 29.

SELDOM has a Plainfield audience been so favored with a dramatic performance as was that which thronged the Casino last evening to enjoy the amateur theatricals given under the auspices of the Park Club of North Plainfield. The affair was distinctively an artistic triumph, as well as a notable social success, and the large audience was generous with its congratulations, while to the individual players of the evening the audience showered tokens of deserving praise.

"A Game of Cards", a one-act comedietta from the French, was the first play presented. The Chevalier de Rochefrier



EVERT JANSEN WENDELL AS THE CHEVALIER

was an impoverished nobleman who was dependent on the bounty of his friend M. Mercier, a retired dry-goods merchant. Mercier had a daughter, Rosa, who was betrothed to Anatole, son of the Chevalier, and the wedding day was fixed for the time when Anatole should receive his degree M. D. as a student of medicine. The happy day arrives, but the poor nobleman and the rich merchant have a fierce quarrel over their game of piquet, and the nobleman prepares with his son to leave the house in high indignation. Anatole and Rosa have an amusing little lit over their p-rents' quarrel, but speedily make up again, and Anatole tries his medicinal skill on the old man, and puts him to sleep with chloroform. While the Chevalier is slumbering Anatole has the room rearranged just as it was before the quarrel; and destroys all evidences of the preparations for departure. Mercier redistributes the cards and gives the game to the more beautiful hand, and when the nobleman awakens they persuade him that he fell asleep over the game and that the quarrel was all a dream. When the curtain goes down all is serene, and the young people's hearts are happy, for the notary who is to witness the marriage contract is due.

The dialogue and action abounded in humor, and the production was satisfactory in every respect. Evert Jansen Wendell made a superb Chevalier, and clearly carried off the honors of the evening. He gave a most finished and perfect impersonation.

Harry S. Bibke was seen to better advantage as Mercier than in his former appearance here as the villain in "Forbidden Fields", and shed-d with his fellow-players a full meed of applause. John Fr-derick Cook in the character of Anatole, was a lover, artful son, and clever young fellow generally. He could not be blamed for his devotion to Rosa, for Miss Alice G. Chandler, the part-ner of Mr. Cook, was very sweet and unaffectedly charming.

In the one-act comedy sketch entitled "My Lord in Livery" there was more depth of plot than in either of the other performances, and it was altogether a delightful production. The entire cast were members of the Park Club of North Plainfield. He is a civil engineer, but said he did not come before the convention in that capacity; but as a road builder. He had been engaged in that capacity for two years past, and gave his experience. He said the dirt from the side of a road should be thrown out to the center, and the road bed dirt. It should be disposed of in deep holes or otherwise, and gravel or rock put in the centre of the road. But he did not have a good foundation or it will make it worse than at the beginning.

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Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that Contain Mercury,

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free. Sold by druggists, price 75c. per bottle.

THE STOCKHOLDERS CHEERED.

Directors of the Reading Railroad Hold the Meeting Next Year as a Result of President Robbins' Administration of That Great Property.

Corporation meetings are not usually demonstrative. On the contrary, as a rule, such gatherings are characterized by cold-blooded and business like methods. It must, therefore, have been distinctly gratifying to President McLeod, of the Reading railroad, at the annual meeting of that corporation the other day, the stockholders applaud the unexpectedly favorable report of the administration of their great property during the past year.

The results accomplished and the gains achieved in every department of the company's business during a year when other railroads have barely succeeded in holding their own, have scarcely a parallel in railway history, and constitute a most emphatic endorsement of the integrity and ability of the road's present management.

As compared with 1890, the business of the railroad itself for 1891 shows an increase in net earnings of $1,669,216 44, and an increase in gross earnings of $3,310,098 62, while the Coal and Iron company's operations exhibit an increase of $633,822 94 in net earnings, and a total gain over the previous year of $640,421 67. The gain in total gain, for the two companies, of $2,150,662 49.

The net amount net added as profits for 1891 is considerably more than double that of 1890. Out of this there will be paid the full interest, 5 per cent., on the first preference bonds and 4 per cent. on the second preferences. That the management did not strain a point to pay the full 5 per cent. on the latter securities is evidence that Mr. McLeod will not decend to questionable methods in order to make a good showing.

Many interesting facts are to be gleaned from the president's report. From it we learn that the Reading company is one of the greatest land owners in the Union, its vast estates, comprising coal, iron, ore and timber lands, aggregating upwards of 194,000 acres. The company owns at least 80 per cent. of all the anthracite coal mountain lands in Pennsylvania. The Reading is also a landlord on a very large scale, owning 2,764 dwelling houses, upon its lands, and for the most part occupied by miners and other employes.

To operate the mines there is employed a force 34,764 men and boys. It will surprise most people outside of the "region" to learn that of this number only 2,703 are foreign born. 2,000 mules and mules, 19 locomotives and 7,275 mine cars are in use underground to move the coal from the chambers to the foot of the shafts. Among the commodities

Successor to A. D. Thompson.

Riverside Stock Farm,

AT FINDERNE STATION,

On Central Railroad of New Jersey, will always have for sale a large assortment of

Horses of all Kinds and for all Purposes. Also Mules and Fresh Cattle.

Everything warranted as represented or money refunded.

WM. C. SMITH, Superintendent.

BRANCH STABLES, No. 338 Palisade Ave., and Nos. 11 and 13 Ogden Ave., JERSEY CITY.

Have now on hand some fine Road Horses and Trotters, and closely Matched Teams. 2 12tf

Misses A. L. & M. D. GORSLINE,

Fancy Goods, Notions, Art Needle Work, Painted Novelties, &c.

14 WEST FRONT STREET, PLAINFIELD, N. J.

STAMPING AND DESIGNING A SPECIALTY.

ARTISTIC OUTLINING AND EMBROIDERY. 49tf

Buy from the maker, then no time is lost,
And best returns are gained at lowest cost.

OUR AIM is to sell you Clothing that's both reliable and comfortable. There's a great difference between Clothing that covers you and Clothing that fits you. *Now there's hedge of Clothing in the city waiting to be bought, but who knows its quality?*

Some of it bought from the large manufacturers. Some of it from alleged bankrupt or auction sales. Some of it garnished with peculiar names as tailor-made and custom-trimmed.

Never mind how loud a trumpet it blows, ask what the quality is. Ask, "Do you make this Clothing you sell? If so, have you tested the strength or analyzed the quality?"

We can tell you all about our Clothing, because we make it. It needs no throwing in of trinkets, no cheap watches, guns, sleds, vases and kindred trumpery to raise its value. Its intrinsic worth—its goodness and excellence and fair price—is fully sufficient to commend it to your judgment. Our assortment this season is larger and more varied than ever.

McGregor & Co., 850 and 852 Broad St NEWARK, N. J.

8 17 y

Lumber & Coal

LOOMIS & RICE

Telephone 75 A

B'dway. 49

Wanted Agents to Make Money

By selling three newly patented Household Specialties. Address

WESTFIELD MFG. CO.,
Broad, Cake and Elmora avenue companies and Bell Telephone Exchange, Elizabeth, N. J. Write for circulars and terms. Agents are making from $5 to $10 per day. Ladies can make as much as gentlemen. Call or address, 1 to 3 p. m., 11 Broad street, Elizabeth, N. J. 2 12tf

CHESHIRE'S SALE—In Chancery of New Jersey. Between Joseph Cheshire, complainant, and John C. Cheshire and others, defendants. Fi. fa. for sale of mortgaged premises.

By virtue of the above-stated writ to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale at the Sheriff's office, in the county of Union, on Monday, the twenty-fourth day of February, A. D. 1892, at two o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, all the right, title and interest which the said defendants had on the 29th day of January, A. D. 1892, being the day when the said mortgage was duly recorded, in and to all those certain lots, tracts or parcels of land and premises situate, lying and being in the township of Elizabeth, in the county of Union, and state of New Jersey, and bounded and described as follows:

Dated January 27, 1892.

W. E. HICKS, Sheriff.
Fees—$5 00. 2 12tf

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO ROUTE,
WEST AND SOUTH,
VIA WASHINGTON, D. C.

The F. F. V., Limited, a solid train of Vestibuled Pullman Palace Cars, leaves Jersey City, foot of Cortlandt street, daily at 12:10 noon, connecting at Washington with the Limited Express for Cincinnati, Louisville, every day at 3:40 p. m., arriving at Cincinnati at 8:30 next morning, Louisville at 9:00 next morning. Direct connections by annex cars for Lexington, Ky., and Shenandoah Valley points. Free chair Reading Parlor Cars on all day trains. Through Pullman Sleeping Cars to Richmond and Washington.

For tickets, Pullman accommodations, or information apply at 229 Broadway, or any Passenger Agent of the Company.

FRANK McGUIGAN, General Agent,
203 Broadway, Cor. Fulton St.,
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FLYE—In this city, Jan. 27, 1892, Anna, wife of Frank E. Flye, in her 29th year.

Funeral at Dunellen, Jan. 29, 1892. James Lowrie, aged 69 years, 2 months.

MYERS—Suddenly, on Sunday morning, Jan. 24, 1892, in this city, Lavy, son Myers, in his 69th year.

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UNDERTAKERS, EMBALMERS
69 PARK AVENUE.
Telephone Call 37.
Residence 10 MADISON AVENUE.
Telephone Call 37.
Office of Riverside Cemetery.

WANTS, INFORMATION, &c.

TO LET—In the south side, 10 rooms and bath, all modern improvements, with stable. Apply to 1 7 tf

MUSIN
IS COMING AGAIN, AND
Annie, Louise Tanner,
Inez Parmster,
Emil Senger,
Roger Dupuy, and
Eduard Scharf.
Second Engagement, and
Farewell Concert
Before Their Departure From This Country.
At Music Hall, Saturday Ev'g, Feb. 6.
Reserved Seats, 50 and 75c.
For sale at Central Pharmacy, corner Front street and Park avenue, from 7 o'clock MONDAY MORNING, FEB 1, until all are sold.

"Seeing is Believing."

And a good lamp

must be simple; when it is not simple it is not good. *Simple, Beautiful, Good*—these words mean much, but to see "The Rochester" will impress the truth more forcibly. All metal, *tough and seamless, and made in three pieces only, it is absolutely safe* and *unbreakable*. Like Aladdin's of old, it is indeed a "wonderful lamp," for its marvelous light is purer and brighter than gas light, softer than electric light and more cheerful than either.

Send for illustrated catalogue. The Rochester, 37 the handsomest lamp at the Paris Exposition, and the style you want, mailed to us for our new illustrated catalogue and we will send you a lamp subject to return your choice at once. 2,000 references from the Largest Lamp Stores in the World.

MANUFACTURED BY THE RUSHMORE LAMP CO., 42 Park Place, New York City.

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ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.
A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—*Latest U. S. Government Food Report.*

OBITUARY.

Lawrence Myers.

The death of Lawrence Myers occurred at his home on East Front street Sunday morning at 6:30, after a lingering illness.

Lawrence Myers was born in Plattsburg, N. Y., April 25, 1833. His business engagements were chiefly in New York city, where he attained prominence first as a banker and afterwards in a responsible position of railroad management. In 1866 he established his home in Plainfield, where he resided ever since, except for a brief period of residence in Colorado, enforced by the illness of his late daughter.

The deceased was honored and influential among all the citizens of this place, and was a specially recognized authority in many for his business and long continued services in behalf of the Crescent Avenue church, of which he was a faithful member. The funeral will be held from the church the heavy task of raising a costly house of worship in what was then a sparsely settled neighborhood. By his wise counsels as member of the board of trustees, by most liberal contribution of his own means, and by singular address with those who were reluctant to aid others, he helped to carry, and at last to remove, that burden, which had seemed formidable enough to crush a growing enterprise.

He was most cordial and affectionate in his support of those who have successfully filled the office of pastor of that church. Their labors were lightened by an unfailing and thoughtful kindness on his part which greatly endeared him to them. It was never natural for him to give public expression to what was deepest in his heart, but those nearest him could discern a tenderness

GOOD WALT WHITMAN.

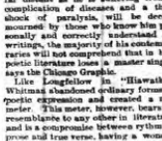
The Aged Poet Trembling on the Verge of the Grave.

His Abandonment of Ordinary Forms of Poetic Utterance and Creation of a New Meter—His Contributions to Literature.

With the new year the life of Walt Whitman, the beloved poet of the new era of literature, trembles upon the verge of the grave, and it is too evident that his "Last Words" given to the press a few months ago will be indeed the last message that the public will ever receive from him. He has traversed two more stormy years past the three score and ten span allotted to man's life, and upon his last birth anniversary, May 31, he expressed his weariness of age and physical suffering, and his longing to enter into that rest which have preceded him Lowell, Bryant, Longfellow, Emerson and the other friends and companions of his youth and early manhood.

Although his death, which cannot be far distant as he is suffering from a complication of diseases and a third shock of paralysis, will be deeply mourned by those who honor him personally and correctly understand his writings, the majority of his contemporaries will not comprehend that in him poetic literature loses a master singer, says the Chicago Graphic.

Like Longfellow in "Hiawatha," Whitman abandoned ordinary forms of poetic expression and created a new meter. His poems, however, bear no resemblance to any other in literature, and is a compromise between rythmical prose and blank verse, having a wonderful vigor and expressiveness and giving a clear idea of the images in the author's mind, unhampered by conventionality. Everywhere he was assailed by ridicule. Parodies of his productions were printed in newspapers upon both sides of the Atlantic, and even to-day there are many eminent critics who abuse Whitman's style and consider it rather a literary non-



WALT WHITMAN.

sense ity than the production of a great mind striving to give original thought, vim and expression.

The dramatic quality of many of Whitman's shorter poems is remarkable, and his imagination that of a Dore. They are not written merely to please by the beauty they present to the mind or the music to the ear, but to excite the depths of human emotion, to inspire to noble thinking and living. It is for this reason that Whitman is the poet of man rather than nature. His themes are moral, social and political problems of the age, and upon them he speaks fearlessly, caring nothing for the mock modesty of the over-squeamish or the hatred and opposition of the fanatic.

His "Leaves of Grass" is the work which by his best appraisers, and with reason considered is the greatest work in our literature. It was condemned by the Massachusetts authorities on account of its plain speaking upon many subjects, and is comparatively little known in America, but in England is widely read and admired.

Walter Whitman was born May 31, 1819, in West Hills, L. I., and in his early manhood was engaged in the newspaper business in Huntington, L. I., and in New Orleans. He traveled extensively in the United States and Canada on foot, and recorded the impressions that he received in his various journeys. His brother was wounded on the battlefield of Fredericksburg, and him in camp in 1863, and remained as a volunteer army nurse until the close of the war. Overpowering fidelity to watching and privations that rendered him an invalid for the remainder of his life. His disposition is sweet and tastes simple, and few men have been so well revered by his personal friends and relatives. The most noted men of two hemispheres have visited him at his home in Camden, N. J., and he has aptly called "the Merlin of the modern Table Round of the literature."

A Lady Who Enjoys Voting.

Mrs. Helen M. Warren, wife of Senator Warren, of Wyoming, has voted for twenty years. She says that it is no more trouble to perform this duty at the polls than it would be to go to the theater or a church. She is authority, too, for the statement that the voting, where the Australian ballot system is used, the women make fewer mistakes than the men. Of course, they aspire to office, but are willing to elect men if they are good men. Husband and wife do not always vote the same time, but no serious disadvantages have arisen from it. Women have served on the jury in Wyoming, but not recently. They have had one woman justice of the peace and several county superintendents. At the recent Fourth of July celebration women had prominent places on the programme, one lady orator was widely quoted, and one or two companies of girl guards escorted the car of state in the procession.

Sunday Cannot Not Wallow.

A man in Kansas City, who dislikes too much company, has removed the elevated walk by which his front door was approached, and now go by way of a ladder at the back, drawing in the ladder after him. He has also posted signs up: "No callers wanted on the Sabbath. It is the Lord's day—a day of rest."

Something Turned Up.

Kind Lady—Why do you stand here so long, my poor man?

Tramp—I'm waitin' for something to to turn up.

Kind Lady—I'd like to help you, but I can't. Here, is five cents. All the chance I have.

Tramp—Thankee, mum.

Kind Lady—Do you think anything will turn up?

Tramp—Yes, indeed, mum. Foller me around the corner, mum, an' you'll see a beer glass turn up.—Good News.

How It Worked.

Watts—When we started housekeeping, my wife and I were not as rich as we might be. So, after consultation, we decided that it was better to economize in our apparel rather than at our table.

Potts—Good idea, that.

Watts—So? The result was that all of our friends dropped in often to dine with us—and dropped on the street.—Indianapolis Journal.

After the Quarrel.

Mrs. Coffin (to her husband, an undertaker)—Why do you pose so intently on me?

Mr. Coffin—I was thinking, my dear, Mrs. Coffin, what business we have you to think? Tell me instantly what you were thinking about me.

Mr. Coffin—I was thinking, my dear, how handsome you would look in one of those antique caskets I got in yesterday.—Jury.

Very Inconsiderate.

First Burglar—I guess this is the winnin'est prospect, Jim!

Second Burglar—Then take my advice and keep out. There ain't no fun, robbin' a woman, with so many tears and babies. It 'pears ter me that winnin' folks ain't got no regards for no one's family's best feelin' nerval.—Life.

Walked Into Line.

Washington—Say, Jedd, I thought you were again' it' makin' a speech at d' polesical meetin' last night.

Jefferson—So I was, Wash, but I didn' have de nerve ter rise an' speech without hab'n a drink or two, and when I hab dis nerbin' it, I couldn' talk.—Judge.

FAILING RAPIDLY.

The Last Days of the Author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

The gifted authoress of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" is eighty years of age, and is said to be failing rapidly. A gentleman who recently visited her home in Hartford tells a New York Mail and Express reporter that she has failed very much of late and her mind is so clouded that she can talk connectedly only on one subject. She is not confined to her room and does not require a physician's care, but her friends are apprehensive that the end is not far off. A great many letters still come to her, but these she never sees. She is constantly under surveillance. Her last days are made as pleasant as wealth and kind

HARRIET BEECHER STOWE.

friends can make them, but she seems to know nothing of what is going on about her, and, indeed, is almost, as helpless as a child.

Mrs. Stowe is not familiar with her literary work, but it is not generally known that her first venture in authorship was in the shape of an epitaph placed on a slab over the grave of a pet cat. It was written when she was eight years of age. It seems that poor Tom, of whom the child was very fond, had a fit and died so badly that his father shot it. There was a flood of tears, of course, and then came the cat's funeral. The next day the future great authoress wrote these lines:

Here lies poor kit,
Who had a fit
And would queer
Killed with a gun.
Her race is run,
And she lies here!

There is not much sentiment expressed, but the facts seem to be all engaged, for days after the funeral the child visited the grave and wept copiously at the untimely end of pussy.

Mrs. Stowe's books still sell well. And she will go down into history with the great distinction of having done as much as one more than any one single person to break the shackles and make millions of men and women free. She needs no other monument.

MICHIGAN'S BUILDING.

Home of the Wolverine State at the World's Columbian Exposition.

Michigan promises to set the pace for other states in the beauty of its state building. Chief Burnham has just approved the design of Pond & Pond, of Chicago, architects for the Michigan state board.

The sketch is a very artistic design in the classic style, but treated with the freedom the subject demands. The structure is 80x120 feet and two stories in height. A main porch leads to the grand entrance. The visitor passes

THE MICHIGAN BUILDING.

through an arched vestibule. On one side of the vestibule is the office of the executive commissioner of the state board, on the other the checkroom and post office. Like all the state buildings, the interior is unoccupied by state boards, largely as a clubhouse for the reception and entertainment of visitors to the exposition from the state. With this in view the architects have arranged the lower floor for reception rooms, lavatories and other apartments for the comfort of visitors.

A Lot of Queer People.

William Harman, a resident of Titusville, Pa., committed suicide a few days ago from a melancholy conviction that he was his own grandfather. Here is the singular letter he left: "I married a widow that had a grown-up daughter. My father visited our home often, fell in love with my step-daughter and married her. So my father became my son-in-law and my stepdaughter my mother. Then she was my father's wife. Some time afterward my wife had a son; he was my father's brother-in-law and my uncle, for he was the brother of my step-daughter. My father was the step-grandfather—had also a son; he was, of course, my brother and in the meantime my stepdaughter had a son; he was, of course, my brother and in the meantime my wife had a son; he was my grandson of my daughter. My wife was my grandmother, because she was my mother's mother. I was my wife's husband and grandchild at the same time. And as the husband of a person's grandmother is his grandfather I was my own grandfather."

Safe from Vipers.

A physician who spent some time in the countries bordering on the gulf of Mexico found a curious use for dogs among the natives called Curadors de Culebra, or herders from vipers. Having been inoculated with the poison of the serpents they were proof against their venomous bites. The inoculation was made with a venom tooth of a viper and the bait of a rabbit carried around the herd upon which the dogs feasted. The preventive inoculation has been an old custom among the natives of that region.

THE DODGE DIDN'T WORK.

"Kind lady, will you please give me five cents to get a bed and lodging for my dying mother? I'd like her to see me before she dies."

"Poor man. You don't suppose I would do anything to prevent a woman from dying a peaceful death?"—*Life.*

Not Thirteen Did It.

Mr. Stiffkin (to Miss Dorothy, with whom he is deeply smitten and cannot find a way to propose)—I hate these weddings in which there are nine and twelve, so many guests and flowers and music and all that. When I'm married there'll be no one present but myself, the bride and the minister.

Miss Dorothy—Oh, I'm so sorry! I was hoping to get an invitation to your wedding. Such an odd friend as I should not be left out.

Mr. Stiffkin—When I'm married you will be there.—*Judge.*

One for the Doctor.

Skeptical Caller (to doctor, can you *cure me of the belief that I have these* warts on my hands?

Faith Doctor (suspecting them)—Not until I can cure myself of the belief that your hands need soap-suds more than any medical treatment you can suggest.—Harper's Young People.

HOW TO CURE FURS.

Valuable Hints Furnished by an Old Trapper.

How to Secure the Most Treasured, Least Tainted, Purest and Whitest Skins Possible With the Use of Chemicals.

First catch the animal, writes William Bell, in the Youth's Companion. Of the death blow the skin of it alone as possible unless the creature was drowned. In that case wait till the fur is dry.

Hold the animal up by the hind legs. Stretch the front apart and make a cut from each hind foot along the top or back of the leg to near and under the tail. Leave the tail uncut with the back of the skin.

Work the fingers under the skin around and over the back near the tail. Pull this part of the skin by placing a split stick on the tail, while the other hand holds the body.

After the tail fur is pulled off the inner stump, pull the skin off whole from the hind legs toward the head. Do not cut down the belly. On coming to the fore legs work around them with the fingers and pull them out of the skin.

Then work the skin off to the tip of the nose. Cut this off so it will hold on or over the end of the board, to keep the skin stretched properly.

At the beginning cut carefully around all the natural openings of the animal so to save all the fur and not tear the skin. Work off the hide with the fingers, using the knife as little as possible. Thus you will keep the skin white.

TO STRETCH THE SKIN: The best way is to use a board. Cut it a little longer than the stretched skin is from the tip of the nose to the tip of the hind leg. Make the board as wide as can well be pushed into the skin. The board should be not more than three-eighths of an inch thick in the middle, and tapered to a thin edge at each side.

Most of the small animals are contributed because of one-third forward of the fore legs. Make the board tapering

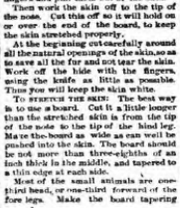


Fig. 1. Fig. 2. Fig. 3. Fig. 4

slightly, narrowing from the third end to the fore legs. Then cut it in the shape of a tapering flatiron to the tip of the nose.

Pull the skin on the board for inside. Then take off all grease and flesh possible. Make two notches in the ends of wood as long as the board. Run one under the skin down the middle of the back and the other under the belly side. Thus the skin is raised from the board and stretched.

Catch the under lip on the end of the belly sword, so as to draw it well up to the nose. Pull the hind feet back a little and tack them to the lower edge of the board. Pull at the roots of the tail with one hand and at the same time rub the skin back each with the other, so as to stretch it without tearing. Tack it to the sword, and tack the edge of the belly side likewise.

To cure the skin: Hang the skin up by the nose in the shade. It should not be near a fire nor any other object. Fresh air should be all around it.

These directions carefully followed will give the best-textialized, least-tainted, dryest and whitest skin possible, of any given kind. No chemicals being used, the pelt will bring the highest market price.

These directions are for animals from the size of the beaver down, except as to other tails, which must be split open, otherwise they will be tainted on a board to prevent tainting. Fold the skin of the otter's fore legs under the chest and tie so that they will lie flat.

The illustrations show some forms of boards and swords commonly used. Fig. 1 is a good form for the skin of a muskrat or other short animal. Fig. 2 represents the "sword" or piece of wood which goes with it. Fig. 3 is the board needed for the skin of a mink or other animal of like size. Fig. 4 is the sword which must accompany it.

Fig. 5 is an end view or section of the board and sword, with the skin stretched upon them.

Is the Earth Hollow?

The orthodox lawmaker believes that the earth has an opening through it from pole to pole, by other words, that it is the exact counterpart of a gigantic ring doughnut. He also believes in waters which flow to the north are drawn thitherwards by a suction created by cyclones and tornadoes drawn through the hollow which they firmly believe exists. Their authority for this curious belief is one Cyrus Sauls, a semi-crazed work written early in the fourteenth century. If this statement needs any "backing" one has only to consult the writings of one Bjorn Liefson, a fisherman, who was driven northward by a fierce gale about the year 1001, in the only human being who has ever seen the spot where the waters of all oceans plunge downward and are no more. This small story has passed entirely through the earth and again appears, bubbling and boiling like a mammoth spring, at the south pole. Symmes, an American Arctic explorer, is said to have entertained a notion some what similar.

Results of Having a Rat-Trap.

A citizen of Troy, Ala., recently invested twenty-five cents in a rat-trap. Since then he has caught seventy-four rats, one calf and one old setting hen. Now the investment looks cheap for a trap—after for heavy damages, and the owner of the old setting hen has broken off all negotiations for peace between his daughter and the trap-setter.

Not That Kind of a Boy.

A Sunday-school teacher while examining a class in Genesis to a class of boys asked:

"Why did Ham laugh at his father, Noah?"

"Because Noah was drunk."

"You would not laugh at your father if he were to come home drunk, would you?"

"I never get much of a chance. He comes home so late that I'm always asleep."—Texas Siftings.

Worth Thinking Over.

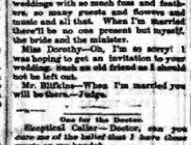
Young Mr. Garter—Is your sister in, Harry?

Little Harry Clasp—Yes. But she isn't going to receive any gentleman after ten, unless he comes in a dress suit.

"Why? What brought her to that decision?"

"I guess she must have found out that you didn't have one."—Clothier and Furnisher.

"THE GREEN-EYED MONSTER."



Indifference.

He sat in the cars so sadly,
With a sense of sad unrest,
His wife and baby in front of him,
His mother-in-law behind.

A Suggestion.

"What is the matter, dearest?"
"Nothing awful's happened, mamma."
"Well, what is it, sweetheart?"
"My doll's baby got away from me and bounced a ball down in the pantry."—Harper's Young People.

COLUMBUS MONUMENT.

A Work of Sculpture Now Standing in the Plaza de Colon, Madrid.

The design of a monument to Columbus has, by the request of Hamlet Hinchman, of Chicago, been drawn up by M. Godefroi the celebrated Parisian sculptor, and sent to the world's fair authorities in Chicago. The design, as the Chicago Graphic, provides for a quadrangular terrace at each angle of which is a lofty pier of the Doric order. The monument proper is approached by four long steps and consists of a

PROPOSED MONUMENT TO COLUMBUS.

pedestal with suitable medallions and inscriptions.

Bas-reliefs illustrating the principal events in the life of the great navigator adorn the sides of the pedestal. These bas-reliefs commemorate the entertainment of Columbus and his men Diego in Spain upon that miserable that was fraught with such stupendous consequences to future ages; the interview of Columbus with Ferdinand and Isabella and the unfolding of his design to them and to the court; Columbus' return to Europe and the triumphal cortege that accompanied him to the court of the Spanish king.

The principal front of the base shows the prow of a vessel terminated by a figure holding in each hand a torch to light the discoverer upon his way, and above and back of the ship's prow is a group showing Columbus and his companions *discovering the new land.* The principal group, as well as the three statues in a prone which surmount it in the middle of the monument and serves as a pedestal for Columbus. This pedestal is crowned with an entablature ornamented by medillions and the real column rests on a slightly raised pedestal richly decorated with escarpus. This is canulle at least one-third of the way up, whence it is ornamented by emblems formed of anchors and crowns, intermingled with olive branches, and terminates with a top piece that supports four eagles, each holding in its claws an American shield, and bearing on their outspread wings a globe on which sits Genius holding a crown above the head of Columbus. Lastly, an American flag, held by two slaves, fronts the principal part of the monument and floats over the column.

The total height of the monument, not including the terrace—that is to say, reckoning from the base to the summit—will be 56 feet. All the architectural work will be executed in clear white marble and all the decorative parts will be in gilt bronze. The coat of arms shields enameled in their heraldic colors, the same as those now to regard the flag and the globe supported by the gilded eagles.

MAGIC AT HOME.

An Amazing Illustration of a Familiar Problem.

Our illustration supplies without the need of explanation the solution of the problem, how to balance a pencil on its point.

You have merely to tip the blade of a half open penknife into the pencil a little above the point, and to open or close the blade, little by little, till you find that the balance is obtained. The combination of pencil and penknife thus placing itself in equilibrium is an illustration of the principle that a body sustains the center of gravity of the combination falls below the point of support

"BALANCING A PENCIL ON ITS POINT."

(the finger, edge of lattice or the like), and thus stable equilibrium is obtained.

By varying the degrees of opening the penknife, you impart corresponding degrees of inclination to the pencil. When the center of gravity of the two combined falls in a line with the axis of the pencil, the pencil will rest at some a perpendicular position.

Various Measurements.

The foot is named from the length of that member in a full-grown man. It was a standard of measurement used by the ancient Egyptians. The cubit, Latin *cubitus* an elbow, is a Roman standard of length from the point of the elbow to the end of the middle finger. Fathom is from the old Aryan root, *fat*, to extend and denotes the distance from tip to tip when the arms of a man extended man are fully extended. The palm was a measure of length used by the Romans. Its length was almost 8½ inches.

ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

Work Performed by Women During the Eighteenth Century.

The scientific committee of the awards at the Guelph exhibition left many visitors under the impression that needlework, which is a specialty of women, was neglected by the ladies of the Georgian era.

Happily this imputation is clearly refuted by sweet Cowper, witty Dr. Johnson, and humorist Addison, who all agreed in their praises of the work so inspired were lit up by the astounding quantity of every kind of work executed by their acquaintances.

Who is not familiar, too, with the exquisite needle books and pincushions mothers, as well as with their quaint samplers and pictures embroidered in a fine style, which often frequently with the raised and complicated productions of the needle during the reign of the Stuarts? Specimens of all these are sufficiently come, as usual, from high quarters.

We read with no little amazement of the prodigious number of tapestry chairs worked by the Empress Sophia, mother of George I., and the needle of her nimble fingers to palaces, convents and churches all over the country, which did not prevent this gifted princess from inspiring five languages, besides being renowned as a clever painter and gardener as well as a profound philosopher.

Caroline, wife princess of Wales, 1720, interested herself in the silk-worms kept in the mulberry garden at Chelsea and was famous for the work she made. Queen Charlotte, fond herself of knitting, knotting and ribbon work, showed her special interest in the work by establishing a school for the daughters of clergymen and decayed tradesmen, where all needlework was taught as a profession.

The pupils worked for their patroness a magnificent counterpane in knitting, which was exhibited for a long time at a fashionable resort, and another for Lord Howard, in patchwork, ornamented with white and gold spots. It is also well known that the court of George III. affected lawn in fashion hours as not tolerated.

We are told that when at Windsor castle, every day during the evening concerts, the princesses, their visitors and the ladies in waiting sat in the passage, with needle, needlework knitting.—*Queen.*

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THE CONSTITUTIONALIST.

VOL. XXV. PLAINFIELD, N. J., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1892. No. 5.

"Support the Constitution, which is the cement of the Union, as well in its limitations as to its authorities."—MADISON.

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Parlor Stoves,
Furnaces, Ranges,
Water Piping. Plumbing.
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LIVERY.

A. M. SEGUINE,
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Laing's Hotel Stables
Front street, opposite Madison avenue.
Coaches for Weddings, Parties and Private Calls. Light carriages of all descriptions for hire.
RIDING OR LIVERY
Outfits, safe drivers for shopping calls or pleasure drives. Special attention given to boarding horses by the day, week or month.—[oct13y]
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INSURANCE.

WILLIAM A. WOODRUFF,
FIRE AND LIFE
INSURANCE AGENT,
Office cor. Front St. and Park Ave.,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Real Estate for Sale & Exchange.
MONEY TO LOAN
On Approved Security.
M.[y1tf]

Fresh Garden Seeds
AND FERTILIZERS,
Farm and Garden Implements,
Lawn Mowers Refrigerators,
Ice Cream Freezers
Gasoline Stoves, Hardware, Tools, etc.
J. J. HEIDELOFF,
No. 13 SOMERSET ST. 5-13-tf

TOBACCO, SEGARS, &c.

H. EGGERDING,
No. 17 Park Avenue,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Manufacturer of the Celebrated
C. O. D. CIGAR.
The best cent cigar in the State, and made on the premises from the finest Havana.
CLEAR HAVANA SEGARS A SPECIALTY.
A large assortment of the choicest brands of Foreign and Domestic Cigars, Cigarettes and Tobacco always on hand.
Smokers Articles in Great Variety.
[y1tf]

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR MALARIA,
GENERAL DEBILITY
AND
ALL STOMACH TROUBLES
COLES'
PERUVIAN BARK
AND
WILD CHERRY BITTERS
ARE THE BEST.
A Vegetable Substitute for Quinine.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
Price, 50 cents and $1.00 per Bottle.
PREPARED ONLY BY THE
S. F. COLES DRUG AND MFG. CO.
NEWARK, N. J.
s-1-y

EDUCATIONAL.

Miss SCRIBNER
AND
Miss NEWTON'S
SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
AND KINDERGARTEN,
17 EastGrande Avenue,
CORNER OF WASHINGTON STREET.
Will reopen THUR SEPT 17, 1891.
The regular course will include Modeling, Drawing and Cooking. 7 11 tf

THE MAN OF FASHION.

In the Bachelor Apartments of New York's Rich Young Man.

A View at the Twenty-story Rooms—Fifty Thousand Dollars a Year Apartment—How to Choose—What to Buy.

[COPYRIGHT, 1891.]

It is in New York the bachelor enjoys life to the utmost; New York, with its magnificently-arranged apartment and clubhouses, where every need of the single man may find its proper satisfaction. New York, with its choice of location, its vast variety for selection, seems to have reached almost perfection in the way of making a bachelor feel at home in this world. If you are a man of fashion, single, and want to

JACK BLOODGOOD'S APARTMENT.

live up to a big income you can do one of three things—live at the club, at your hotel or take a bachelor's suite of one of the apartment houses that are found in Fifth avenue, Broadway and some of the fashionable side streets. The best plan is the last-named, and you will find just what will please you in the big apartment-houses. Bachelor dining-rooms are out of style. In fact, in but two or three of the swell apartment houses in town will you find a dining-room for the bachelors, and in these cases it is invariably apart from the suites. What you want if you have taste is luxurious are five rooms—a bedchamber, a library, a drawing-room, a smoking-room and a bathroom. You will find about five swell apartment houses in New York that have arrangements for such suites. All the rest are divided up into three-room apartments—five with the bathroom—but all large and roomy, with plenty of light and air. If a suite you have booked has a satisfactory as far as space and arrangement are concerned, don't fail to investigate the two necessary adjuncts, the right kind of light and the right kind of ventilation. If possible have four windows in the suite, with south or east exposure. Like all rules this has its exceptions, and surroundings should always be taken into account. But proper ventilation is the very essence of needed repose and security. Don't forget to ask about it and to examine into it. With the modern appliances no swell apartment need be without a thorough system of ventilation. When you have settled these questions prepare to furnish your rooms. You can spend two hundred and fifty dollars or you can spend fifty thousand dollars. There are styles of both and all grades between these extremes in New York city.

Lewis G. Tewksbury, the banker, has perhaps the most elegant bachelor suite in the city—perhaps the richest in the country. He lives in the "Wiltraham" on Wall and likes that the original his cozy rooms with the costliest bric-a-brac, the richest of rugs and with the finest collection of oil paintings. As you open the door leading into a little vestibule the first thing to catch the eye and welcome you with an air from Stradella or Aida. You are in a perfumed flower-scented atmosphere and entranced into the magnificently furnished reception room. A vast globe in the center of the room, through which electric lights, giving a somber hue seen to the Venus de Medici at the side, and a darker shade to the red Mephistopheles, whose hand reaches temptingly toward the white Martha. Damask curtains hang from the windows and between the rooms. An oil painting by Edward Gay over the mantle of the wall, and on the other side bronze armor,

MR. TEWKSBURY'S SMOKING-ROOM.

swords and piles of ancient pattern grace Mr. Tewksbury's accomplishment a very warlike aspect. The chairs are upholstered in velvet. Luxury is given a bounteous turn by the presence of a big divan and folding a groaning sideboard. Everything is there, and everything in that curious object you are enabled to help yourself to a glass of chianti, a good cigar or a cigarette, as you may feel inclined, all these good things having waited your performance in full view. The bed-chamber is royal in its magnificence. A black bear rug covers the floor. Its companion is a leopard almost to the wall. A spring is touched and, presto, here is the bed in which Mr. Tewksbury puts his weary head. His toilet outfit, brushes, etc., are all silver backed. Over the bed is the fetish, a crucifix, of course, before which repose the ribbons of all those and designs I can't attempt to describe, each independent on the humanelate shirt-front of Mr. Tewksbury. Four bath robes adorn one wall of his toilet room. His dressing-room is as completely furnished as the others. The walls are frescoed, and stationary and brioc-a-brac of all kinds adorn every nook of the chamber. Mr. Tewksbury's smoking-room is fashioned after the plan of the famous Acheen of Turkey. Divans are arranged about the room in sky-blue canopy satin; a soft light falls upon you and forms are tastefully arranged in the center, and the bronze figure of a woman holding aloft an incandescent light. From the ceiling hang weird shapes—a dragon, open-mouthed snakes, a lion's head with threatening mane, and what not that go to make up a good case of delirium tremens. These are the accessories which, including a score of paintings, Mr. Tewksbury has spent something like fifty thousand dollars. If you have that much to spend, or can send dollars to spend, take a look at what the young bachelor has done and you will get a charming perfection in the way of bachelor's apartments.

Up in the Wall Street district, Pine avenue and Twenty-sixth street, where the old Berry Wall apartments are, you will find the bachelor apartments of Jack Bloodgood, son of the brewer, and he has furnished them elegantly, but without profusion. In Jack Bloodgood's apartments at the Alpine there is a little more profusion, but exquisite taste. The beautiful chiffonniere, a long pier glass, four rugs, five velvet covered chairs; a canopied couch hung in blue satin, three or four odd pieces, a center card-table, a massive carved oak sideboard, and you have a reception and drawing room for one, and that is limited for the comfort of its occupant. Ben Ali Hoggin occupies a double apartment at the Williaham. His six rooms are arranged without any great display of wealth, although the pictures which adorn the walls give one an insight into Mr. Hoggin's way of thinking. They are all erotique pictures, and the great animals he owns. In the Holland house there is a bachelor's floor. The suite elegant suite there is occupied by Messrs. Buckley and J. B. Campbell. Here the judgment of the hotel owners has allowed supremacy, and as a result a model bachelor's apartment is presented. There are two entrances to each suite, one at the bedchamber side and the other into the parlor. Two bedrooms and a library or smoking room complete the apartments. The

MR. TEWKSBURY'S BATHROOM.

bedroom is heavily frescoed and has a chiffonier, a pier glass, a couch, finely upholstered chairs, mocquette rugs and damask curtains, relieved with a bachelor's outfit of brush, comb, etc., makes the model room. The billiard room on this floor leads off from all the bachelor apartments. In this respect the Holland house owners have added a feature which is greatly lacking in most of fashion in the regular bachelor apartment houses. C. P. Diefendorf, whose house is directly in the rear of the Wiltraham, has solved one problem for the man of fashion. The billiard room is delightfully furnished at the Wiltraham, has solved one problem for the man of fashion. The billiard room is delightfully furnished at the Wiltraham, has solved one problem for the man of fashion. The massive bronze clock is flanked by bronze statuettes while the mirror in the background is rounded, reaching almost to the ceiling. The woodwork is finished in oak and ornamented with exquisite taste. On either side hang silken curtains. It is understood that John W. Mackey, is to have the model bachelor apartments of the city at the Belgravia, corner of Fifth avenue and Forty-ninth street. He has taken three rooms and they are to be modeled after a famous Paris design, of which the details have not yet been given out.

ALBERT EDWARD TYRRELL.

A GOOD RULE.

THERE ARE TIMES WHEN ARGUING A CASE Doesn't Help It.

A rule for living happily with others is to avoid having stormy subjects of disputation. It mostly happens, when people live much together, that they have to have set topics avoided, and even everything is to be settled by sufficient reason. Dr. Johnson saw this clearly with regard to married people when he said: "Wretched would be the pair above all others, were they obliged to speak the thoughts that lay uppermost in their minds." The saying is applicable almost to the whole of life, though not always to the same degree. There are times when it is right to argue a point, and there are times when it is wrong. In all minor disputes it is best to let well together, they must not hold on to logic, and suppose that

The Constitutional.
W. L. FORCE, A. L. FORCE
Editors and Proprietors.

THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

The National Democratic Committee, at a meeting held in the city of Washington, D. C., has appointed Tuesday, the 21st day of June, 1892, as the time, and chooses the city of Chicago as the place for holding the national Democratic convention. Each State is entitled to a representation therein equal to double the number of its representation to which it is entitled in the next electoral college, and each territory and the District of Columbia shall have two delegates. All Democratic conservative citizens of the United States, irrespective of past political associations and differences, who can unite with us in the effort for pure, economical and constitutional government, are cordially invited to join us in sending delegates to the convention.

CALVIN S. BRICE, Chairman.
DENIS F. SHEEHAN, Secretary.

THE PRESIDENCY.

There is no more honorable and responsible public position than that of President of the United States.

It is honorable, because associated with the matchless name and fame of Washington, that grand example of patriotism, and responsible, for the reason that it distinctly represents popular sovereignty, the freedom and welfare of the people.

To preserve the office of President in its original purity and vigor, it must be filled by a citizen whose patriotic devotion to duty, executive ability and personal character are above reproach, in a word, one altogether worthy of being called upon to serve.

It has been well declared that the Presidency should neither be sought for nor declined.

Political history discloses the fact that many aspirants have from time to time, earnestly labored and artfully conspired to secure the coveted Presidential prize, and the same record bears witness that such self-seekers failed to reach the goal of their ambition.

Sound public sentiment was not with them.

That Presidential candidate to whom the honor has been tendered in recognition of his *superior* fitness, will have the strongest hold upon popular favor.

Independent judgment has become a *mighty* and honest electioneering factor in this country.

FREE WOOL.

The Wool Consumers Association of Massachusetts has presented a memorial to Congress in favor of the Democratic bill for free wool.

The memorial speaks thus:

"With free raw materials, the tax on imports of competing goods would be almost entirely for the protection of labor; and, as free raw materials would greatly increase the consumption of wool, it would be an increased demand for labor.

The readjustment of the tariff on the basis of free wool is perfectly simple; it needs but the removal of the duties on wool and corresponding reduction of the duties on goods which were put on to offset the cost of the wool duty. Here is a chance to every manufacturing of wool and to every consumer. It is absurd to say that nothing else is taken off of one article free trade must follow. Congress is not obliged to adopt free trade because it puts a taken off of wool, any more than it was when it made jute or tea or coffee or sugar free.

The growth of the wool manufacture has undoubtedly been great during the past thirty years in the country, with its vast natural resources and enormous immigration, increased yearly in population and wealth; but the growth of the manufacture would be much more generous and much greater if with free wool, and its growth and prosperity mean larger use of domestic wools and larger profits and ground for all competing goods.

If (wool) is produced in this country in inadequate quantities and not in the necessary varieties and qualities. Some indispensable grades can be produced in this country only under conditions unfavorable as compared *with those of other countries*. Take clothing wool, a quarter of a century have failed to produce any carpet wool in the country, and we have also failed to produce an adequate supply of the wools needed for the woollen knit goods industries. Carpet wool can be made free from it with a large reduction in cost of goods and with a very large increase of trade or of interference with sufficient protection, it is only reasonable that the changes enumerated in Schedule K, of the act of 1883, should be made for the benefit of the whole people."

That is the true doctrine.

To make manufacturing prosperous, labor recompensed, business interests enlivened, and needless taxation eliminated, GIVE US FREE RAW MATERIALS.

CANDIDATES.

Correspondents of the New York World are making nominations for Democratic Union County and Congressional candidates. The latest is this announced by the World:

"President—Charles W. Moore, (Dem.) of Elizabeth, is said to be a candidate for the County Clerkship of Union County and is generally regarded as the best office in the county.

"Alderman Jacob H. Sheppard, of Elizabeth, is also said to be a Democratic candidate for Surrogate, and Alderman John T. Boyd, of Elizabeth, announces himself as a candidate for the Congressional nomination in the Fourth District. Both counts upon being supported by the delegates from Elizabeth and Bayonne.

We wonder where Pudding-head comes in. The man has previously announced that "Farmer James" E. Martine is in the field for Congressional honors, and we learn that ex Councilman Walter L. Reid is in the race for Surrogate, and hopes to secure the consent of his Democratic constituents from this city to that end.

The Newark Journal truthfully says: "The off ox to enforce the fish and game laws should have the earnest support of public opinion. Unfortunately *the ox is a large class* that consider the laws an infringement on public rights, and a still larger class that think nothing about the law but sympathize with any individual who is prosecuted for taking fish or game out of season. It ought to be realized by the whole people that the fish and game laws are only the reasonable rules necessary to protect the animals named from extermination. It is to the advantage of everyone that there should be a good supply of fish and game. But the can not be secured if reckless slaughter is allowed to continue. If the meshes and seals are limited at all it is because it is not allowed to breed they will soon become extinct even in the regions where they are now most plentiful."

JUDGE WERTS.

Governor Abbott on Wednesday nominated and the Senate promptly confirmed Associate Justice George F. Werts as the successor of the late Manning Knapp, as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. Judge Werts immediately resigned his office as Senator, the appointment puts Mr. Werts out of the race for the Governorship, but the people of the State are to be congratulated upon the appointment of such an honest, upright and capable man to the judiciary.

Ex-President Grover Cleveland has arrived at his home from the Southern "quiet spot" trip to accept Mr. Tilden's judicial *home near New Orleans.*

Representative Arnold, of Missouri, on Monday last introduced a resolution in the House of Representatives asking for the recall of Minister Egan, from Santiago.

The great English preacher, Rev. Charles H. Spurgeon died Sunday night at his home in Mentone, England. His end was painless. He had been unconscious since morning and did not recognize those around him.

The United States Supreme Court has reversed the decision of the Nebraska Supreme Court, and decides Governor James E. Boyd is not elected and entitled to his seat as Governor of the State of Nebraska. Boyd was elected Governor in 1890, on the Democratic ticket, but was refused his seat by the then Republican Governor John M. Thayer, on the ground that he was not a citizen of the United States.

President Harrison could well have suppressed his message to Congress bearing upon the Chili question, and been content to lay before that body the official correspondence, which would have been more favorably received and made the necessary and ample apology for their little error of assuming a belligerent attitude toward "Uncle Sam." The President's course was not in accord with the sentiments of the American people.

Only five months to the time of holding the Republican and Democratic National Conventions, and the Democratic Convention meets at Minneapolis, June 7 and the Democratic Convention at Chicago, June 21. The indications are that the main issues between the two parties will be so squarely drawn that the important canvass may begin at once without waiting for the two Summer months to pass away which intervene between the time of making the nominations for President and Vice President and the election of the same.

State Treasurer Gray says, in relation to the State Sinking Fund investments: "It is my intention to rent all farm property at a fixed rental per annum, and reduce, as far as possible, expenses connected with the property until the end of the year."

With the practical business methods introduced in the administration of the State's finances by the present officials, there ought to be a revision effected in the methods of the State Sinking Fund, the operations of which have for some years been the amusement and despair of intelligent citizens.

The Trenton True American has recently been publishing some fine portraits of the members of our State Legislature, with complimentary biographical sketches. The publishing Union County, the True American says in its concluding remarks:

"Certainly the people of Union county have no reason to complain of the showing the delegation which represents them in the Legislature this year, for in both branches of the State Legislature, the county need yield the palm to no other of similar size. Besides having a full share of legislative ability, and the right kind of men

CITY DEPARTMENT.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE, THE COUNTY AND THE CITY, AND HAS THE LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY PAPER PUBLISHED IN THE COUNTY OF UNION.

J. A. DEMAREST - - City Editor.

—Ticket 2,921 won the $150 music box at Williams's pharmacy, Saturday night.

—Don't leave the selection of your seats for the Music concert until too late.

—The city is to purchase a new desk for 69 St. Marys, at an expense not to exceed $35.

—The topic of interest in musical circles just now is that Music is coming to Plainfield again.

—Mr. and Mrs. David Haad have conveyed to Samuel H. McQuoid, land on the east side of Berkley avenue, for $400.

—A promenade concert and dance will be given Tuesday evening, Feb. 9th, at 8, by Wetumpka commandery, Knights of Honor.

—Jeremiah Manning and wife have conveyed to Matthew H. Hughes, lot situated on Dunellen avenue, for a consideration of $1,400.

—One of the triplets born in this city last October died Thursday at the home of its parents, Mr. and Mrs. Bussem, 136 South Second street.

—The Immanuel Baptist church of which the Rev. F. W. Mitchell is pastor, is remodeling Cutler's building on West Front street to Hazelhurst's building on Somerset.

—The Chromothanatoletron is now under way, and will be given, Feb. 22, as it is some time during February. It will be an instructive as well as an interesting entertainment.

—The old claims of Tunis J. Carey and Patrick Lynch for police work they never did were taken from the table by the common council Monday and referred to the committee on claims.

—The regular February meeting of the Plainfield common council was filled with much routine business, and the session lasted from 8 till 11:30. All of the members were present.

—**The Rev. A. P. Schauffler,** *D. D.*, *of* New York city, will address Sunday-school teachers and others interested in the chapel of the Crescent Avenue church, Monday evening, Feb. 15, at 8.

—Bids for crushed stone have been received by the city as follows: John G. Cook, $1 a ton; *Sunday Brook*, 90 cents a ton; Wm. Manning, 94 cents a ton. The contract for the year is yet to be awarded.

—It is a matter of general comment that Melanie P. Weaver made application to apply for a liquor license with such a record of illegal selling. He was fined another $100 by Judge Codington Monday.

—Scandanavians have still an opportunity to join the class in English branches that meets twice each week at the Y. M. C. A. rooms. A $4 membership entitles to this and other privileges of the Association.

—Fourth street from Broadway to Park avenue is to be macadamized. A crosswalk is to be laid across Sixth street at Madison avenue. Another crosswalk is to be laid across Park avenue at Fourth street.

—Ovide Music will sell from this country in a few weeks, together with his entire concert company. Consequently, the people of Plainfield have but another chance to hear him after Saturday evening next at Music Hall.

—The committee on committees on fire and water, Messrs. Brandt, Hall and Cox, put a new door on Alert hose house, a new boiler and heater in Gazelle engine house, and to make other similar improvements in place of the old boiler.

—The Westfield managers have signed pitcher Hamilton of last year's *Crescents*, to alternate with O'Neil in the box for the Westfield nine during the championship season. It is rumored that contrary to all reports, *Ludbery will not play with the Westfields.*

—The tax collector and city assessor are to move to the Crowell building on Park avenue, where they will have the use of safes to preserve their valuable city records from fire. Their books at present are utterly unprotected against loss.

—Senator Fred. C. Marsh has written to the Plainfield city clerk announcing his cheerful readiness to abide by the common council's wishes and watch out for the city's interests in the legislature for the winter's session of the State Legislature.

—Chicken thieves are again at work. One Plainfielder has recently lost 30 fowls. The guilty ones should take warning from the fate of the chicken thief who was recently sent to State Prison for one year. If they persist in hen-roost robbing they will meet a like fate.

—The selection of Andrew Vanderbeek for overseer of the poor is a wise choice. Whop Mr. Vanderbeek held the office some years ago he proved most satisfactorily his efficiency and his administration of poor fund affairs was so judicious that he saved $2,000 for the city.

—The city assessor advocates the renumbering of the city streets, as some of the lots will be near enough to be used for two or three houses built on them and a number of new streets and extensions of streets have been opened. The matter will receive municipal attention at our early date.

—Special officer Jacob Krimey, of Evans, *was said last night* on Monday afternoon that there were making themselves very obnoxious to the roosters at Evans. He captured two out of the three. One was a very ugly customer, but Mr. Krimey landed him safely in the lock-up.

—Edward A. Veemesie of 20 Dunellen street each year stores away his winter cabbages in the time honored hole in the ground. A day or two ago he found that fully one-half of this year's supply had been stolen. He suspects an Italian scavenger who was seen prowling about a few days before.

—Councilman Frazee and Weber endeavored Monday to have the street commissioner required to do the work of city surveyor, but the majority of the others was that *Mr. Meeker would have his* hands full with street work alone, and they did not believe a standing $2,500 worth of work on a $1,200 salary.

—There will be a shooting match at live birds on the grounds of the South Plainfield Gun club on Monday, Feb. 8, between Tom Brandreth of South Plainfield and Billy Perrine of Marlborough. Conditions: 25 birds a side for a purse of $100. Otsego interesting sweepstakes will take place during the day.

—For the benefit of the Plainfield Public Library, four lectures will be given, at the Casino, as follows: February 16—Prof. John M. Tyler, "Animal Intelligence." March 7—Prof. Henry R. Richardson, "Ole Bellegrau Bed; or, A Story of Old German Life." March 17—Prof. Russell Sturgis, "The Interior Architecture of Modern Residences." March 31—Bishop John H. Vincent, "A Talk About To-Morrow."

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

PERSONALIA.

Lawrence Neade, the young grandson of the late Lawrence Myers, is ill of scarlet fever.

Andrew D. Mellick, jr., of Broadway, is able to spend some time in New York city this season.

Miss Mary Hustbourne of Providence, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. R. F. B. Hustbourne of Westervelt avenue.

Mrs. Mary Struthers, mother of S. R. Struthers of this city, died in Jersey City, last Thursday, at the age of 76.

The engagement is announced of Stanton M. Smith, formerly of this city and now of Fanwood, to Miss Hattie Briggs of that place.

It is said that the wedding will soon take place of Dr. Frank S. Wells, of Central avenue, and Miss Draper of Dover, N. Y.

Lee Cornelius, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Calvin L. Sutton, died on Tuesday, at the home of the afflicted parents on West Fourth street.

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PASTOR DILTS RESIGNS.

HE WILL LEAVE HIS PRESENT CHARGE APRIL 1.

This Is the Outcome of the Dispute Over an Old Church Debt—He Takes the Stand as a Matter of Conscience and Duty—His Congregation Deeply Affected by His Determination.

The Rev. Dr. Asa Reed Dilts has decided to leave the pastorate of the Park Avenue Baptist church April 1. This determination was announced to his congregation Sunday at a meeting of the parishioners which he called at the close of the morning's service.

Although he had intimated three weeks before that unless the old church debt under dispute were settled in accordance with his views he could no longer conscientiously retain the pastorate, the resignation was a matter of great surprise to the congregation. They were actually dumbfounded by it, and as he read the brief note of resignation they hardly realized what he was saying. As the reality dawned on them many were the tokens of tears, and in all parts of the church evidences of deep emotion were visible. When he had concluded reading the letter he gave it to the deacons and said that was all he had to say. He declined to discuss the matter, and his congregation went soberly homeward.

Mr. Dilts has labored in the midst of the trouble over an old church debt. As was told exclusively in these columns Jan. 3, he took the stand that the practice "unworthy of a Christian church the payment of $800 had been avoided. His resignation is the result of the congregation's refusal to settle the matter in accordance with his ideas. His position is considered a manly and determined one, and one that his conscience and high standing in the Baptist honor compel him ever-thinly to take.

A pleasant evening was spent by a party of friends at the home of *Henry Lee* on Thursday, Jan. 28, when a programme included excellent vocal and instrumental music and refreshments.

The Rev. Edward Beindorf, formerly pastor of the First Lutheran church, and one of the editors of the *Elizabeth Herald*, has been deposed from the ministry. The cause has been already told in these columns.

The cause of the death of Leonie Martin, on Monday, at Saranac Lake, was heart failure following an attack of the grip. Funeral services *will be held at* her late home, 135 Park avenue, this afternoon at 2:30.

Miss Grace Lewis entertained a party of thirty friends Monday night at an "Author party". Each one was dressed in a costume, from which the others were to guess the character he represented. It was a very merry affair.

Matthew Hughes, formerly of this city, and brother of Michael Hughes of Middway avenue, died of old age in St. Michael's Hospital, this morning. Funeral services over his remains will be held from St. Mary's church, *this city, Friday* morning at 10.

Hugo Tall, formerly of this city, has been interesting himself in founding a library fund for Haverford college. An *endowment of $10,000 due largely to him.* This is considered the finest institution. Mr. Tall is now a resident of Santa Barbara, Cal.

Judson Overton, well known to a number of Plainfield people, is dead at his home, Patchogue, N. Y. The cause of his death was consumption. He leaves a wife who, when they were married, was the daughter of Dr. Daniel Denman, son of Mr. and Mrs. P. M. Demarest of this city.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. H. Pollice will sail for Europe in the spring, to be gone three months. They will go to Rome, the city which place they will make short trips about, so as to see and study the country thoroughly. A son and a daughter will accompany them to receive foreign education.

Senior Warden Charles P. Leggett of Jerusalem lodge, F. and A. M., was initiated by the Commanding Knights of Plainfield, Monday evening, Feb. 1, at 8:30. A reception will follow all the work of the bride's parents, 112 West Washington street, from 9 to 11.

—Commodore" Albert A. Wright, of this city, is quartered at the Magnolia, St. Augustine, Fla., for the season. The "Commodore" is an enthusiastic amateur yachtsman, and what he does not know about "fib-booms" and "spinnakers" is not worth thinking of. Some friends have been nicknamed "The Jersey yachtsman", and anyone who can "box the compass" in true nautical Style is sure of a hearty hand-shake from the "Commodore."

The Young Ladies' Missionary society of the First Baptist church gave an enjoyable tea at the home of Dr. Terbea last evening. Mrs. Terbea was assisted in receiving by her daughters, by Miss Edith Harold, Miss May Taylor, Miss Belle Butler, and by other members of the society. Miss Jessie Sarrell and Mrs. Walter McGee had charge of the refreshments, which were very daintily served.

Seated at tables with violet decorations, the members of the Alumni association of the University of the City of New York enjoyed their sixty-first annual dinner at the Hotel Brunswick, New York, Thursday night. Five hours were spent at the table. Among the guests were I. C. Pierson of Broadway, who was a classmate of the undersigned, and class of '62. Mr. Pierson's name appears on the "list of noted alumni" published in the university annual, The Violet, as also the name of Rev. Dr. Taylor Johnston, class of '20.

The very many admirers of William D. Craig have sincerely appreciated the opportunity, within the past few days, to congratulate him on a hard bearing of the good health and continued prosperity of himself and his brother George. His duties as an executive officer of the Middlesex and Mount Bethlehem have called him away from his ranch and his banking interests in Texas, and he will probably remain in Plainfield for a few months. His presence was the relief of Prosper Bonhamme, and they formed the complete Johnson.

A MUSIC TREAT.

Ovide Music and His Company to Appear at Music Hall—Saturday Evening.

The following programme has been selected for the second appearance of Ovide Music and his company, at Music Hall, Saturday evening, February 6.

The standing of this programme is in accordance with the suggestions of the management in this city. Mr. Music consenting to four solos besides the obligato solo for violin, and as many results as he may be favored with.

Mr. Dupuy will sing "The Palms" as only he can sing it. His appearance here before was his first in America, and he was not at home. He has since been one of the great successes of the company all over the United States.

Miss Parkister's solo will be Gordon Thomas's "Summer Night"; Mr. Senger will sing an air from "Magic Flute"; and Mr. Kinsel will play Raffinelli's Tarantelle. But the programme can speak for itself:

PROGRAMME.

Quartette from "Fidelio"..... Beethoven
Annie Louise Tanner-Music, Inez Parmater, Hugh Dupuy, Emil Senger.
Fantasie..... Bonini
Ovide Music.
A Summer Night..... Gordon Thomas
Inez Parmater.
"The Palms"..... Faure
Hugh Dupuy.
Brilliant Rondo..... F. David
Annie Louise Tanner-Music.
a. Berceuse..... Music
b. Mazurka (a Concert)
Ovide Music.
Air from "Magic Flute"..... Mozart
Emil Senger.
Tarantelle..... Rubinstein
Edward Kinsel.
Selection from Puritani, for soprano with viola obligato..... Herold
Annie Louise Tanner-Music and Ovide Music.
"Friendship"..... Marzials
Inez Parmater and Emil Senger.
Bravura variations on the Prayer of Rosini's "Mose"..... Paganini
(on 4 single strings)
Hugh Dupuy.
Quartette from Rigoletto..... Verdi
Annie Louise Tanner-Music, Inez Parmater, Hugh Dupuy, Emil Senger.

KEITHS 900, 450, NOR 225.

Interest League Members in a Quandary Over a Mathematical Computation.

The other afternoon a discussion was provoked in the Crescent League parlors by a member observing that in the individual bowling tournament now in progress the total number of games to be bowled by the 31 men entered would be 465. This was disputed, and estimates were made ranging from 225, the square of 15, to 900, the square of 30. Not one, however, could give a rule whereby his results could be speedily proved. Recourse was made to a prominent civil engineer, he being also a League member, who instantly recited a rule, compiled by himself, and now in general use by scientists, and, by reason of its brevity, of interest to all whom it devolves to arrange schedules of athletic games. It is as follows—

"From the number of entries deduct one. Multiply the remainder by one-half the number of entries. The result will be the total number of games." This rule holds good as to any number entered, or higher as to any number to play, but only where each man playing meets the others individually once. *According to this rule the formula as to the matter under discussion would be (31 minus 1) multiplied by (31 divided by 2) equals 465.*

Expositor has Low Franchise.

Ordinances were introduced into the common one of Monday night, adopted on first and second readings, and ordered engrossed and advertised, repealing the ordinances of last year by which J. C. Low and his associates were granted water-works and sewerage franchises.

A Lawyer Interprets the Scriptures.

J. H. VanWinkle gave a lecture on the Bible, under the auspices of the literary committee of the Trinity church Christian Endeavor society, Thursday night, in the church parlors. He is a fine Bible scholar, and his lecture, which gave evidence of careful research, was highly interesting and instructive. Preceding the lecture there was quartette singing by Miss Mills, Miss Gillen, Mr. Marsh and Mr. Moore, with Miss Allen Smith as accompanist. Miss Mills also read Yatman's sketch on *"How to Mark Your Bibles".*

Only Good Swimmers Can Go That Way.

Plainfield councilmen are considering the Liberty street bridge nuisance, they might also look into the matter of remedying the nuisance at the Washington street bridge. During rains the water covering the sidewalk under the bridge is knee-deep—and it's no fool depth at that. Under the circumstances it ought to be remedied, and the street made passable. People don't as a rule like to hall in the midst of a rainstorm and wade in water "up to their knees" before they can get home. Yet the only other alternative at the Washington street bridge is to wade or swim.

Out on the Fellow Who Jokes on Sacred Things.

He who is pestilent to perpetrate "Editorials", through the *Courier*, upon a long-suffering public, has scrawled some pretty bad things in weeks past, but it would seem that at last he has reached the limit of execrable abomination. When one gets so depraved that he can jest in old Testament God, and print his words as a smart and "cute" thing, he must be a hardened wretch, and it is time his "editorializing" was "nailed in". *Courier* readers think of a fellow who spun a blasphemous joke as that which describes a zambino den and tells how "some of the party held a hand that could make the Lord of the Almighty!" And why does the editor of the *Courier* permit such depraving stuff to enter the columns of his "clean family paper"?

The Wedding of Clarence Reeves.

As announced in THE PRESS two weeks ago, the marriage of Miss Drusilla Wentworth, daughter of the late John Wentworth of Chicago, to Clarence W. Bowes, brother Henry E. Bowes of this city, took place at the New England church, Chicago, at noon Thursday. The Rev. James G. Johnson, D. D., pastor of the church, performed the ceremony, assisted by the Rev. W. W. Patton, president of the Chicago Theological seminary. The wedding was a social event, and the auditorium of the church was crowded with representatives of the best society.

Herbert W. Bowes, United States Consul at Sherbrooke, Canada, brother of the groom, was best man. The ushers were Messrs. Lispenard Stewart, William E. D. Stokes, James Varnum of New York; Arthur Hatch, William Reid, Sidney Barhart, Franklin Bowes of Brooklyn; Henry H. Walker, Pierrepont Isham, and Edward Blatchford of Chicago.

The bride and groom took a train for the South. The bride is one of the richest women in Chicago, having inherited a fortune of several millions from her father.

George Tallmer, who has a French poultry farm at Union Village, knows how to raise fowls for profit. He has six hundred and fifty of the finest breeds, and is warmly located in cold weather, keeps the fowls free from disease, and feeds the hens on egg-producing food. The result is a handsome profit. He has a few settings of eggs for sale, and has a number of fowls, which he is ready to supply to Plainfield people, at their door, every Wednesday and Friday. His guarantee is that he is perfectly honest and square in every deal.

Happy dog owners in a house with "The Bachelor's Friend," a lamp with the light of the evening. Call on Hazelhurst & Co., 39 East Front, N. Y.

MABEL IS MARRIED NOW.

Miss Fannie Stevens Becomes the Bride of Mr. Frank Tate at Plainfield.

Yesterday Tate of Jan. 28.

To the friends of George B. Rockefellow, jr., son of the constable, it has been no secret, the past few days, that he intended to be married to Miss Mabel, the fair young daughter of Montravelle S. Knight of 5 Arlington avenue, George did not hesitate to tell all the details of the proposed nuptials, and as many results as he *may be favored with.*

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GOOD-BYE, OLD GRIP!

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—Latest U. S. Government Food Report.

ARMY ORDAINED.

The Rev. Mr. Warwick of Plainfield Left as Clerk of the Council and Preaches the Sermon.

At Montclair, Thursday, the Rev. F. G. Warwick, pastor of Mt. Olive Baptist church of this city, preached the ordination sermon upon the occasion of admitting William Perry into the work of the gospel ministry. A council was called for the purpose by the Union Baptist church of Montclair, whose members had already organized with a view to effecting the erection of a church for Mr. Perry. The Rev. A. G. Young of New Brunswick was chosen moderator and Bro Warwick, of this city, clerk. Both were experts, and doing the present from Westfield Cranford, Caldwell, Bloomfield, Orange, New Brunswick and Plainfield.

The candidate, William Perry, passed a most creditable examination, and the council expressed by unanimous resolutions their pleasure in finding him in accord with his views of Bible doctrine and his Christian experience. Complimentary remarks were made by Brethren Cole, Brown, Bedell and Young. All metal, tough and seamless, and made in three pieces only, it is *absolutely safe* and *understitable*. Like Aladdin's of old, it is indeed a "wonderful lamp," for its marvelous light is purer and brighter than gas light, softer than electric light and more cheerful than either.

Look for this stamp—The Rochesters. If the lamp dealer has it the genuine are for sale. If he has not, send to us for our new illustrated catalogue, showing the finest lamp factory in the world, and varieties from the 25-cent lamp safety by express—your choice of over 2,000 varieties. Sent free. Mention this paper.

MANCHESTER LAMP CO., 42 Park Place, New York City.

"The Rochester."

BERNHARD MEYER,

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Riverside Stock Farm,

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Horses of all Kinds and for all Purposes. Also Mules and Fresh Cattle.

EVERYTHING warranted as represented or money refunded.

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Fancy Goods, Notions, Art Needle Work, Painted Novelties, &c.

14 WEST FRONT STREET, PLAINFIELD, N. J.

STAMPING AND DESIGNING A SPECIALTY.

ARTISTIC OUTLINING AND EMBROIDERY. 4 9 tf

Buy from the maker, then no time is lost,
And best returns are gained at lowest cost.

OUR AIM is to sell you Clothing that's both reliable and comfortable. There's a great difference between Clothing that covers you and Clothing that fits you. Now there's heaps of Clothing in the city waiting to be bought, but who knows its quality?

Some of it bought from the large manufacturers. Some of it from alleged bankrupt or auction sales. Some of it garnished with peculiar names as *tailor-made and custom-trimmed.*

It can truthfully be said that by the departure of Mr. Greesmith the works have lost a valuable man, while the Portland company have gained a most efficient general manager. The workmen in the shops are unanimous in expressing regret at his departure, as he has been very considerate with the men always, and has always a kind word for all. May success attend him at his new post, and may his successor be as pleasant and affable.

McGregor & Co., 850 and 852 Broad St NEWARK, N. J. 8 17 y

Lumber & Coal
LOOMIS & RICE
B'dway. 49 TELEPHONE 75

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO ROUTE,
WEST AND SOUTH,
VIA WASHINGTON, D. C.

The F. F. V. Limited, a solid train of Vestibuled Pullman cars, leaves Jersey City at 3:30 P. M. daily. Reached by elevated railway direct to depot. Reached by elec trolley from Cortlandt street ferry. Only one change of cars between Jersey City and Cincinnati, Louisville, Chicago and St. Louis. Dining car service unsurpassed. Rates as low as by other lines. Connections and Double-ber street cars to Bush Terminal depot. Reached by electric cars from Brooklyn by transfer at Fulton ferry. Through tickets to Cincinnati, Louisville, Chicago and St. Louis. Time tables, Pullman accommodations, &c., on application to C. W. SMITH, Agent, Plainfield, N. J. Or address A. J. CASSATT, General Passenger Agent, Philadelphia, Pa.

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MUSIN
IS COMING AGAIN, AND
Annie Louise Tanner,
Inez Parmater,
Emil Senger,
Roger Dupuy, and
Eduard Scharf.
Second Engagement, and
Farewell Concert
Before Their Departure From This Country.

At Music Hall, Saturday Ev'g, Feb. 6.

Reserved Seats, 50 and 75c.

For sale at Central Pharmacy, corner Front street and Park avenue, from 7 o'clock MONDAY MORNING, FEB 1, until all are sold

Strictly Fresh Eggs!
FROM THE
FRENCH POULTRY FARM,
UNION VILLAGE, N. J.

I am prepared to furnish strictly Fresh Eggs, from my own warren, at your door, every Tuesday and Friday. These eggs are gathered at my own ranch, WILD, GUARANTEE EVERY EGG I deliver to be not over 48 hours old. A trial of these eggs will convince you of their superiority.

Address GEO. TAILLEUR, Gillette, N. J. 1 13 y

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DEATHS.

MARTIN—At Saranac Lake, N. Y., on Monday, February 1, 1892, Leonie A., daughter of the late J. Mott Martin.

Funeral services will be held at her late residence, 135 Park avenue, this (Thursday) afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. Interment at Evergreen cemetery.

BUTSON—In this city, Feb. 3, 1892, on Wednesday, February 3, 1892, Lizzie, daughter of Mrs. Mary and the late Peter Butson, aged 3 months and 17 days.

Funeral from the residence of her mother, 124 Somerset street, on Friday, at 2 P. M. Interment private.

A. M. RUNYON & SON,
UNDERTAKERS, EMBALMERS
98 PARK AVENUE.
Teleph

WASHINGTON'S SCHOOLS.

They Are Good, But Overcrowded in Every Department.

Board of Trustees Want Pay So Taxes in the District of Columbia Take Advantage of Its Creditable Educational Institutions—Is Franklin Park.

[Special Washington Letter.]

The annual report of the superintendent of the white schools of the District of Columbia, which is now in the hands of the district commissioners, is an exceptionally interesting public document.

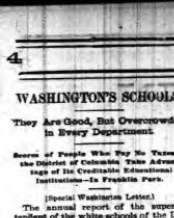
The superintendent says that congress has provided liberally for the erection, extension and improvement of school buildings during the past few years, and that most of the schools are taught on full time. Nevertheless, it is a fact that a number of schools above the second grade have been restricted to half-day time because of the fact that there is not sufficient room in the school buildings to accommodate all of the pupils. He says that there are over forty-five thousand children attending these schools, while there is only room to accommodate about thirty-one thousand of them, so that in order that all may attend one-third are given only half-day time. That is to say that pupils of the third grade can occupy a room from nine o'clock until twelve, while pupils of the fourth or fifth grade occupy the same room from one o'clock until four in the afternoon. It is deplorable, indeed, that there should be an additional eighth-room building in each of the school districts of the city, and a number of schoolhouses are needed in the growing suburbs.

One thing that stands out most prominent in the report of the superintendent is the fact that so many non-residents of the district of Columbia claim and are accorded school privileges for their children. There are over four hundred children of the house and of the senate and fully six hundred employes of the capitol and the departments who are in no whatever in the District of Columbia, yet demand the privilege of sending their children to the public schools. It is impossible for the school authorities to distinguish between the children of residents of the city of the national capital, as we have no polling precincts, no voters, nor other means of ascertaining the facts in such points. Therefore it happens that any family residing in the city, whether temporarily or permanently, is entitled to have the right to send their children for instruction in the various grades of our public schools.

Quite a number of the children grow to young manhood and young womanhood under the tutelage of the district instructors and are fitted for admission to the high school. The superintendent calls attention to the fact that the present high school building is not large enough to accommodate the constantly increasing number of pupils advancing to that grade, and he recommends the establishment of other commodious high schools as very desirable adjuncts to the present educational machinery. The plant for constructing high schools will be found to be exceedingly expensive, and it is not at all likely that the present congress, either senate or house, will be inclined to deal liberally with any matters whatever, not even for the educational advancement of the rising generation.

There is a spirit of economy in the air of the national capital, and it is a cheese-paring spirit, a sort of save-at-the-spigot-and-waste-at-the-bung-hole economy. Therefore it is not likely that the recommendations for the establishment of coordinate high schools will be favorably considered by congress. It is shown by this same report that congress has heretofore insisted upon limitations to the salaries of teachers, so as to make it utterly impossible for the school authorities to command the number of experts required for a well-equipped high school. This may seem strange, but in view of the fact that the children of our statesmen are being educated in these schools.

It will be interesting, especially to my younger readers, to know the curriculum adopted in the high schools of



BEARING THEIR LITERARY BURDENS.

the District of Columbia. The first year's work is: In the academic branch —English, history, algebra, Latin, lectures on physics and physiography.

Scientific—German, lectures on physiology and physical geography.

Business branch—same as above, with bookkeeping, business methods, lectures on physiography and physical geography by advanced instructors.

The significance of the schools during the past year has been exceptionally good because it has been uniformly regular. The attendance of colored children in almost every considerable city in the Union is better for the season or other, and from some motive, more occult than transparent, the superintendent says that it seems to be a necessity for a change in the kind of text books in common use. For this reason the standard books cannot be bought and the older children cannot transfer as precious legacies to their younger brothers and sisters the books which they have used and preserved most carefully. The annual expenditure for new books is one of the regular expenses which the head of a family must count upon. In some cities it is asserted that school boards are corruptly influenced by book publishers to make these changes, and that it would not be fair to even intimate such a thing concerning the immaculate officials who preside over the schools in the national capital.

In a majority of the towns, cities and counties of this country, since the new year dawned, the children have been going to and from their schools, either walking upon or wading through the snow; or rushing with flying feet through the bitter cold air which comes with biting strength from the far north land. In this city, however, where the climate is mollified and modified by the genial influences of the gulf stream, our children, young men and maidens trav-

SCENE IN FRANKLIN PARK.

erse clean, smooth sidewalks and streets, some of them wearing neither overcoats nor overshoes, throughout most of the winters and balminess of the atmosphere.

One thing, however, is manifestly true, and it is so with every public schools are open and flourishing, the children have too many books to study to ever master any one of the contents of any of them. Little ones not more than ten or twelve years old are loaded down with their load of at least a dozen books but they will never bear these burdens upon their brains, for it is impossible for young or old to gain erudition by absorption. Doing as a task, and that done well, is an excellent motto which very few instructors ever learn. They push pupils through a curriculum and eventually give them certificates which inform the public that their possessors are educated, in nine cases out of ten, the high school graduates cannot correctly spell vernacular English. It would be better for the little ones to spend the first two years in their spelling books, with no other study whatever, than to push them through so many books that they do not know even the names of the authors of them. If two years were spent in the spelling book one year in grammar, another year in arithmetic, and another year in penmanship, with a review of other studies, better results would result.

In that manner, there would be laid a good, broad and deep foundation, and every little mind which is imbued with a natural desire for information even during half of the day would advance as much as it does now in the whole day. These are words of wisdom.

Down town, in the heart of the city, opposite Franklin park, stands the most desirable school in the city for children to attend. The grounds are large, the schoolrooms are large, the most beautiful park in the city is directly opposite, and during recess or at noon time there are more bright and happy faces to be seen in the vicinity of Franklin school than anywhere else in Washington.

On every other side of the park are the homes of distinguished people. Their children are among the thronging happy rompers who take possession of the place. There is nothing better for the health of children of the rich and well of man, especially in this aristocratic city, than to spend an occasional hour in the atmosphere of children of much or young maidenhood. Such an hour I spent this morning in Franklin park, where children and their knowledge in speculations concerning their present and future. Thereafter I examined the superintendent's report with a great deal of interest, and concluded to transmit these facts and thoughts to the reading friends of schools the country.

SMITH D. FRY.

Feminine Hazing.

There is no doubt of the wonderful progress making by the "higher education" of women. In very few matters are the college girls behind the college boys, and the present rate of progress they will soon be far ahead in many things until lately distinctly peculiar to the enlightened male sex. Such was the an exciting pillow rush last week, and how news comes from the Pacific coast of some highly interesting developments in the practice of hazing among the young lady students in a seminary near San Jose. Among other things the girls sophs tied a rope around the waist of a girl fresh and pulled her around playfully until she fainted, and she was afterwards quite ill. Investigation disclosed many similar evidences of advanced and exciting culture.

Fire'd from Home.

Along the Columbia river a kind of bread is made from a moss that grows on the pine trees. This moss is prepared by placing it in heaps, sprinkling it with water, and permitting it to ferment. Then it is made into balls as big as a man's head and these are baked in pits

THE NEW SECRETARY.

Stephen B. Elkins, Who Has Just Been Given the War Portfolio.

Stephen B. Elkins was born in Perry county, O., September 26, 1841. He removed to Missouri when very young. He graduated in Missouri university in 1860 and studied law. He served in 1860-3 as a captain in the Seventy-seventh Missouri infantry. After the latter year, went to New Mexico, where he was admitted to the bar in 1864. He also engaged in mining and stock-raising there and accumulated a fortune. He was a member of the territorial legislature in 1865-6, attorney general of the territory in 1868-9, and United States attorney in 1870-2. He was then elected a delegate to congress and served four terms, from 1873 to 1877.

Mr. Elkins was a member of the National republican committee from 1872 to 1884. He took an active part in the Chicago convention of 1880 that nominated James G. Blaine for the presidency.

S. B. ELKINS, SECRETARY OF WAR.

and earnestly supported him in the canvass. Since then Mr. Elkins has devoted all his energies to the development of his extensive coal, railroad and other interests in West Virginia, in which he has taken a deep interest. He spends a good portion of his time in New York, where he also has business interests. Mr. Elkins is the president of the West Virginia railway. He is a son-in-law of ex-Senator Henry G. Davis, who represented West Virginia in the senate for several years.

EVERYTHING HAS ITS USES.

"Say, chappie, old fel, how in the name of sense are we to get across this beastly muddy street?"

"I'll novah say anything against ladies wearing trailing skirts again, my dear boy."—Life.

Off to Midwinter.

It was about 1230 a. m. Mr. Rampo came stumbling into the sitting-room where Mrs. Rampo, looking stern, forbidding and unconquerable, was awaiting him. His left eye was frescoed in black and blue, his right cheek was scratched and swollen, and a large and imposing knob, some of his hair was missing, one coat of his collar, usually clung to by fasteners, stuck out appealingly over his shoulder, and he had the general aspect of a man who had gone through a corn-sheller.

"Absalom," exclaimed Mrs. Rampo in a voice that would have stung up a fight, "Absalom shook his head.

"No, Xanthy," he said, with the slow deliberation emphasis of one who knew what he was talking about, "I don't want to it, or dare. I'm done with that."

"Then what in the name of sense have you been doing?" she demanded.

"Nothin' 'tall," he said, "only I've been attending a funeral."

"Absalom Rampo, you've been fighting!"

"No, Xanthy," he said, with the slow deliberation emphasis of one who knew what he was talking about, "I don't want to it, or dare. I'm done with that."

Paler (sternly)—Now, children, I don't want you to get sick any more until the last day of school is passed with the doctor.—Judge.

sight, leaving their largest and most elastic hosiery suspended from nails around the fireplace. Before seeking to relieve the monotony of filling the hosiery aforesaid with the indigestible and hard-shelled reproductive inconsequences of trees indigenous to the equatorial regions, together with various odd fish, birds and other zoological monstrosities constructed from candy by gifted foreign confectioners, his upon an original method of conducting the proceedings.

He conceived the happy idea of dressing himself to personate Santa Claus and then coming down the chimney and filling the stockings, while the children, under the supervision of their maternal parent, viewed the ceremony through the half-open door, and were into believing that they were witnessing a genuine visit from old St. Nick himself.

Accordingly, he let his wife into the secret, and betook himself to the house-top with a two bushel bag filled with the wonderful productions of fairyland.

The first intimation the breathless watchers below had that Santa Claus was about to make his appearance was the sudden descent of a toy horse with flowing mane and waving tail, both three of its legs in a sadly dilapidated condition, and with its back irretrievably broken by reason of having defied the laws of gravity in effecting its debut.

It was followed by a cow that might, at some time in the remote past, have had a "crumpled horn," but which had probably been left behind in a fit of absent-mindedness, together with that portion of the animal's body aft the shoulder-blades.

Then came a perfect avalanche of small animals, such as sheep, pigs, bears, cats and other representatives of domestic zoology; and, as though nature had had a fit, a couple of cows, a comfort, miniature barns, cowsheds, pigpens and other outbuildings came tumbling after them in great confusion, together with vast quantities of provisions in the shape of candy pumpkins, corn, popcorn balls etc., etc.

Then there was a sound like unto the blowing off of steam from a locomotive and a sort of cross between a yell and a screech—with a terrific scratching and clawing, during the progress of which immense quantities of soot rolled forth

THE COOK TREE TURNED ON THE HOSE.

from the fire-place and spread out over the hearthstone carpet.

Suddenly a pair of very fat legs appeared in the opening, the body of the owner being entirely out of sight, the feet belonging thereto switching about in all directions with marvelous energy. The remaining energy displayed by the legs were drawn up so far that several inches of soot-begrimed cuticle flashed before the eyes of the astonished children.

Santa Claus appeared to have stuck fast in the throat of the chimney, and, despite his admirable manipulation of his lower extremities, could advance no further.

"O Lord! I'm chokin'! Somebody help me, quick! Why, Xan's yere Ah, Lord! I'm strangled!" shrieked the unfortunate man.

The natural noise brought the cook from the kitchen. She knew nothing of the St. Nicholas programme, and seeing the half made legs of the improper dangling from the chimney, supposed they belonged to a burglar and called in the dog. He immediately took the rapidly-oscillating pedal extremities for some hybrid nocturnal monster of the tropical wilds, for he seized the calf of one of the legs with his teeth and added his suppressed growls to the unintelligible cries of the imprisoned master.

The cook then turned on the hose, and yelling "fire!" at the top of her voice, drove the entire whole place a drenching with cold water.

By the time Rumpas' wife had succeeded in inducing the cook to refrain from her target practice the room was in a very moist and melancholy condition, and when Rumpas finally effected, they drew the bedraggled and half suffocated man from the chimney family from the fireplace, he was a sight to inspire pity in the heart of a mummy.

His wife says that she does not anticipate a repetition of the experiment another Christmas, but rather inclines to the belief that Mr. Rumpas will dispense his holiday gifts in the old-fashioned way, which he seems to think is good enough after all.—Col. Max Seadder.

A Cat Colloquy.

Mouser—Say, Miss Malkie, you are playing a little too rough! You yanked out a bit of my coat that time.

Malkie—I'm sorry. I didn't intended it for a joke.

Mouser—Yes; but it was rather for fetched.—Yonkers Gazette.

A Reasonable Explanation.

"I don't understand," said the east side tragedian, "why the Jews never attend my performances."

"They never did," retorted the man who was just waiting for a car on the line bench, "have much use for ham."—Brooklyn Life.

What Of?

In Germany doctors are very poorly paid. At a teachers' festival somebody proposed the toast: "Long live our school doctor!"

"What on?" asked a cadaverous-looking specimen, rising in his seat.—Texas Siftings.

The Point of View.

"What a world of change this is!" sighed Mr. Billus, looking over an old newspaper.

"And how little I get hold of!" sighed Mrs. Billus, looking over her old gown.—Chicago Tribune.

The St. Louis Girl.

"What would you do if you were in my shoes?" asked the perplexed Chicago girl of her St. Louis friend.

"Change them for a smaller pair," was the consoling reply.—Detroit Free Press.

No Time for Detail.

The Priest—This man is so ignorant he can hardly distinguish right from wrong to him unless he is in his natural state.

The Bridegroom-Faith, this, you'll have to bear with, for sometimes he's in that mixed.—Life.

The Old Is.

Bridget—I don't see how you manage to get along with the wife of yours.

Hiesperus—I don't manage. She does.—Detroit Free Press.

Heard Her Father Say.

Paler (sternly)—Now, children, I don't want you to get sick any more until the last day of school is passed with the doctor.—Judge.

ARCHBISHOP KENRICK.

rick Kenrick. It will be remembered, held the see of Philadelphia until 1851, when he was made archbishop of Baltimore, where he died in 1863. Father Kenrick on resigning Philadelphia was given a professor's chair in the diocesan seminary at Overbrook. Besides this duty he edited parochial and other works the Catholic Herald, a paper no longer in existence.

In 1858 he became pastor of the cathedral parish and president of the seminary, holding the chair of dogmatic theology. In 1887 he was made vicar general and was accredited by Bishop Bruie as theologian to the third provincial council of Baltimore. In 1844 Bishop Rosati, of St. Louis, asked for a coadjutor, and Father Kenrick was chosen by Rome for the office. He was consecrated bishop of Drasa in Philadelphia by Bishop Rosati November 30, 1841, the event recently commemorated. Two years later Bishop Rosati died and he succeeded to the see of St. Louis. In 1847 St. Louis was made a metropolitan see and Bishop Kenrick was raised to the archiepiscopacy.

The St. Louis diocese is one of the largest west of New York. Bishop Kenrick has under him nine suffragan bishops, 800 priests, 300 churches and a Roman Catholic population of about 200,000. For the first twenty-five years of his episcopate, he was without a coadjutor. In 1879 Rt. Rev. F. J. Ryan, now archbishop of Philadelphia, was appointed bishop of Tricomia and assigned to St. Louis. He remained until 1884 and since that time Archbishop Kenrick has maintained his high office alone. A coadjutor was appointed at the recent jubilee.

LORD MAYOR EVANS.

THE NEW LORD MAYOR.

He Is a Good Man and Popular with All Classes.

We give here a portrait of Mr. Alderman David Evans, J. P., the new lord mayor of London. Mr. Evans is, of course, a Welshman, and lives at Ewell. We quote from the Lyre and Lyric: "Ewell grove is one of those residential, comfortable, roomy suburbs of our forefathers built when George III. was king. There is a bloodless sobriety of the typical lord mayor in the man who welcomes you so cordially to the grove. His right weight of 20 stone has been reduced by a whole decade of civic conviviality; there is a healthful glow on his face which just misses the unhealthy; with Ewell than Watling street, and his thick light mustache would do credit to a savage warrior. He enjoys nothing in the joys of outdoor exercise, and if you want to talk business or "corporation" you must look indoors. In his office in Watling street about lunch time, when he will be able to tell you more than any other living Englishman, the latest novelties of St. Etienne and Coventry, the approaching contest with the trade in fringe and trimmings, the particular wants of his ward, or the aspirations of Whitechapel. Under all this, he is full of the merits of "Blackbird"—"my black" as he familiarly calls him—and takes a pride in his stables to make the acquaintance of his favorite Irish hunter and his companion "Ballyhoo." The lord mayor sleek makes no effort to disguise the pride he feels in his horseflesh, and from the cradle to the grave of sight. He has taken tennis courts, where the future lady mayoress is busily engaged in a game with two eldest girls. Mr. Evans puts into politics all the thoroughness and earnestness which have in the past contributed to the success in life; and, as you walk along over the soft turf, he takes an encouraging view of the conservative prospects in the division now held by Mr. Cubitt. Mr. Evans, though a Welshman born and bred, is a tory to the backbone.

1,262 Miles Per Hour.

A locomotive weighing complete a pressure of 140 to 165 pounds to the square inch of boiler surface may move a train at a velocity of 1,262 per hour, and under favorable circumstances, even a greater distance. While we are apt to think this a wonderful rate of speed, it is slow, very slow, when compared with the velocity of a projectile fired from a cannon "great gun." Such initial impetus forward through the air at the rate of 1,995 miles per hour, the impelling force exerting a pressure of 44,000 to 45,000 pounds to each square inch.

Without a Stain.

"Johnson is a sort of a crank, isn't he?"

"Oh, I don't know. He is very set in his ways, of course."

"Yes, and some of his ways are so peculiar."

"What have you in mind particularly?"

"Well, you know he prides himself on his church connections."

"Yes."

"And claims that he is absolutely pure."

"Yes."

"Well, he told the church director the other day that he should get no work in other church if they put stained glass in the windows."

"Good-day, sir."—Philadelphia Press.

PICTORIAL ADVERTISING.

Oh, Tompson—Why is it that the tailor of the present day is so much superior to the tailor of the past?

Mrs. Tompson—The modern tailor is encouraged by the patronage of the modern husband.—Life.

Mr. Jones—Why, Brown, I thought you discovered your last cook's recipe. Why are you getting another? Is she cheaper? Mrs. Brown—Cheaper? Why, she's worth her weight in gold.—Life.

Mrs. Peck—Mr. Peck, I'm ashamed of you. You should be ashamed of the hair of another woman on your head.

Mrs. B. Peck—Why, my dear, I found it on your coat.—Brooklyn Eagle.

ALBERT HEDDEN,
Livery and Boarding Stables
FOURTH STREET,
Between Park avenue and Park avenue,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Carriages for Funerals, Weddings and Parties furnished at short notice. Horses boarded by the day, week or month. Horses bought and sold on commission.

RICHARD M. NELSON.

The New President of the American Bankers' Association.

The seventeenth annual convention of the American Bankers' association, recently held in the city of New Orleans, was an occasion of unusual interest. The association has been ably managed by electing as its presidents for the past seven years Hon. Hugh McCulloch, president of the Commercial bank of Washington; Mr. John Jay Knox was elected the seventh.

Mr. Nelson is a native of North Carolina, where he was born in 1843, and is, therefore, 49 years of age. Four years, withdrawing to enter the Confederate service in the civil war in 1861. He received a thorough classical education, and in 1866 located in Selma, where he became a member of a prominent and successful law firm, continuing with it until 1878, when he was chosen president of the Selma savings bank, the oldest in

ARCHBISHOP KENRICK.

RICHARD M. NELSON.

corporated bank in central Alabama, and the name of which was two years later changed to the Commercial bank of Selma. Under his management the institution has greatly prospered. He has been connected with other leading financial and business institutions in Alabama, and in 1879 was one of the commissioners of the state for the Centennial exposition, serving as a member of the finance committee. He has been prominent in the affairs of the Protestant Episcopal church and has represented his diocese in its general conventions. He has been a active member of the American Bankers' association for several years, having been a member of the executive council since 1878.

In all the positions which he has filled in business, social and religious life he has displayed eminent ability and integrity, so that his name has become a synonym for fidelity in the performance of duty and uprightness in every official trust. There is no doubt that he will add to the honors he has already won in the position to which he has now been elevated.

Simple Curiosity.

"Do you want some nice pork, sir?" said a butcher to a Irishman, who was intently regarding a side of a hog, which hung outside the door.

"No, sorr! But I'm wonderin' whin ye're wan goin' to kill the other half o' that pig."—Pittsburg Chronicle.

Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD
THE STANDARD RAILWAY OF AMERICA
Unsurpassed Equipment and Superior Facilities.

TRAINS FOR THE WEST.
On and after June 5, 1892, trains will leave Plainfield as follows:
8:00 a. m. Fast Line, Pullman Vestibuled parlor and sleeping cars, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis and Louisville, daily.
9:00 a. m. Pacific Express, Pullman parlor and sleeping cars, Chicago, St. Louis and Kansas City, daily except Saturday, for Pittsburg.
10:00 a. m. Western Express, with Pullman Vestibuled parlor and sleeping cars, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis and Louisville, daily except Saturday, for Pittsburg.
2:00 p. m. Pacific Express, with Pullman Vestibuled parlor and sleeping cars, Chicago, St. Louis and Kansas City, daily except Saturday, for Pittsburg.
4:00 p. m. Chicago Express, Pullman parlor and sleeping cars, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis and Louisville, daily, for Pittsburg.
7:00 p. m. Limited Express, with Pullman Vestibuled parlor and sleeping cars, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis and Louisville, daily, for Pittsburg.
11:55 p. m. Night Express, Pullman parlor and sleeping cars, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis and Louisville, daily, for Pittsburg.
For Atlantic City:
1:00 p. m. Through train, with Pullman Vestibuled parlor and sleeping cars, daily except Sunday.
For Philadelphia—8:00 a. m., 4:00 p. m. and 11:55 p. m. daily.
For Trenton—8:00, 10:00 a. m., 12:00 m., 1:00, 2:00, 4:00, 5:00, 7:00, 11:55 p. m. daily. 10:00 a. m., 12:00 m., 1:00, 2:00, 5:00 p. m. Sundays.
For Bristol—8:00 a. m., 12:00 m., 4:00, 5:00, 7:00, 11:55 p. m. daily. 10:00 a. m., 12:00 m., 2:00, 5:00 p. m. Sundays.
For Bound Brook—8:00, 10:00 a. m., 12:00 m., 1:00, 2:00, 4:00, 5:00, 7:00, 11:55 p. m. daily. 10:00 a. m., 12:00 m., 2:00, 5:00 p. m. Sundays.
For Princeton—8:00, 10:00 a. m., 12:00 m., 1:00, 2:00, 4:00, 5:00, 7:00, 11:55 p. m. daily. 10:00 a. m., 12:00 m., 2:00, 5:00 p. m. Sundays.
For Jamesburg—8:00 a. m., 4:00 p. m. daily.
For Pemberton—8:00 a. m., 4:00 p. m. daily.
For Lakewood—8:00 a. m., 4:00 p. m. daily.
For Long Branch—8:00 a. m., 4:00 p. m. daily.
For Asbury Park—8:00 a. m., 4:00 p. m. daily.
For Ocean Grove—8:00 a. m., 4:00 p. m. daily.
For Point Pleasant—8:00 a. m., 4:00 p. m. daily.
For Toms River—8:00 a. m., 4:00 p. m. daily.
For Tuckerton—8:00 a. m., 4:00 p. m. daily.
For Beach Haven—8:00 a. m., 4:00 p. m. daily.
For Manasquan—8:00 a. m., 4:00 p. m. daily.
For Bay Head—8:00 a. m., 4:00 p. m. daily.
For Sea Girt—8:00 a. m., 4:00 p. m. daily.
For Spring Lake—8:00 a. m., 4:00 p. m. daily.
For Belmar—8:00 a. m., 4:00 p. m. daily.
For Avon—8:00 a. m., 4:00 p. m. daily.
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For Belmar—8:00 a. m., 4:00 p. m. daily.
For Avon—8:00 a. m., 4:00 p. m. daily.

Central Railroad of New Jersey.
Stations in New York, foot of Liberty street, and Twenty-third street, North River.

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Leave Plainfield 5 11, 5 27, 6 26, 6 34, 6 39, 6 50, 7 00, 7 30, 7 45, 8 00, 8 15, 8 30, 8 45, 9 00, 9 15, 9 30, 9 45, 10 00, 10 15, 10 30, 10 45, 11 00, 11 15, 11 30, 11 45, 12 00, 12 15, 12 30, 12 45, 1 00, 1 15, 1 30, 1 45, 2 00, 2 15, 2 30, 2 45, 3 00, 3 15, 3 30, 3 45, 4 00, 4 15, 4 30, 4 45, 5 00, 5 15, 5 30, 5 45, 6 00, 6 15, 6 30, 6 45, 7 00, 7 15

The Constitutionalist,
A DEMOCRATIC WEEKLY.
M. L. FORCE & A. L. FORCE, Editors and Proprietors.
AT PLAINFIELD, NEW JERSEY.
TERMS—TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.

THE CONSTITUTIONALIST.

VOL. XXV. PLAINFIELD, N. J., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1892. No. 6.

"Support the Constitution, which is the cement of the Union, as well in its limitations as in its authorities."—MADISON.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

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Counsellors-at-Law,
Commissioners of Deeds, Masters-in-Chancery, Notaries Public, Conveyancers, corner of Park avenue and Second street.—1867

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Baker of Personal Property solicited; P. O. Box 153, Dunellen, N. J., or address left at CONSTITUTIONALIST office will receive prompt attention. Terms reasonable.

DR. CHARLES R. THEISS,
Dentist,
39 West Front street. A new local anesthetic applied for extracting teeth without pain. Gold filling a specialty.—1m57

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P. O. Address, Locust Sq.Ft., Scotch Plains, N. J. Orders left at C. J. Clark's drug store, Second street, or West Front street, Plainfield, N. J., will receive prompt attention.—1y1

OSCAR S. TEALE,
Architect,
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Has commenced with Lindeman & Sons, New York, Pianos and Organs for sale and to let, warerooms 29 Park place, New York. Also with Wm. Hall & Son's Store, No. 6 Park avenue Williamstown Piano and Organ Rooms, 39 and 39½ Main street, Williamstown, Mass.—1y1907

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Grates and Bricks for all kinds of door s can be found here at Jobbers' prices. Bring your Tinware mending to us. The best Tinners, the best Plumbers, and the best Gas-fitters in the section. We use none but the very best of materials, and our work always gives satisfaction.

Keys of All Kinds are Made Here.
Tinware Made to Order.
Ranges, Brick and Portable Furnaces
SANITARY PLUMBING.

J. Hervey Doane,
6 PARK AVENUE.
[Formerly Clerk.]
Watches,
Clocks
And Jewelry.
Repairing neatly and promptly done. 1y1

Beautiful Assortment!
Furniture!
Largest Assortment!
Best Goods!
Lowest Prices?
Ever Offered in Plainfield!
GEORGE A. MOORE,
(Of the late firm of Moore Bros.)
Is now the sole proprietor of the old established market at
NO. 14 NORTH AVENUE,
Where he will continue to supply patrons with the finest grade of
Fresh and Salt Meats,
Fish of all kinds, Oysters, Clams, Game in season, at the Lowest Market Prices.
Anything not usually kept in stock, furnished at short notice.

SANITARY PLUMBING,
Brick and Portable Furnaces,
GAS FITTING,
TIN ROOFING,
Etc., Etc.
I am prepared to do any of the above branches in a neatly first-class, workmanlike manner.
Having associated himself with Mr. Frank Pennington, of Dunellen, I am prepared to do any work for private parties, or for the trade, on short notice. Orders left at my shop on North avenue, or at Dunellen, will receive prompt attention.
D. W. LITTELL,
No. 2 NORTH AVE. and at Dunellen, N. J.

HOTELS AND SALOONS.

FORCE'S HOTEL,
NORTH AVENUE, (NEAR D. L. & W. STATION.)
JAS. H. FORCE, Prop'r.
A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL. Steam Heat. First-class Plumbing.
Transient guests at reasonable rates. 10-31-tf

Dime Savings Institution
OF PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Is now receiving deposits payable on demand, with interest at the rate of three (3) per cent. per annum payable semi-annually.
JOHN W. MURRAY, President.
WILLIAM WHITE, Vice "
NATHAN HARDEN, " "
ELIAS R. POPE, Treasurer.
1y1

Jas. M. Dunn,
Dealer in
GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,
Vegetables, Fruits, etc.
No. 36 Park Ave.
OPPOSITE NORTH AVENUE.
THORBURN & CO'S GARDEN SEEDS,
BEST IN THE WORLD.
ALLCOODS DELIVERED FREE OF CHARGE. 1y1

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321 Canal Street,
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English Tiles, Anaglypta, Hand, Leather Relief Plush Papers, &c. Designs for Halls.
Manufacturers of Window Shades. 9-18-tf

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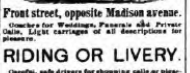
A. M. SEGUINE,
(Successor to John W. Laing.)
Laing's Hotel Stables

Front street, opposite Madison avenue.
Coaches for Weddings, Funerals and Private Calls. Light carriages of all descriptions for pleasure.
RIDING OR LIVERY.
Gentle, safe drivers for shopping calls or business drives. Special attention given to boarding horses by the day, week or month.—1y1
TELEPHONE CALL, NO. 26.

RICKERT'S
ACCOMMODATION EXPRESS.
OFFICE—Vandervoort's Music Store, Park avenue. Can be found at the office when not engaged in the regular carrying business of the Express. Orders promptly attended to. Household goods carefully moved. Moving of Furniture, Pianos, etc., with care and safety.

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WILLIAM A. WOODRUFF,
FIRE AND LIFE
INSURANCE AGENT,
Office cor. Front St. and Park Ave.,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Real Estate for Sale & Exchange.
MONEY TO LOAN
On Approved Security.
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Fresh Garden Seeds
AND FERTILIZERS,
Farm and Garden Implements,
Lawn Mowers Refrigerators,
Ice Cream Freezers
Gasoline Stoves, Hardware, Tools, etc.
J. J. HEIDELOFF,
No. 12 SOMERSET ST. 9-18-tf

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(Of the late firm of Moore Bros.)
Is now the sole proprietor of the old established market at
NO. 14 NORTH AVENUE,
Where he will continue to supply patrons with the finest grade of
Fresh and Salt Meats,
Fish of all kinds, Oysters, Clams, Game in season, at the Lowest Market Prices.
Anything not usually kept in stock, furnished at short notice.

CANOPIES
For Weddings, Parties, Etc.,
TO HIRE, AT CHARGES REASONABLE
Hugo Weigman,
24 EAST FRONT STREET, PLAINFIELD, N. J.

LEWIS B. CODDINGTON,
(Successor to W. J. Gaston.)
Furniture and Freight Express!
OFFICE—24 W. FRONT ST.
Large Covered Vans for Trucks. Goods stored and kept part of the time free of charge. P. O. Box 88. Residence, 23 Watchung avenue. 1y1

TOBACCO, SEGARS, &c.

H. EGGERDING,
No. 17 Park Avenue,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Manufacturer of the Celebrated
C. C. D. CIGAR,
The best 5 cent cigar in the State, and made entirely of Havana tobacco.
CLEAR HAVANA SEGARS A SPECIALTY.
A large assortment of the Choicest Brands of Foreign and Domestic Cigars. Cigarettes also. Tobaccos always on hand.
Smokers Articles in Great Variety. 1y1

C. M. FINE,
Dealer in Havana & Domestic
—SEGARS!—
No. 8 PARK AVE., (one door north of POST OFFICE,)
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Tobacco and Smoker's Materials, of every description.
The celebrated "One Puff" Smoking Tobacco, without the unpleasant after-taste usually to be found in smoking. 1y1

A. WOLFF,
MANUFACTURER OF
CIGARS,
And Dealer in all kinds of Smoking and Chewing Tobacco, Snuffs, Pipes, &c. Segars manufactured from best of Key West, Havana and Domestic tobacco, and sold at the lowest possible prices. Store on the west side of Madison avenue, one door south of the entrance of the Stewart House. 1y1

EDUCATIONAL.

Miss SCRIBNER
AND
Miss NEWTON'S
SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
AND KINDERGARTEN,
17 LaGrande Avenue,
CORNER OF WASHINGTON STREET,
Will reopen THUR SEPT 17, 1891.
Pupils will include Modeling, Drawing and Cooking. 9 11 tf

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Paints, Varnishes, Glass,
WINDOW SHADES AND FIXTURES.
WALL PAPERS!
PAPER HANGING A SPECIALTY.
A. SWALM,
No. 6 North Avenue, Plainfield.
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L. B. WOOLSTON, J. P. BUCKLE
Woolston & Buckle,
PAINTERS,
Wall Papers,
PAINTERS' SUPPLIES. 38 NORTH AVENUE
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Parlor Stoves,
Furnaces, Ranges,
Water Piping, Plumbing,
Heater Work. Tinning,
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A. H. GRIFFEN,
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FOR MALARIA,
GENERAL DEBILITY
AND
ALL STOMACH TROUBLES
COLES'
PERUVIAN BARK
AND
WILD CHERRY BITTERS
ARE THE BEST.
A Vegetable Substitute for Quinine.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
Price, 50 cents and $1.00 per Bottle.
PREPARED ONLY BY THE
D. P. COLES DRUG AND MFG. CO
RAHWAY, N. J.
9-17

PRESTON B. PLUMB.

Career of the Recently Deceased Senator from Kansas.

With a Common School and a Printer's Education He Forged His Destiny—One of the Most Popular Members of the Senate.

The late Senator Preston B. Plumb was born in Delaware county, October 17, 1837, so that he was in his fifty-fourth year at the time of his death. He was not a college graduate, but left the common schools for the printer's case, and in pursuance of his vocation as a journeyman printer in 1856, in the bloody days of the historic and newly-organized territory of Kansas, walked into that territory and with the vigor and indefatigable energy which has throughout his life been his chief characteristic, the young man plunged at once into the thick of hot political strife which was then waging over the slavery question. Be at once went to the front and was elected lieutenant in the Leavenworth constitutional convention of 1859. He was admitted to the bar in 1861, when on the place of his adoption became a state of the union; served in the legislature in 1862, was chairman of the judiciary committee and subsequently reporter of the supreme court. When the war broke out he entered the army as second lieutenant in the Eleventh Kansas infantry and served successively as captain, major and lieutenant colonel of that regiment and was commissioned a colonel of the same regiment in August, 1865. After the war Mr. Plumb, returning to Kansas, was elected a member and speaker of the Kansas house of representatives, and in 1870 was chosen United States senator to succeed James M. Harvey, republican. He took his seat in 1871 and represented his state as a senator ever since. His term would have expired March 3, 1895.

Senator Plumb was a man of most positive views, but always had a keen

SENATOR PRESTON B. PLUMB.

appreciation of the line of separation between the impracticable and the expedient. He was peculiarly fitted to grasp details. That faculty found ample field for exercise in the discharge of his functions as a member of the senate committee on appropriations and it was generally understood among his brother senators that Senator Plumb was unimpeachable in any statement he might make concerning the intricate machinery of the government service. He was chairman of the committee on public lands and a member of the committee on agriculture, executive departments, mess products and administrative service of the senate.

There was no more popular man in the senate than Preston B. Plumb. He was said to be a millionaire, but this was a mistake. His fortune was short of two hundred thousand dollars. The people of Washington ranked him among the millionaires of the senate, however, as he was less obnoxious in the ears of the general public. Plumb was an open-hearted man. He made what money he possessed by his own abilities and downright hard work. He left his log cabin home in Ohio and with only fifty cents in his pocket walked seventy-five miles to a printing office, where, after learning to stick type, he worked his way to Kansas, where he set down his kit and said he would stay and grow up with the country. He stuck to it and his privations and the difficulties encountered in rising to the high place he occupied when he died did not sour his disposition. On the contrary, it made him more generous, and no worthy supplicant for help ever left Senator Plumb's presence empty handed. He knew it was hard work to get along and he seemed to enjoy helping his fellow beings on their life journey.

Senator Plumb was a good liver, and despite his hard work and close application to business he always took time for amusement. He knew that a laugh had as good a right to be heard as a sob, and a smile was as worthy to be seen as a sober, serious face. His smile and laugh were often seen and heard, and of no time was his smile broader or his laugh louder than when he could bluff an expert at poker out of a monumental jack pot. His skill as a poker player was only equaled by the dexterity of ex-Senator Farwell. For horse sense he had no superior. He was no fanatic, and he spurned a hypocrite as he did a snake. But he was a good fellow, a warm, generous friend; a type of man one liking to meet, wholesouled and hearty. There has been many a man of good parts in the United States senate, but none was more liked than Preston B. Plumb, of Kansas.

Women in India.

There are more women in British India (24,000,000) than there are men. Women and children in Great Britain, France and Germany put together, with the population of several minor states cast in as well.

Of Ancient Origin.

The custom of saying "God bless you" when a person sneezes dates from the time of Jacob, who observed that when a person sneezed some one should make a pious exclamation.

Trials of a Dramatic Author.

Blotterwick—Well, how is the farce-comedy coming off?

Pompano—All done but the finale. I can't decide whether to wind up with an earthquake or an oyster supper.—Philadelphia Press.

An Unpopular Investment.

Mrs. Bunting—The bishop of Massachusetts speaks three hundred and twelve words a minute.

Bunting—I didn't know they had any women bishops.—Life.

A TREMENDOUS GIVE-AWAY.

A Manufacturer Says:
Most never had any effect on me. I was a sufferer for years, and tried all kinds of medicines, but without any benefit. I was induced to try Dobbins' Electric Soap, and was surprised at the result. I am now using my fourth bar, and feel like a new man. I would not be without it if it cost $5 a bar. Yours truly, Jerry.

KANSAS' NEW SENATOR.

Bishop W. Perkins, Successor to the Late Preston B. Plumb.

Bishop W. Perkins was born at Rochester, O., and was fifty-nine years old October 18 last. He was educated in the public schools and at Knox college, Galesburg, Ill. After leaving college he went to Colorado, and on his return in 1862 enlisted in company D, Eighty-third Illinois volunteer infantry. He served as sergeant and lieutenant, and in December, 1863, was appointed adjutant of the Sixteenth Colorado infantry. Later he was appointed to fifty as captain of company C of the same regiment. He served as judge advocate on the staff of Gen. Gilpin, and also in the

SENATOR PERKINS OF KANSAS.

same position on the staff of Gen. Steadman; was mustered out at Nashville in May, 1866; returned to Illinois and read law in the office of Lawrence & Hall, and of O. C. Gray at Ottawa.

After being admitted to the bar in 1867 he located at Peoria, Ind., where he remained until he came to Oswego, Kan., in April, 1880. The same year he was appointed county attorney and was the following year probate judge, which office he held till February 1, 1873, when he was elected judge of the Eleventh judicial district. He was reelected in 1874 and 1878, and in November, 1882, was elected a member of congress.

Mr. Perkins is a republican, sincere in his convictions and aggressive in his expressions. He was a delegate to the Chicago convention in 1880. He was elected member of congress from the Third district, and was reelected for three successive terms, but met defeat a year ago at the hands of the Farmers' Alliance. He was editor and proprietor of the Oswego Register from 1871 until appointed district judge in 1873.

THE FLAG INSULTED.

American Colors Torn to Pieces by a Russian Sailor.

A piece torn out of an American flag adorns the quarters of Capt. Alexander McLean, late commander of the American sealing schooner James Hamilton Lewis, at the wharf of the quarantine station at Angel Island, San Francisco.

When the Lewis was seized by the Russians off Copper Island and a prize crew put on board Capt. McLean had the American flag run up to the mizzen peak and the halyards jammed in the block and cut, so that the flag could not be pulled down. Two days later a Russian sailor succeeded in climbing up to the mainhead. He was unable to get the flag down, so taking out his heavy knife he cut the flag a few inches below the peak and tore off as much of it as he could. What was left only amounted to a few square feet. The tear be-

THE TORN AMERICAN FLAG.

gan a few inches from the top, increased to about thirteen inches half way down, and ran back to a width of about eight inches where the tear ended.

The remains of what once formed the ensign of an American vessel was on display at the head of the bed of her late captain, and they will not go out of his sight until they are used as evidence in an action for damages to be commenced against the Russian government by Capt. McLean.

A Princess' Choice.

A sister of the late king of Spain consented to mingle her proud Castilian blood with that of the lowly by marrying a doctor of medicine who had not a solitary handle to his name. When the couple called on the Infanta's mother they turned up the whites of their eyes to the sky like ducks in a thunderstorm at the bare notion of this superb patrician lily giving herself to a husband belonging to the professional class. The doctor in question is well provided for mentally and physically and his spouse is evidently proud of him, for when she was invited while marrying an untitled individual she said: "I preferred a man without a title to a title without a man."

Powerful Odor.

The musk antelope can send forth such a powerful odor of musk that even at the distance of one hundred yards he can smother his enemy to death.

Russian Isinglass.

The best isinglass comes from Russia, where it is obtained from the great sturgeon which inhabits the Caspian sea.

High-Priced Hair.

The Empress Eugenie paid 1,000 francs ($200) an ounce for a braid of hair that exactly matched her own.

Still Young.

Old Resident—Yes, sir, I'm eighty years old, and I walked thirty miles to-day. Kin you do as much?

Average Man—N-o, not yet. I'm only forty.—Good News.

To Be Thought Wise.

You want your friends to think you smart?
I'll tell you what to do:
Just whisper what you believe you think
That they are smarter far than you!
—Philadelphia Press.

High-Priced.

"Did you cover up to Biss, the tailor?"
"Yes. Got two suits from him. One dress suit. One 'at-suit. Very expensive man."—Jury.

What She Took Him For.

"You seem to take me for a fool"
Said he; she said: "How funny!
I do not take you for a fool,
I take you for your money."
—Philadelphia Press.

Well Named.

"You might try one of our Rip Van Winkle rugs."
"What is there special about them?"
"They have an unusually long nap."
—Puck.

Delayed Identity.

Mrs. Haggerby (impatiently)—Here, drop everything at once and come to me!

Horse—You, ma'am.

Mrs. Haggerby—Now, what's the baby crying for?

Horse—Once I dropped him, ma'am.—Puck.

CASTLE ROMINTEN.

The Most Curious of Emperor William's Residences.

It Is Built of Cyclopean Trunks of Norwegian Pine—A Hunting Lodge Lavishly Decorated with Odoriferous Pines of Great Height.

The most curious of imperial residences is Emperor William II.'s Castle Rominten, near Theerbude in East Prussia. It was planned by a Norwegian architect under the emperor's supervision, and was put together by a Norwegian builder. His ideas for the construction the emperor got on his first journey to the North Cape. He is a great wild forest that covers some seventy-five square miles of rough and rocky territory, abounding in fine fishing deer that run on the continent. Here the emperor delights to hunt, as his ancestors hunted long ago in the days when Hohenzollern first became a royal name. For the dandified and cambypanky Parforce hunts at Potsdam, in which natty young lieutenants and high society belles ride safely over hill and dale in pursuit of half-tamed boars, William II. has no liking. He is a fine horseman, and, despite his crippled arm, almost as sporting mariomas, and he he cares only for the chase that requires both horsemanship and marksmanship. The medieval exuberance of the bucks of the Rominenser health gives him an opportunity to exercise all the skills of which he has not exercised it in vain is shown by the almost unbroken collection of antlers at Castle Rominten.

The castle near Theerbude rests on a stone platform of rocks 50 feet long, 70 feet wide and 32 feet high. It is of unhewn trunks of Norwegian pine fitted, not nailed, at the corners. For the better preservation of the wood, all the walls are heavily coated with varnish. Otherwise there is not even an appearance of ornamentation. The cracks were stopped with cotton covered with bark. No tapestry or screen hides the rough interior of the walls, except in the dining-room and the emperor's study, which have wainscoting five feet high. Every room has a huge chimney of old Norwegian pattern of old Norwegian brick.

The kitchen of the castle is set down in the rear foundation. Above it and in the middle of the castle building is the dining hall, adorned with the finest antlers that have rewarded the emperor's two seasons of hunting on Rominten heath. One huge table stretches down the middle of the hall. The chairs are large, rough looking and entirely of wood. The floor is polished and bare of rugs or carpets. Behind the dining-

CASTLE ROMINTEN.

room is a small apartment to which the food is raised in dumbwaiters from the kitchen to be prepared finally for serving. The castle has but one story in the part taken up by the dining-room.

The wing on each side of this low building is two stories high and is surrounded by verandas on both floors. The east wing has a little tower at the corner and a fresh, high roof, which floats a flag bearing the great black eagle. All this indicates that this part of the castle is for the special use of the emperor. On the ground floor of the east wing and opening into the dining room is a large reception room, to which is the emperor's audience chamber. Beyond the latter are rooms of the emperor's immediate attendants. Up a richly-carved stairway and on the second floor of the wing are more rooms of the emperor has a magnificent view over the Rominten valley, across the lake and clumps of forest to the mountains on the boundary of the great threatening solosan. Next to the sleeping room is the study where the emperor writes the dispatches which keep the wires to Berlin hot during his hunting days. Beyond the study are apartments for his most honored guests, and a bathroom. The west wing contains bedrooms for less favored guests.

With its rocky foundation, its odoriferous Norwegian pines, its huge open fireplaces and its great dry forests, unpolluted by the breath of factory civilization, Castle Rominten is as well calculated as any place could be to soothe and steady the effervescing and overworked young man who built it.

A Practical Scientist.

A distinguished Boston physician, paying a visit to the Detroit medical institute, found Prof. Brieger busily at work in the laboratory, surrounded by a most formidable array of chemical and bacteriological utensils. The professor's sole attention and care, however, appeared concentrated on one particular vessel, in which was enveloped a smoke and steam. "Guess what I am boiling here," said the professor to the visitor. The latter began to enumerate the entire scale of micro-organisms: "Micrococci?" "No." "Gonococci?" "No." "Bacilli?" "No." "What then?" "Hog cholera germs," replied Brieger.—Detroit Free Press.

New Material for Growlers.

Aluminum is found to be an excellent material to use in the manufacture of beer mugs. It will prevent the beer from becoming flat for a long time.

The Only Use for Money.

"If I gave you a quarter what would you do with it, Johnny?" asked the boy.

"Spend it, of course," replied Tommy; "what's all it's good for?"—Harper's Young People.

Then It Isn't There.

"Pa," said Tommy, as the paper says Mr. Bjenks is 'an able financier,' what is an able financier?"

"An able financier, Tommy," said Tommy's pa, "is a man who is able to borrow two or three million dollars of other people's money without being expected to account for it until his estate comes to be settled up."—Somerville Journal.

The Game.

The band that rocks the cradle,
As the fond proverb tells,
Is the band that spanks the baby;
And then makes the baby cry.
—Puck.

No Danger Ahead.

Adoring Youth (fondly)—What's that Sweet Girl—That sounds like a footstep.

Adoring Youth (moving uneasily)—Hadn't I better go?

Sweet Girl—No, say. I don't think he'll try to borrow over five dollars of you the first time you've met him.

A Lawyer's Fee.

"Would your fee be reasonable under the circumstances?" asked the client.

And the lawyer calmly made reply:
"The whole amount of the bill."

Why He Failed.

Teacher—I don't see what's got into you lately. You have always known your lessons perfectly, and now you do not seem able to comprehend a thing, no matter how much I explain it. Are you sick?

Boy—No, ma'am; but papa and mamma is away on a visit, and now there isn't anybody home to explain your explanations so I can understand 'em.—Good News.

Needed Punishing.

Cdller—Your daughter is at home now, is she not? I heard she had graduated at the Artistic literary and scientific university.

Hostess—She is not at home. She has gone to a finishing school.

"Why, what for?"

"Oh, to learn how to enter a room, and sit down, and hold a fan, and blush, you know."—N. Y. Weekly.

The Condition.

Benedick—I'll give you the money for your shotgun on one condition.

Mrs. Benedick—I know what that condition is. That I don't ask for too much.

Benedick—No; that you don't ask me to go with you.—Puck.

Worth Worship.

Chicago Belle—I fear you do not really and truly love me.

Ardent Suitor—I worship the very ground you walk on.

Chicago Belle—Of course. It's worth $900 a front foot.—N. Y. Weekly.

ON A SAINT NIGHT.

Sound from the steps—Z-z-i-i-pp.

Voice from above—Tek off yo' rubbers 'fore yo' comes in, Rosby. I don' want dat hall linoleum all messed up.—Judge.

Not Always.

Miss Ruby—Wasn't it sad about Mr. Larrabee?

Mr. Gimp (an old bachelor)—What was it?

"He was married on Tuesday and died on the following Friday."

"Yes, it's sad; but, then, marriage doesn't always prove fatal so soon."—Jury.

Futile Malevolence.

"There were more than three hundred people at Gibson's funeral," said Watts.

"I'm not surprised at hearing it," answered Potts, who had once bought a lot from the late Mr. Gibson. "They probably came there they had seen the last of him."—Indianapolis Journal.

There Was More of It.

Little Maxie, whose parents are poor, is eating dinner with some rich relatives, one of whom says:

"Well, Maxie, how do you like your dinner—more than you get at home?"

"It doesn't taste much better; but I don't get through as soon as I do at home."—Texas Siftings.

Mr. Wall Suppressed.

Mr. Wall—Well have to economize this year, Annie.

Mrs. Wall—Very well, dear; you can buy my bonnets and I'll select your ties and cigars.

Mr. Wall hasn't said a word about economy since.—N. Y. Herald.

Hard-Hearted Thieves.

Sympathizing Friend—Your loss by that burglary was certainly very heavy—but you know what the poet says: "Into each life some rain must fall."

Mrs. Lage (weeping)—Yes—and the mis—miserable thieves even took my um-um-brella.—Puck.

The Country Still Alive.

A prominent politician, who has been in politics all his life, was bragging the other day that he was born on the very day that Thomas Jefferson died.

"And the country has survived both disasters? This is a wonderful country."—Texas Siftings.

The Best Position.

Mamma—Are you getting along nicely at school now, Johnny?

Johnny—Yes, indeed; mamma I have the best position in my class.

Mamma—Yes? What is that?

Johnny—Near the stove.—Demorest's Magazine.

Another Way of Looking at It.

Bloobumper—What a pretty child Mrs. Jay-smith's baby is.

Mrs. Bloobumper—Yes; and it didn't get its beauty from its papa either.

Bloobumper—I don't know about that. Jaysmith hasn't any left.—Judge.

He Kept Well.

Mother—How did your face get that strained, aconsted look in your photograph? Did the light hurt your eyes?

Small Son—No, ma'am. The man told me to try to keep still, an' I did.—Good News.

Her Place Supplied.

Tomdik—I suppose you were very lonely the month your wife spent at her mother's.

Hoffy, ed. She left the parrot at home.—Judge.

No Barber Shop.

Boston Waiter (to outside barbarian, who tucks his napkin in his vest)—Pardon me, sir, but there is no shampoo goes with this dinner.—Brooklyn Life.

The Fallacy of Similis.

Ponsonby—My business is going like clockwork.

Popinjay—That can't be.

Ponsonby—What reason have you for saying so?

Popinjay—Why, if you wind up a clock it goes; if you wind up your business it stops.—Jewelers' Circular.

Conclusive.

"Here's a queer story about a turkey that died of grief," said Dumley. "I don't know whether it is intended to be pathetic or whether it's a joke."

"What do you find it in?"

"A London comic paper."

"Then it's no joke."—Chicago Tribune.

An Effective Method.

"What can we do to drive tramps away from the town?" asked the mayor of a rural municipality.

"Let's build a soup factory," suggested the editor of the local paper.—Philadelphia Press.

Like Her Daughters.

"Adam," said Eve,
As she bent over him
When ordered to leave,
"Is my not so slender?"
—Chicago Tribune.

A Weighty Reason.

Miss Quaker—What a delightful man your friend Mr. Cutler is. So easy to get acquainted with. He more than seems one half-way.

Mr. Isaac—Merely force of habit, I assure you. He is a retired butcher.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Rates of Advertising.

Space.	1 Week	2 Weeks	3 Weeks	1 Month	2 Months	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year
1 In.	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00	$3.00	$4.00	$5.00	$8.00	$12.00
2 In.	1.50	2.00	2.50	4.00	5.00	6.00	10.00	15.00
3 In.	2.00	2.50	3.00	5.00	6.00	7.00	12.00	18.00
4 In.	2.50	3.00	3.50	6.00	7.00	8.00	14.00	21.00
5 In.	3.00	3.50	4.00	7.00	8.00	9.00	16.00	24.00
6 In.	3.50	4.00	4.50	8.00	9.00	10.00	18.00	27.00
7 In.	4.00	4.50	5.00	9.00	10.00	11.00	20.00	30.00
8 In.	4.50	5.00	5.50	10.00	11.00	12.00	22.00	33.00
9 In.	5.00	5.50	6.00	11.00	12.00	13.00	24.00	36.00
10 In.	5.50	6.00	6.50	12.00	13.00	14.00	26.00	39.00
11 In.	6.00	6.50	7.00	13.00	14.00	15.00	28.00	42.00
12 In.	6.50	7.00	7.50	14.00	15.00	16.00	30.00	45.00

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WEEKLY CONSTITUTIONALIST

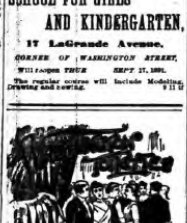
DAILY PRESS

(Chautauqua Building),

PLAINFIELD N. J.

MRS. WILMERDING'S POINT DE SOIE.

GOWN WORN BY MRS. HARRISON ON NEW YEAR'S DAY.



(COPYRIGHT, 1892.)

The present social season will show more fine dresses than have ever appeared in Washington before. A great number of the wives of the foreign senators and diplomats were made in Paris last summer, and you may see many fine gowns at the ball or at dinner reception. There is scarcely a lady of prominence who has not an almost entirely new wardrobe, and the cost of the clothes at any white house gathering now runs high into the hundreds of thousands of dollars. Mrs. President Harrison has a number of handsome new gowns, and she wore a very fine one on New Year's day. It was made for that occasion, and it consisted of a rich pomegranate satin embroidered in bright longuets in natural tints, opening over a front petticoat of canary satin. This had a deep bralded border with draperies of amber and embroidered lace, and the slight V-shaped opening at the throat was filled in with the lace and fastened with a handsome diamond pin and pendant. At this same reception Mrs. McKee brought out one of the new gowns which she had made in Paris last summer. It was a petticoat of white satin brocaded in velvet, with a design of rose petals. The sleeves were full and the bow and belt were of white puffy chiffon. A wide sash of pale blue moire was fastened to the front at the left side in a large bow, and this had long floating ends. Mrs. McKee has a number of other fine gowns which she got in Europe, and the most of these are to be worn with a broad sash and two wing-like bows at the back. Among Mrs. Harrison's new gowns, which she will bring out later in the season, is

MRS. WILMERDING'S POINT DE SOIE.

one of sage-green brocade with a vest of cross pink embossed crepe, and another of Mrs. McKee's is a steel gray silk, the waist of which has a tablier effect in front.

Mrs. Wilmerding, the widowed daughter of the secretary of the navy, appeared for the first time at a public reception since the sad tragedy which a year since visited the house of the navy secretary. Several of her few moments laid in ruins not only his heartstone, but deprived him of his wife and daughter at one fell blow. Though sadly broken by the terrible trial, Mrs. Wilmerding has bravely smothered her own grief and for the sake of her father and child again assumed the obligations of her position. Her appearance among the ladies of the cabinet at the white house was a source of sincere pleasure to all, not only of whom, but fully appreciated the self-sacrifice of the brave effort. This made Mrs. Wilmerding's gown of white point de soie trimmed with simple ruffles of chiffon, bespeak the mourning garb yet evidence the determination of her sorrow to hide the world.

Mrs. Robeson, the wife of the Montenegrin minister, was a notable popularity among Washington hostesses. She recently spent six months abroad, during which time she visited all the capitals of the east, and brought with her some beautiful new gowns. Mrs. Robeson has returned to Washington and is again in the social whirl. She visited in London, Paris and Constantinople, and brought with her some beautiful new gowns. Among these is a white satin dinner dress of heliotrope satin, with long court train, the entire skirt elaborately embroidered in steel and blue

GOWN OF MRS. ROMERO'S PARISIAN GOWNS.

stones in cut steel and iridescent passementerie, thickly studded with jewels. The high bodice is trimmed with a full of lace about the curved opening at the the neck and down the front, a ruffle of the same edging the bosque, the whole elegant in the rich simplicity. Another most antique and tasteful gown was purchased in the east. It is a Turkish costume such as is worn by ladies of high rank. The material is a delicate white silk mull elaborately embroidered in gold, the figure 8 being predominant among the figures. Spangles of the same gold and blue ornaments scattered over the surface. She has also a figure jacket of white broadcloth richly embroidered in gold, and tied with gold cord and tassel over a shirred tight-fitting waist. One of her handsome reception dresses is of dark sage-green corded silk, brocaded in stripes of roses and white lilacs, the high and full sleeves elaborately trimmed with Spanish lace edged with a full of lace about the hips. An elegant visiting costume is of navy blue serge with a jacket of black lace at the throat, completes a most superb costume.

Mrs. Howard Gannon White, of Utica, N. Y., daughter of Senator Miller, is distinguished among Washington hostesses for the richness and elegant

GOWN OF MRS. ROMERO'S PARISIAN GOWNS.

taste of her toilets. A woman of fine personal appearance and devoted to social life, she entertains the president over her father's handsome house at the capital with a grace and attractiveness that renders it one of the most charming among social centers. Mrs. White has just recently returned to the city and has already appeared the largest portion of her wardrobe. Among the list of those already noticeable is a handsome and plaza dress of golden brown cloth ornamented with white and trimmed with ostrich tips. This has a long close-fitting basque of the same and has and feather to match, and the combination makes a very stylish and elegantly elegant costume. A very beautiful evening dress is of pearl-white satin, brocaded in long bands of delicate blue forget-me-nots with their green leaves. A broad band of velvet is fastened around the throat with a big bow at the back; the low-neck bodice is trimmed with sprays of forget-me-nots and lace. A handsome carriage dress, conspicuous for simple elegance, is of brown and white trimmed with ostrich feathers. This has a long train and felt hat with feathers to correspond. A variety of other equally rich toilets will later be worn by the gentlewoman, whose artistic taste is not only noticeable in her gowns, but in her beautiful furnishing and unrivaled decorations of her fine home, one of the most beautiful in the capital. Mrs. Schofield has had occasion to don a variety of luncheon and dinner dresses upon the numerous occasions during the anti-official entertainments given in her honor. One of her prettiest gowns is of white brocade figured in tiny pink rosebuds. The skirt and bodice are in one, made with short baby waist with a wide fall of French point lace around the skirt, and long sleeves are of point d'esprit with ruffle of the lace and capped with the brocade. A belt of pink velvet ribbon forms a point at the back and front, and a fall of the lace is studied across the front of the bodice, the skirt, like all of the new gowns, being bell-shaped with a narrow quilling around the bottom.

A Blind Move.

Tomson—Do think that some people can read the minds of others like a book?

Johnson—Yes. I flatter myself that I can.

Tomson—Indeed. Suppose you try to read mine.

Johnson—Er—there are some books that one cannot read.

Tomson—What kind, pray?

Johnson—Well, blank books, for instance.—Brooklyn Life.

Why Worse Than the Gallows.

Sam Johnson, a negro who was aggrieved because an Austin justice of the peace fined him five dollars for disturbing the peace, said:

"Mr. Johnning

The Constitutionalist.

W. L. FORCE, A. L. FORCE
Editors and Proprietors.

THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

The National Democratic Committee, at a meeting held in the city of Washington, D. C., has appointed Tuesday, the 21st day of June, 1892, as the time, and chooses the city of Chicago as the place for holding the national Democratic convention. Each State is entitled to a representation therein equal to double the number of the representation to which it is entitled in the next electoral college, and each territory and the District of Columbia shall have two delegates. All Democratic conservative citizens of the United States, irrespective of past political associations and differences, who can unite with us in the effort for pure, economical and conservative government, are cordially invited to join us in sending delegates to the convention.

CALVIN S. BRICE, Chairman.
SIMON P. SHERRIS, Secretary.

WITHDRAWAL OF BLAINE.

James G. Blaine has withdrawn his name from the consideration of the Republican National Convention, to meet in Minneapolis, in the following letter addressed to Chairman Clarkson of the Republican National Committee, which was given to the press Feb. 7:

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 1892.

Hon. J. S. Clarkson, Chairman of the Republican National Committee:

MY DEAR SIR:—I am not a candidate for the Presidency and my name must not be presented to the Republican National Convention for the nomination. I make this announcement in due season.

To those who have tendered me their support I owe almost every office and am most grateful for their confidence. They will, I am sure, make earnest effort in the approaching contest, which is rendered specially important by reason of the industrial and financial policies of the Government being at stake, the popular decision on these issues are of great moment, and will be of far reaching consequence.

Very sincerely yours,
JAMES G BLAINE

WANTED.

The right man for President of the United States.

A pliable official, thoroughly competent, industrious, courageous and trustworthy.

Not a seeker after the place, but one whom the people desire to fill it.

A man willing to become a candidate if fairly honorably nominated, but unwilling to accept under any clouded conditions.

A man who never did and never will barter or conspire for political success.

Not a scheming time-serving politician whose unprincipled ambition centers in self, but a patriotic statesman pledged to uphold and advance the honor and welfare of the whole country.

Not a mercenary spoilsman, but an incorruptible custodian.

A man purely unselfish and unflinchingly honest.

There is such a man within the Democratic fold. He has been tried and found true. GROVER CLEVELAND is his honored name.

BURSTED.

President Harrison, in the undue haste displayed by him in laying before Congress a voluminous message regarding a small sized and much magnified matter with the Republic of Chili, doubtless expected to boom himself into a popular hero and carry the country by storm.

The stout fell short.

The gun exploded with the fizzle.

The question properly arises—Why did not the President wait a few hours, until Chili's reply to his ultimatum could be more translated from Spanish into English and thence into English, and so laid before him?

There is reason to believe that Chili's consistency and satisfactory answer had reached Washington even when the Presidential messenger was most hurrying to the Capitol with a belligerent paper missive.

The President's great hurry was facetiously compared by a Mugwump Congressman to the farmer, who gave as a reason why he ran so fast through a shower to the barn and then fell to sheltered, was because he wanted to get in before the rain stopped.

The President was anxious to make public through Congress his startling and bombastic sentence against Chili before her peaceful response had driven away the fleecy war clouds. The gun burned.

McIlvaine, who murdered grocer Lucas in Brooklyn some three years ago, was put to death by electricity at Sing Sing on Monday.

The U. S. Government spent $2,286 95 last year in the maintenance of the Gloucester sand shell, in this State, operated by the Fox Commission.

Senator McPherson has introduced a bill to make N-ark an independent port of entry. It is now subject to the jurisdiction of the New York Custom House.

The State Legislature should go slow over the recently introduced race track bills. It is very doubtful if the masses of the people of the State want the passage of these bills. Go slow, gentlemen.

The Hotel Royal, corner Fulton street and Fifth avenue, was destroyed by fire, Sunday morning, and the estimated over $5 dives were lost by the catastrophe. As usual, the building proved to be a regular fire-trap.

We return thanks to Comptroller W. *C. Hedgenheimer and State Treasurer* Geo. R Grey, for copies of Annual Report of the Comptroller of the Treasury and Report of the Joint Committee on Treasurer's Accounts of the State of New Jersey.

The New York World calls on Senator Hill, in suppliable terms, to call a halt in his unprecedented act of calling the State Convention at so early a date as July 5. The World is demoralized by a large majority of the Democratic papers of the country.

The Democratic Central Committee of Oklahoma has decided to hold the Territorial Convention for the purpose of electing delegates to the National Convention on the 17th of May. The committee is almost a unit for the nomination of Cleveland for President.

THE SELFISH AND STRIKERS SHOOK.

A Law Introduced Taking from the Power of the Bosses to Further Oppress the Millions of a Street Railway in Philadelphia.

Assemblyman Stoder of Montclair, alive to the Views of that place, and one of the most prominent Republicans of Essex county, introduced into the hall of assemble at Trenton, Monday night, an act numb ered 192 that will effectually destroy forever the power of the strike, the strikers, and the men who ride in chaises, preventing the construction and maintenance in Philadelphia and all other cities and of a kind of a street railway the people want.

The proposed law is given below. It will be seen that it is retroactive, and if it has passed the house and be signed by the governor—as THE PRESS *can assure the people it will become a permanent statute—no one will be attracted in this city at once, no matter how many bosses object:*

1. Be it enacted, That any street railway company in this State may use electric or mechanical motors or any other motive power of its cars, instead of horses, provided, it shall first obtain the consent of the municipal authorities having charge of the public streets or highways on which it is proposed to operate, but such consent or such consent may be granted either by ordinance or by resolution.

2. And be it enacted, That such municipal authorities may in like manner authorize the change of poles and wires already in use for the purposes, and subject to such conditions as they may deem proper, in which and on the where such poles shall be located, and the manner in which the wires shall be strung thereon, and for the use of such poles as may be prescribed in such ordinance or resolution.

3. And be it enacted, That no such consent hereinbefore granted, whether by resolution or ordinance, by municipality to any street railway company to change the motive power or any cables as the propelling power of its cars, or to change the location of poles in such ordinance or resolution specified, shall be valid or effectual unless the same shall have been granted pursuant to the provisions of this act to the extent authorized by this act.

4. And be it enacted, That the municipal authorities shall have the right to receive compensation for the granting of any consent, in such shape as shall be agreed upon by the said railway companies and municipal authorities, such compensation to be paid in accordance made for such compensation shall be void and effectual as if made under this act.

5. And be it enacted, That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed, and this act shall take effect immediately.

AT LAST A CHAUTAUQUA NOVEL.

New Book; Finkleburn Case to be Remembered in Its Pages.

Plainfield people will be especially interested in the latest book from the pen of that gifted author, John Habberton, inasmuch as Plainfield was for long the centre and inspiration of the literary movement, and inasmuch as Mr. Habberton's new book is devoted entirely to the Chautauqua movement in its humorous side.

"The Chautauquans" is a handsome book to begin with, for it is issued from the press of the well-known publishers, Messrs. Dodd, Mead & Co. It is finely bound and richly illustrated by Warren B. Davis. But it is more than handsome: it is intensely interesting. The scene is laid at the C. L. S. C. has not before been made the subject of a story. There is certainly material enough in that organization for a most interesting novel, and Mr. Habberton was just the man to write the first one. He grasps the Chautauqua idea, and he grasps its possibilities to the writer of fiction. Take one of the most ordinary house features of the existing law and perceives thus that the practice, habitual or otherwise, of betting on horse races, commonly known as bookmaking, or the keeping of a place to which persons may resort for such betting or bookmaking shall not constitute a nuisance or the keeping of a house of ill fame, or a misdemeanor or any other misdemeanor or *criminal offense whatever. The person* engaged therein shall not be indicted, tried, when such betting or bookmaking is carried on or done within the extent or limits of any race course, park or agricultural society or other inclosure or building used for the purpose of making and betting must be done only on the day of the race and upon the ground within the inclosure of such association.

A bill, by Senator Marsh, [illegible] all secret societies in the State, except Masonic lodges. It provides that the organizations shall not exist for more than the time of holding their municipal election on the second Tuesday in April, *and not for a year after.* The bill is a good act. Trenton already holds its election on the second Monday in April.

Governor Abbett on the Senate, Monday evening, the name of George S. Duryea as full term as Governor of Banking and Insurance. He *was only appointed until the Legislature met.* Senator Bogert, Essex; Emil H. Williamson and Phillip P. Baker were appointed trustees of the Home for Feeble Minded Women.

MODESTLY MARRIED.

James E. Clark and Miss Sarah Wolford Locate Wedded.

The *Daily Gate City* of Keokuk, Iowa, has the following to say of the marriage in the home of a prominent citizen of that city, recently told of in THE PRESS of Saturday:

"With very modest, but most beautiful ceremony, the marriage of James E. Clark, son of John Clark of West Seventh street, Plainfield, and Miss Sarah Wolford, eldest daughter of Mrs. Wolford, was solemnized at the home of the bride, 1038 High street, Keokuk, last Tuesday noon. The Rev. H. B. Heyer, Sr. tied the knot in the presence of a small company of friends, limited to relatives and most intimate friends. A tete a tempting lunch, Mr. and Mrs. Clark departed on the afternoon T. P. & W. train for the east.

"The bride is the daughter of the Hon. Lafe Wolford, now at the chancery of the United States courts, and well known and esteemed. Mr. Clark was formerly of the firm of Clark Bros. & Co., wholesale boots and shoes dealers and leading men of the city, and went east in 1887. He is now the Boston man her of the sole leather handling firm of Wright, Clark & Co., and is a young gentleman of that high order of moral and social qualities. After an extended bridal tour, Mr. and Mrs. Clark will be at home to their friends in Chicago, Evanston, Wheaton, Mass., after March 1.

When You Go West Take the Alton.

Before starting on the trip which you contemplate, consult Fred L. Chase, the genial and obliging passenger agent of the Chicago and Alton railroad. You will *from him the many valuable pointers to* travelers he has to impart. The Chicago and Alton is one of the most popular *roads in the world. It is famous for the* attention it pays to the convenience and comfort of its passengers. Luxurious palace vestibuled cars are furnished for those on all through trains, day and night, over its lines, between Chicago and Kansas City. Chicago and St. Louis, and St. Louis and Kansas City. For safety and comfort patronize the Chicago and Alton. Consult Fred L. Chase.

The opinion of the people in that Dr. Buchanan's proposition to lend and thereby relieve the needy of Dublin was absurd, has been fully confirmed by the subscriptions already received.

The hunting and partridge question at Secretary Gil reader is the best article on the subject, and one of the shortest published.

SAVED BY A FIERCE FLAME.

A Mother and Daughter Snatched From the Fiercest in Asbury in Their Prime.

Among those who were rescued from the burning Hotel Royal in New York city, Sunday morning, were Mrs. Julia Fulper, wife of Hon. H. J. Fulper and two of Whom F. Fulper of this city, and her daughter. Miss Julia Fulper. Mrs. Fulper, who lives in Flemington, had gone to New York to visit her daughter. As she is a pupil at Miss Gardiner's school on Fifth avenue, and Miss Fulper was spending the night with her mother at the hotel, Mrs Fulper was slightly burned and is suffering from the shock. Miss Fulper had her hair singed.

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2. And be it enacted, That such municipal authorities may in like manner authorize the change of poles and wires already in use for the purposes, and subject to such conditions as they may deem proper, in which and on the where such poles shall be located, and the manner in which the wires shall be strung thereon, and for the use of such poles as may be prescribed in such ordinance or resolution.

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5. And be it enacted, That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed, and this act shall take effect immediately.

CAPT. MARTIN'S GENEROUS GIFT.

Important Transactions at the Bi Club Rooms.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Plainfield Bicycle club, on Friday night, four new members were elected, Messrs. Alonzo T. Ayworth and N. Holdworth, were elected.

Notice was given that at the next meeting resolutions will be offered for amending certain clauses of the constitution, it being the desire of some of the members of the club should with draw from the League of American Wheelmen.

Captain Frank L. O. Martin's offer to present the club with a handsome flag was accepted with a vote of thanks.

"THE WORLD puts heart and conscience into this work," said Mr. Pulitzer in the handmaid of Justice, the unraveller of mysteries, the detector and the terror of evil doers. It has been the champion of the help of the poor, the strength of the weak and the defender of the injured among from the People, it gives back to them. It is their advocate and friend. Fearless and its resources enable it to render.

With a perfect equipment, a thorough organization, capable direction and a long determination to move on and up to higher and higher levels of excellence, THE WORLD believes its multitude of readers a more and more magnificent field for enterprise. Much has been done in it during 1892 even more wonderful things than it has already accomplished.

Prizes for Their Prize Poster.

The Plainfield's association met Monday night at the home of Mr. Richards. Mr. Mitchell read an interesting paper on "Proper meetings". A resolution was adopted to raise a hundred dollars to purchase a new flag. The treasurer having been *read and approved, the meeting was then* adjourned.

KILLED BY THE WRECK.

Firemen Bradley Terribly Mangled in a Railway Railroad Collision.

Patrick Bradley, fireman on a Philadelphia and Reading freight locomotive, died at the Reading hospital in this city, Monday, from frightful injuries received in *a collision of the Reading road near the* crossing of the Lehigh Valley road at Wesley, Somerset county.

Bradley's locomotive had a stand in on a siding to take out a train of empty coal cars. When it was ready to start, the switch and the engine was backed in again to reconnect the cars. The switchman came over from his tower to see what was the matter, and, in the darkness, failed to see that no other train should approach while the cars were being drawn. The heavy coal train, which did not stop at the siding, dashed into the light engine with terrific force, and the latter was thrown down the bank at a speed much greater than that of the train. The engineer escaped by jumping, but it was a frosty night, and Bradley, who was asleep, was seen in the caboose keeping warm. Such brakes as were opened failed to check the speed of the train, and with a terrific crash that was heard for miles the heavy cars of coal, and other freight cars, were piled in a confused heap

CITY DEPARTMENT.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE, THE COUNTY AND THE CITY. HAS THE LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY PAPER PUBLISHED IN THE COUNTY OF UNION.

J. A. DEMAREST ..... City Editor.

—The whist team of the Quadrant League have received handsome oak card tables as prizes for their work in the recent whist contest.

—Members of the W. C. T. U. went through the dismantled "Elmwood" yesterday. It is hoped the union will secure the place for a headquarters.

—Stevenson R. Hope has been a special policeman ever since Plainfield was incorporated as a city. He was sworn in Saturday for his twenty-fifth term.

—Jesse Hatfield has a rare old copy of the Millstone (Somerset county) Mirror, which flourished in war times, but which died because it refused to enter politics.

—Members and officers of the North Plainfield township committee audited the books of collector H. N. Spencer, Monday, and found them correct.

—Rudy resell the pianist is not coming to Plainfield, as was hoped. His manager tells THE PRESS that his price is $2,000 for a night, but that his book of engagements is full.

—Music Hall has been rented for Monday evening, Feb. 22. "Washington's Birthday," which, on occasion the thrilling "Border" drama of "The Lost Scout" will be presented.

—The partnership lately existing between John H. McVey and Frank P. Haffner, for a hardware business, the latter dealers, as agent, have been selling goods on commission, is dissolved.

—Because you have lived in Plainfield, the perfect in the business men of this city don't fancy that you know all about it, but order through Etall a copy of John Habberton's new book, "The Chautauquans".

—A young lady in the family of John M. Hetfield at 4 Plainfield avenue accidentally set fire to a lamp-wick on a mantel in the house Thursday night. An alarm of fire was sent in from box 43. The damage was slight.

—It is rumored that the doctors of Plainfield are intending to raise their rates and fees. Hopeful signs of a reduction in business if they do. The people won't feel called upon to pay for their physicians' income.

—Everybody will be glad to know that Amos Moffett is able to be out again after a severe illness of over a month. He attended church at Bethlehem yesterday, and received the congratulations of his scores of friends.

—Although Edward Schenck recovered a verdict of $20 against Fireman Gise of Dunellen, for damages done by a runaway and wagon, the lawsuit has gained little to his purse. The five arbitrators are now entitled to $20 for their work, which expense is to be borne between Gise and Schenck.

—Annie Nolan was interviewed Tuesday night and threw herself on the railroad track near the Somerville station, in front of an approaching train. She narrowly escaped death, for the train was not difficultly stopped within half a rail's length of her. Policeman Conroy grabbed her in time.

—To fill not be long before Peace street is extended into the borough. The township committee was authorized the extension, and the commissioners have begun their work of appraisement. At a public meeting in the borough on Monday sufficient money was subscribed to meet preliminary expenses.

—Overflowing with choice reading and useful information is the February number of The Library Table, just from the press of Warren street, New York. The journal is issued every month, at the very low price of 50 cents a year. The variety of contents is said to be unusually attractive, and must be seen to be appreciated.

—Seymour G. Smith's hand—despite the off rts of all the best surgeons in the country and a number of "specialists" operations—is no better, and he fears now he may have to have it amputated. The beginning of the trouble was merely a sprain while bowling, but since then the injury in the back of the hand are decidedly rapidly.

—The housekeepers of Plainfield will be pleased to learn that they may procure through the woman's exchange at 73 Park avenue, hickory-nut meats of fine quality for cakes and candies, at a very low price. The nuts are gathered and shelled by contracted by a deserving person, who would like through the exchange to find a steady market for his wares.

—Signor Manager Codding's signing Hammill, who last year pitched for Plainfield, the Westfield Leader says: "It will be remembered that Hammill was the only pitcher that defeated the victorious over the Westfield last year, and the occasion is doubtless a valuable one. With O'Neil and Hammill, Westfield will be pretty well equipped in the way of pitchers.

SEVEN-UP AT FANWOOD.

The Knight Had a Heavy Load to Carry.

The Highlanders met Monday in Fanwood for the first sitting in the struggle for supremacy at the old-fashioned game. On assembling, it was announced that the Captain could not attend, he having been unexpectedly called to Jersey City to reunion of seafaring veterans in Brooklyn; but with his cust-mary forethought he had sought out the official scorer, Mr. ——, and handed on instructions represented by him, so that the series should in no way be interrupted. Most disastrous was the result of the change, as the Generals and Colonels reduced the lead of their opponents that the latter now are but 14 points ahead, the score being Captain and Knight, 69; General and Colonel, 55. Much anxiety was expressed by Mr. —— as to what the Captain would say upon his return. The regulation refreshments were duly discussed, and the sittings adjourned at any early hour.

Statement of the Petition.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE PRESS:—The statement in your issue of Feb. 4, is not true, as there were one hundred and two firemen out of one hundred and sixty, that signed the petition asking the mayor to retain J. Erwin Wat ers as first assistant engineer; also over one hundred citizens asking the same. In reference to the company that did not sign any petition, that was because they had none offered them.

A YOUNG FIREMAN.

Six Months in Jail for a "Philippsburg Telegram" Reporter.

The parties connected with the defunct Philippsburg Telegram who were convicted of libeling Lawyer Wm. B. Bechtel, of Reading, were sentenced in court Tuesday. Mr. Wombaugh was fined $100 and cost, and his partner in the publication of the paper, Mr. Costello, was fined $150 and costs. Frank L. Murphy, the alleged author of the article, was fined $150 and a sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

PERSONALIA.

John Codington is at the bedside of his father-in-law, Simon Runyon, who is very ill at Millington.

D. G. Clawson was summoned by telegraph Sunday to the bedside of his father, who is very ill at Barleyfield, near Flemington.

Charles Chase Hurlbut of this city has been elected from the sophomore class in Washington university to membership in the Skull and Bones society.

H. E. Lavell and family, of this city, have gone to New York for a short visit before sailing for Bermuda. Mr. Lavell needs the rest trip in search of good health again.

The Rev. A. V. V. Raymond of Albany, formerly pastor of Trinity Reformed church, will exchange pulpits with the Rev. Mr. Richards of this city, Sunday the 21st inst.

Milford, son of Benjamin Day, of Rockwood avenue, died Wednesday last Thursday in an epileptic fit. Dr. Jenkins was summoned, but the lad was dead before the physician arrived.

The directors met on the 10th inst. at the engagement of E. B. Rogers, of the late firm of Rogers Bros., to Miss Emma S. Vreeland of East Millstone. Mr. Rogers has gone to Buffalo, where he will engage in the real estate business. W. B. Rogers, the other brother, is very ill at Buffalo with pneumonia.

Captain J. Frank Hubbard and Charles H. King were mustered in Major Anderson Post, No. 109, Thursday night. They make a total of 10 added to the Post in the past six months. The full membership is now 68 which is a remarkable showing of growth and prosperity since the Post's organization.

Capt. Benjamin Doane, a retired captain of the Clyde Line and formerly captain of the Cherokee, has arrived in this city, accompanied by his son-in-law, a Mr. Hall, a member of Plainfield, N. J., to spend a few weeks with his sons, Mrs. G. H Shepard, 105 West Duval street.—The Metropolis, Jacksonville, Fla.

Walter Bass of this city has been enjoying two weeks of fine weather and fine shooting at the sportsman's paradise, Long Point Marsh, Back Bay, Virginia. He has returned to this city, looking well, with fine specimens of game, and has sent some to be mounted two magnificent Canada wild ducks, which he favors bestowed by the generous hostess were very handsome and appropriate.

Mrs Margaret Bottome, who addressed the members and friends of the Ladies' Circle of King's Daughters in the chapel of the Crescent Avenue church, Thursday afternoon, was a recipient from a warm friend of hers, of a fine work, which emblematic floral piece, a basket with a white cross set in a bed of purple violets, the whole surrounded with a wreath of white silver bells ending from a border of smilax.

George F. Brown, who left Plainfield last December, is at present staying in Jacksonville, Fla. A letter received today, by his brother Charles, he signifies his intention of sailing in a few days for Honolulu, in the Sandwich Islands, where he will make a visit of several weeks or longer. Mr. Brown has not been very well since leaving Plainfield, but at the time he writes was feeling much improved.

Gen-ral William B. Sterling will leave Plainfield in a few days for San Francisco to administer upon the estate of his brother, J. Frank Sterling, who died there in that city. The latter was a bachelor, and left considerable wealth. The counsel of the Pacific railroad, just before he left Philadelphia will accompany the General as his attorney. The deceased left, besides other property, valuable real estate in Chicago and Plainfield.

Mrs. Albert Beers was assisted at the reception she tendered her friends at her home on Broad way, Saturday afternoon, by Mrs. Nichols and Mrs. Patterson. It being at anniversary of her wedding, she was attended by eight bridesmaids as follows: The Misses Goosie and Minnie Murray, the Misses Green, Hollie and Genevieve Daniel, Miss Alice Holmes, Miss Kate Kimball and Miss Minnie Miller.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. MacClymont of Washington Park celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of their wedding Feb. 3, afternoon and evening. Only their friends were in attendance. Many were present. Among those were the Rev. D. T. McClymont, pastor of the North Baptist church of Newark, Wm. F. Hall, of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad company, George W. Marlow of the city sub-treasury, and many others. The host and hostess received many handsome presents.

Those who have the interests of the Plainfield public schools at heart will regret to learn that there is a possibility of Miss Sulkley's resignation as principal, assigning her office at the end of this term. It is understood that she has been offered an important professorship in a new university to be founded in Chicago by some of the country's leading educators. Final decision in the matter will soon be reached. The most earnest efforts will be made of course to their best endeavors to induce Miss Sulkley to remain.

ARRESTED FOR EMBEZZLEMENT.

A Plainfield Young Man Gets His Employer's Goods for No Own Profit.

William H. Rose, aged twenty-two years, was arraigned in the Elizabeth police court Saturday morning, charged with embezzlement. Rose was in the employ of John G-ff, a Plainfield produce dealer, and went to Elizabeth with a load of potatoes, which he sold, and converted the money. His likewise tried to sell the horse and wagon, but while he was hunting up a purchaser the chief of police was informed of Mr. Rose's actions and he was arrested. Mr. Goff went on from Plainfield and made a formal complaint against the prisoner, who was committed to jail for trial. His father was formerly a produce merchant on Broad street, Elizabeth, and now lives at Roselle.

Story in Plainfield.

Henry E. Dixey and company, under the management of Charles Frohman, still present Darnley's light, humorous comedy "The Solicitor" at Music Hall, Friday evening.

The amusing complications and situations are said to go with a snap and vim that provoke shouts of laughter. This is especially true of the second act, the hilarious ending of which received several curtain calls each evening, during the course of a hundred nights in New York city. Dixey's impersonation of the London lawyer has proved to be a thoroughly artistic and complete one. He makes no attempt at creating a laugh through any personal efforts, but relies purely on his serious treatment of the role to lend the drama its audience mirthfully.

Preceding "The Solicitor" will be given "A Tangled Web", a bright one-act farce by Benjamin F. Newcomb. The company is in competent one and includes such well-known players as Miss Virginia Buchanan, Miss Josephine Plowe-Day, Miss Marie Greenwald, Miss Annie Boeklin, Miss Fanny Gilson, and Lewis Baker, Robert Hickman, Joseph Francis, Walter Greenwald, Frank Mc-Cormick, Samuel Chester, F. W. Glennon and others.

ORGANIST AND CHURCH AT ODDS.

Trouble Among Presbyterians Over the Question of Who Shall Run the Music.

From THE PRESS of Feb. 3.

A learned wiseman of years gone by once made the remark that it was when the devil succeeded in gaining entrance to a church he at once went into the organ loft and made his presence felt with the choir. The wisdom of that remark has received abundant verification in these latter days, and there are those who quote it in connection with the fine rumpus that has just arisen in the First Presbyterian church in this city.

A rupture has existed for some time between Deacon Rick, organist, and John M. Bettman, chairman of the music committee. It has been no secret that Rick took one of the choir singers, Miss Bisbebe Fellows, who is a niece of Mr. Bettman, that her "uncle John might run the rest of the church, but should n't run this thing."

Each Sunday the choir sing five selections besides the regular hymns. The members found it impossible to do justice to two special solos without preparation, and so suggested to the music committee that one week's notice be given Rick, so that the selections to be rendered by organist Rick was called before the session of the church and after some argument he promised to give the desired notice. Rick, the next Sunday strutted, however, between Mr. Rick and Mr. Bettman, that Mr. Bettman would wait after service and inform each choir member as he came out if Mr. Rick had given him the music for the next Sunday. Consequently Mr. Rick neglected to do so, and a storm resulted. The breach grew wider, and at last the little resentment developed into open defiance. Once or twice the organist sent in his resignation, but each time was prompted and cajoled, and induced to remain.

Mr. Rick has been planning to give the production of "The Crucifixion" in the church on Good Friday. Instead of going to the music committee or the session he went to Dr. Ketcham and asked permission to have the church for that purpose. Dr. Ketcham said he had no objection, but intimated that it was proper that he should first consult the music committee or session. Public announcement was made of the approaching musical event. Mr. Bettman, Mr. Lounsbury, and Mr. Kelly, of the music committee, were indignant that Mr. Rick had made arrangements for the occasion without consulting them. They were willing to grant Rick's request, but did not like the way in which he sought to brush away their authority. Mr. Rick appealed to Dr. Ketcham, who has always been a warm friend of his, and the clergyman at once wrote a letter to Rick telling him that his consent to the use of the church had been given without knowledge of the fact that said before Mr. Rick must apply to the music committee or the session. The Rick letter was read to the choir one evening last week and the announcement that Mr. Rick was not "called before the session" created a sensation. Mr. Rick declined to receive and grant his application for the use of the church. Instead he sent in his resignation. This time it was promptly accepted. Last night Rick's services had to be given under difficulties. Mr. Rick sat in the congregation and listened. Mr. French from the congregation led the singing, and under the circumstances did admirably. The affair is still in an unsettled condition, as Mr. Rick evidences a desire to continue the organist, in spite of the result. It is, which seems to believe he did not think would be accepted. Feeling among the church people is almost to will make a thrill of general wreck or longer. Mr. Brown has not been very well since leaving Plainfield, but at the time he writes was feeling much improved.

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BOLD BURGLARY.

Two Locomotive Firemen Robbed of Their Watches in Broad Daylight.

The Food police are looking for a jaunty "dude" of medium size who for some days has been loitering about the corner of Front and Somerset streets. At 2:45 o'clock Friday afternoon Mrs. Ella E. Compton, of No. 42 Somerset street, was alone in the house, when she heard a noise in the front room. She went to investigate, and found that a burglar had broken through a rear door, ransacked the house from top to bottom, and departed with probably $100 in money and jewelry. From Mr. and Mrs. Ella's ladies' gold hunting-case watch and other jewelry and several dollars in money. Mr. and Mrs. Homer Compton, also of No. 42 Somerset street, lost $8 in money, two amethyst rings, an opera-glass silver watch, gold chain and charm. Witt's buttonhook and pocket knife. The thief wrenched apart the lock on the trunk of Mr. Bedford, Mr. Mc-Kee's brother-in-law, and abstracted a $60 watch and $15 in money. The trunk had an initial plate in small diamonds, and had Bedford engraved inside.

The thief entered the residence of Mrs. Hawkins at No. 51, through a cellar window. He unlocked all the doors in the house and secured $15 in cash. As in the case of Mr. McKee's, all the family were out. A servant girl at the house of John H. Doane saw a well-dressed, dapper young man prowling about the front door of Homer's house. He had a light silk handkerchief about his neck. She saw him try the door that was later found open, and he is believed to be the thief.

MR. RICK'S SIDE OF THE CASE.

A Defender Who Says That Everything is Fine That Anybody Else Says.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE PRESS:—Having seen with surprise the article in your Monday's issue under the caption of "Organist and Church at Odds", I ask that you give the same prominence to this communication in the interest of simple truth and justice. While the article in question has a grain of truth, it is buried in such a mass of misunderstandings as to be calculated to mislead those of your readers who are unacquainted with the facts. One of the statements of facts is the question of Mr. Rick's request to Miss Fellows that her "Uncle John might run the rest of the church but should n't run this end," which was brought out by her saying after one of the choir meetings that she would sing it no more. Members of the choir suggested that the music be given out one week in advance. But on learning Mr. Rick's objections the gentlemen withdrew, and the subject was dropped so far as they were concerned. Mr. Rick was not "called before the session" and did not receive any notice except for a couple of Sundays.

The statement that Mr. Rick sent in his resignation "after the choir meeting" at a time he was pained and cajoled and induced to remain" is not true. The only resignation was that tendered to Dr. Ketcham March 1st, and which Mr. Rick planned to give the Oratorio of the "Crucifixion" in the church on Good Friday, and had succeeded in securing a fine choir of thirty voices from the best of our local talent, but no steps were taken by him until he had received the sanctions and approval of Dr. Ketcham and several members of the board of trustees who alone had authority to grant the use of the church. As it was unnecessary to consult the music committee, there was no valid reason for indignation on their part, they having no authority in the matter. It is stated that the choir in the prize service was "Given under difficulties", but that can be easily understood by those who had been accustomed to the best of music, and the loss of the grand organ by Mr. Rick. The musical service last Sunday night, instead of being in any particular satisfactory, was in nightmare order, and the strain pain to lovers of harmony. The "affair" is not in an unsettled condition so far as Mr. Rick is concerned, and while his host of friends in and out of the church would be only too happy to have him back in his old place, his resignation was fully accepted at the time, and instead of the feeling in the church being "almost wholly against him", as a matter of fact the contrary is the case and he has a majority of the congregation in his favor today. Another error is the statement that "He drove an excellent singer from the choir". The whole trouble is attributed of the music committee going outside their province in the determination to direct the musical director on matters that had been left to the latter by the best of a thoroughly competent organist and musician.

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A BRILLIANT SOCIAL EVENT.

The Elizabeth Journal Describes Behind the Scenes Doings.

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COUSINS WANT HIS WEALTH.

Contesting the Will of Mrs. Mary Ann Runyon, Formerly of Plainfield, Who Willed Trinity Church of This City $5,000 but Afterwards Changed His Mind and Left Most of His Money to a Young Wife.

A very eccentric old gentleman was John Goldsmith Paynter, who for many years lived at Bloomfield Motherwood on the north side of Park avenue and Fifth street. He accumulated a large fortune, and on his death made bequests to a number of friends and relatives, not forgetting either his favorite charities or his new church. But the Rev. Mr. Schenck's church on West Second street, whose trustees had been told by mutual friends that Mr. Paynter had the church down in his will for $5,000, was crossed out before he died.

His wife, Mrs. Mary B. Paynter, is entitled by the terms of his will to the greater part of his estate. Whether she will ever receive it or not is a matter for the courts to decide, as a contest has been brought, and the first hearing is set down for this morning before Surrogate Bloom.

Mr. Paynter was fully seventy years of age and very infirm. He had had several apoplectic strikes and was under constant medical treatment. He was a fine scholar and lived in handsome style in his house in Lexington avenue.

He was also in the habit of doing business for about a quarter of a century, his only occupation being to care for his property in New York and Brooklyn. His wealth was variously estimated at from $500,000 to $1,000,000.

MARRIED AFTER MANY YEARS.

Under the circumstances there was great surprise among his acquaintances when it was announced less than a year ago that he had just married Miss Mary Burtill Ellis, of Williamsburgh, N. Y., who was barely half his age. It is said, however, that he had been engaged to Miss Ellis at one time, perhaps fifteen years ago, as told in THE PRESS, but that engagement had been broken off not long afterward.

He had made arrangements just before the momentous event showing that he expected to remain a celibate. The wedding ceremony took place on February 10, 1890, at Williamsburgh. He had to consult a physician on the very day of his marriage. Four days later he executed a long and elaborate will in New York. He went to a sanitarium in the interior of the State on June 1. About a fortnight later a codicil was added to the will. The old man died on August 11.

TERMS OF THE WILL.

The will contains thirty-four clauses, and is devoted mainly to bequests ranging from $1,000 to $5,000. The largest gave $61,920.35 to the First Presbyterian church of Newtown, L. I., giving directions how the money was to be spent. A new church building should be erected on the site of the present church, but $1500 first further back from the road, at a cost of $25,000; for the organ $5,000 shall be paid, for the windows $550; for the heating apparatus $500; for carpets $500; for the pulpit one of $1,000, and for organ $1,000.

Detailed directions were given about filling in marshy ground, erecting carriage sheds, putting up monuments, building a stone fence, painting and other things. A special fund was made for keeping the place in repair and arranging the shrubbery and for paying the organist and choir.

A monument was to be erected in memory of the Rev. John Goldsmith, the pastor of the church during Mr. Paynter's boyhood, and other monuments for deceased relatives.

Other bequests included $5,000 to the Manhattan Working Girls' society and to the Bethany Day Nursery. Several pieces of real estate, in addition to the entire residue, after paying the bequests, were specifically given to Mrs. Paynter. The executors appointed were Edwin S. Gorham, of Bloomfield, Conn., and Abraham Marshall Hyatt, of 20 West Seventy-third street, New York city.

By the terms of his codicil Mr. Paynter made several additional bequests; among them one of $2,000 to his lawyer, Oliver J. Wells.

The contestants, who are represented by counselors Mooney & Shipman, of Nassau Street, and Charles Ogden, are John E. Paynter, Amanda J. Paynter, Catherine E. Wood, Mary Helen Pierce and Charity M. Morris, who are all cousins of the old man.

A PARSON.

[From The Bound Brook Democrat.]

When North Plainfield people their 1.50 per Centage of Labor Tax to join the Plainfield friends in paying their $2.21 assessments they will probably make their wants known to the Legislators through their natural representatives Hons. Wm. J. Keys and James J. Bergen, in whom all confidence is placed.

The Late to Save the Clergyman.

Thursday night's Courier tells us:

Rev. Charles H. Spurgeon, now at Montreux, is gradually recovering from his long and serious illness.

In view of the fact that Spurgeon died Sunday night, it is deplored that the physician's health editor failed to rise to the occasion earlier, and get in his sonorvalescence business last week.

Harris Not Dear Friends Here.

Carlyle Harris says: "I again repeat, and defy anyone to prove to the contrary, that I never had any guilty knowledge of Helen Potts. I never even knew the woman or a girl named Van Zandt. It is not true that I ever lived in Plainfield, N. J. I have some dear friends there, but I had to all the connection I have ever had with the town."

Solving the Broomacker Problem

The McDowell Co., of 6 West Fourteenth street, New York, are now preparing ladies to use the Broomacker. This machine so as to enable them to take a position as a cutter or to do their own dressmaking. One can learn to cut two different styles of garments each day and attend the special lessons on basting, finishing, draping, fancy vests, ball costumes, seamless waists, or waists with fancy yokes, sleeves, and all the different styles of skirts. By these one is so thoroughly drilled in taking measures and cutting that in one week's time one is sure to be able to cut any style from a fashion journal. One can enter the class and take her first lesson at any time. They have classes from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Each pupil gets one of the famous garment drafting Machines. The company will be glad to show ladies through their establishment where they can see the cutters at work and where they can also see just how the finest work is done. The McDowell French fashion journals, "Modes de Paris", "Nouvelles Modes" and "La Mode", are the finest ever placed before the public. Send for the beautiful February issues.

- Major Grant, Comptroller Myers, and Chamberlain Croker, of New York, have added the Maxwell and Fulton Bank, of which Alex Gilbert, Mayor of this city, is cashier, to those in which New York's money is deposited. The rate of interest will remain 2½ per cent.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

DROVE THROUGH THE FIRE OF THE MOB.

Interesting and Exciting Incidents in the Career of Senator Kaye.

If earnest county's senator, William J. Keys, occupies two entire pages of the biographical department of the recently-published Legislative Manual. The story is an interesting one, and in reading it Mr. Keys's political opponents cannot help admiring the senator for his excellent qualities of head and heart, while his many friends in this section will read it with great pleasure:

Among these present were:

Senator Keys was born at Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., April 13, 1838. His father was one of the original builders of the old Hudson river railroad, and at the age of thirteen the present senator found employment in New York city, where he remained for a number of years. He was an active member of the old volunteer fire department and served for eleven years.

During the war Mr. Keys, through the recommendations of the Hon. Horatio Seymour and Gen. John A. Dix, was awarded the contract for hauling and helping distribute the provisions and forage for the eastern department. Chester A. Arthur then had charge of that department, and Mr. Keys was brought in close contact with the late President, and a strong friendship was formed which lasted until President Arthur's death.

Mr. Keys's contract was a big one, and during those exciting days he had his hands full. It was during the draft riots that the greatest trouble was experienced, and the contractor had much difficulty in getting drivers for the wagons to deliver rations to the hungry soldiers stationed in and around New York city. It was worth one's life to ride the streets in the interest of the government.

On one particular afternoon during a riot, an attempt was made to blow up the gas-house at the foot of East Twenty-first street, and a large body of soldiers was stationed at the gates of the Seventy-seventh, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth streets, in readiness to be called out at any time.

A requisition was sent to the Battery Barracks for cooked rations to be delivered at the arsenal. The streets were filled with angry men, and not a driver would undertake the task. Mr. Keys was the only way the rations could be delivered was for Contractor Keys himself to drive, and this he did.

He started the best team hitched to a loaded truck, and, mounting it, he started out. Going up Greenwich street he was attacked from every side with stones, bricks and other missiles, and several shots were fired, but undaunted he urged on the team, and reached the hungry soldiers in safety, except for a few cuts about the head.

On another occasion he made a similar trip to Gen. Sandford's residence at the old Stickland mansion on Broadway. He was again attacked by the mob, but being recognized by some members of the fire department, he was allowed to pass, declaring that "Bill Keys should not be molested". He drove up to Gen. Dix's headquarters in triumph, and received the thanks of the general and Gen. Lew Wallace and others.

Perhaps no man living, except Senator Keys, can say that he studied law of Henry Clay Dean, who for the very ground now occupied by the post-office. The government granted him that privilege during the early days of war.

Early in life he was engaged in the produce business in old Washington Market, and later became connected with the Cunard Steamship line, of Troy, and still has interest in that and other lines. He also carried on a large livery business in the city.

Politically he has been a staunch Democrat, and was a warm personal friend and a great admirer of Samuel J. Tilden. Senator Keys has always been active in politics, and was a member of Tammany.

The Senator always wanted to live on a farm, and when the late Senator H. B. Veghte, of Somerville, who was his intimate friend, advised him to purchase a farm at South Branch, he did not ponder over the matter, but closed the bargain, and became a Somerset county farmer.

He did not attempt to become conspicuous in Somerset politics, but in seeing Somerset county Democrats know a good man when they see one, and in 1890, when that party was at sea for a winning candidate for Senate, it was with pointers and such, forging the charge. This proved a boomerang for the Republicans, and the Democrats elected by 391 plurality, in a county naturally Republican, and which had not sent a Democrat to the Senate in many years.

Senator Keys is a great lover of horses, and has a stable of them, valued at not less than $60,000, at his beautiful home, the Ellis stock farm, on the south branch of the Raritan river, about three miles west of Somerville.

Last year he served as chairman of the committees on Banks and commerce and navigation, and as a member of the committees on education, elections, unfinished business and reform school for boys.

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BACK NUMBER DUDES.

They Were Just as Silly as the Modern Chappie.

Louis XIV. and His Toilet.—A Dandy of Cromwell's Time.—Beau Brummell and Nash.—The Lovelace Gandy Wearing Apparel.

[Special Letter.]

WHAT the subject of yesterday's adornment is a time-worn one, and has been dressed like him if we could." This statement may be considered along with the remark that, the Beau never removed his hat even to a lady, as it might have disarranged the hairs of his wig, and therefore for this reason he always replaced in the same exact position. His boots, which he blacked with champagne, were always polished on the bottom of the sole. All are familiar with his famous snub of the prince of Wales, when he audibly implored upon the prince's bowing to his companion and ignoring Brummell to "Remember your fat friend." Beau Nash, the McAllister of the past, was styled "King of Bath." He was the son of a Welsh glass painter, and rose by the power of impudence and a fine coat, to a position which enabled him to move in the best society, to dictate and to snatch off the white apron of a duchess, with the remark that only inhabited maids wore aprons.

Neither Brummell nor Nash had the sense to die soon enough; but while the one died a maniac in a lunatic asylum, the other was driven from society and imbecility at Calais, Nash was more fortunate. He was claimed by Bath as their pet to the last of him, I says his biographer, at the good old age of eighty-eight, having retained his sharp wit well that he was thought worthy of a grand funeral at the expense of the corporation.

EMMA M. B. MCDOWELL.

LOVE IN POVERTY.

An Other Evidences of the Fact That Thorns Do Grow on Mistletoe.

She was sweet looking and had considerable style about her, but the quality of her clothes indicated that her purse was not plethoric. She stopped out of the street, in a jewelry store and as the clerk sat out before her a tray of polished calf buttons and gave her the prices, she looked appealing at him and said:

"I don't know much about these things and I would like you to help me make a selection. Tell me what you would like."

"What I would like? Well, now, I think I would like to have a pair like my sister's and he reached into the case and brought out a pair of solid gold with a very small diamond in the center.

"What are they worth?" she said.

The price was far beyond her means.

"Yes, they are very pretty," and then she turned her eyes on the tray that contained the cheaper class.

"Do see, those are rather common," he said; "it's the thing for a present."

"Thank you," she replied, "I am very much obliged to you and sorry to have put you to so much trouble. If I don't see anything I like better I will come back."

As she went out she had a very disappointed look on her face, and I wondered if she would go home and would fail to get a Christmas token of love from her just because a man incapable of appreciating her, from a business standpoint except intrinsic value had led her to believe that all men were like himself.—St. Louis Post Dispatch

REMAINS THE LEADER.

Hartington's Promotion Will Not Affect His Political Position.

The position of Lord Hartington as leader of the dissidents will remain undisturbed on his elevation to the house of lords, writes the Chicago News correspondent. In parliamentary matters he will act as to whether Mr. Joseph Chamberlain or Sir Henry James will succeed to the virtual head of the party. The question, however, was really settled long ago, during the illness from which Lord Hartington has now fully recovered. Under the concurrence of Lord Salisbury, who was then vainly endeavoring to form a cabinet, Lord Hartington by the conservative party, it was determined that Lord Harting-

LOUIS XIV. BEFORE AND AFTER DINNER.

from, while still another enjoyed the privilege of carrying away the slippers. A throng of less-favored courtiers stood meanwhile in respectful silence to witness these thrilling scenes.

One of Thackeray's most amusing caricatures draws the old King Louis of his ambrosial periwig, his high-heeled shoes and robe, embroidered with Brussels de-lis. By his side stands the tame fop we decked out in all the royal plumage. The first is only little bald, plain, insignificant Louis Quatorze. The second, Louis plus his clothes—Le Grand Monarque!

But even granting the luxurious Frenchman to have been unduly devoted to self adornment, we must admit that the fashions he set were artistic and graceful. Enough so, at least, to have been since revived from time to time, supporting now in a wanderer, now in a ruffle, or again in the decoration of a room, as in the case at the present time. The same cannot be said of the attire worn by English "article" of the Restoration period.

This gay young man was clad in a fashion which roused the indignation of the satirists, one of whom declared it impossible to know from one's appearance "who is noble, who is worshipful, who is a gentleman, who is not," adding, with due solemnity, "God be merciful unto us." The lace ruffles strengthened by "the devil's liquor, *stercke*," made

"ARTICKE," OF CROMWELL'S TIME.

this zealous saint absolutely boil over with wrath; while nothing gave him more righteous joy in those restless days than to behold his dressy enemy sacrificed to a sudden access of fire.

The fop in question, Sir Percy Westbrooke, let us read his name, when he went abroad, wore a tall hat with a bunch of ribbon on one side and a droopine plume upon the other; his face was gently veiled with patches of red on each side of his head hung upon his bosom and was tied with ribbon bows. His broad collar was edged with lace, he wore a tight vest partly open and short in the waist, with his shirt protruding above his breeches. The latter was adorned with dozens of points at the knees, besides two great bunches of ribbon of various colors. His legs were covered in the lace-trimmed boots provided with jingling spurs and having the toes cut square to show on his left arm he carried his cloak, and in his right hand a stick, which he "played with" as he "strodlled" along the streets, "singing."

The strodling was necessary. A character in a well-known old play complains: "One of my silver spurs catched hold of the ruffle of my boot, which broke off Spanish fashion and so subject to tear, foreblesse me." They therefore "walked wide" to prevent accidents.

A very serious matter was a gentleman's toilet, in those times; so much that it grew tiresome to the wearers, who, after becoming sobered by the plague, the great fire and other calamities, dropped one ribbon and yard of lace after another, until they could safely take their meals from their books and hats and walk about intent upon their business. Let us hope upon their behavior also, for the "gently fellow"

Beau Brummell. Beau Nash.

under the Stuarts was pretty only in respect to feathers and velvet doublet. His language was coarse, his manners worse, his views eminent of all.

When the prince regent was posing as the "first gentleman of Europe," the dress of a fop was a blue coat with gilt steel buttons and cuffs. "In black velvet breeches he put all his riches." His heavily-scented garments and the fop-

MIDWINTER FASHIONS.

The Revolving Street Brushes That Border Gowns.

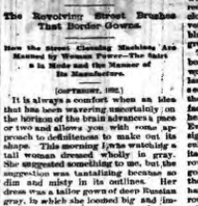
How the Street Cleaning Machines Are Managed by Women Power—The Fairy as in Reality the Pioneer of Its Manufacture.

[COPYRIGHT, 1892.]

It is always a comfort when an idea that has a strong commonality on the horizon of the brain advances a pace or two and allows you with some approach to definiteness to make out its shape. This morning Iowa watching a tall woman dressed wholly in gray. She suggested somehow to me, but the suggestion was tantalizing because so dim and misty in its outlines. Her dress was a tailor gown of heavy Russian gray, in which she looked big and imposing. Over it was a coat of gray velvet trimmed with gray silk passementerie and fur, which looked wonderfully well in company with a perilous bonnet of the same material, with full gray ostrich tips, relieved by one scarlet feather in the middle. The gray velvet strings and bow were lined with the vivid reflecting color.

But it was something about the bottom of the dress which teased me with an idea that seemed to be playing hide and seek and never fairly coming into view. There was a band of gray Astrakhan at the foot and above that a three-inch binding of gray velvet, the skirt was long in the back, of course, and as its wearer passed in state and majesty, head up, chest out, some sort of small scarlet flower ablaze on her bosom, the shaggy border seemed to touch first over and over, while itself aspired with its lapping tongues upon the pavement in right-royal zeal to do its full duty in life, and as I looked at it I knew it was acutely trying to remind me of a revolving street brush and was giving itself no rest from roll or two of playful congratulation because it saw that at last it had succeeded.

I said it was comfortable to force an idea into declaring itself, but when the idea spells a bright winter promenade the comfort is only momentary; for once the eyes are opened it makes the head swim to look up, down and across and see nothing but brushes, brushes, *turning, fast, turning slow*; black brushes, brown brushes, gray brushes; big brushes that turn with pompous dignity behind a portly matron in velvets and broadcloth; little brushes that



VISITING COSTUME.

flop themselves round and round with nervous haste behind a thin woman in a tube dress; and then suddenly there explains some knotty point in the ethics of shopping: brushes that roll straight ahead with quiet unconcern; brushes that jerk to one end of the sidewalk and then to another; brushes that turn corners and do only perfunctory service and brushes that keep little jets of street refuse flying out in front and at the sides of them: for brushes and brushes economically made so look a little like fur; brushes of all sizes and conditions were apparently maneuvered by all women who wear gowns.

It is wonderful how universal the brush mania has become. Of twenty-three women who passed me in four minutes only five were without that shaggy fur border spinning round and round most energetically at their heels. It is a fashion which has its limitations in its movements, for in the brush itself there is a barrier of fabric also. Almost every street dress of any pretensions has a skirt after this order: at the tape its foot fitting; then a foot yoke it becomes fuller and has some added length behind, more or less according to the wishes and needs between the wearer's common sense and her imitativeness; around this added portion is a full and heavy fabric—silk or other close napped or long-haired fur, or even flimsy frill of velvet just edged with fur. This last is for a sweeper cannot be afforded—and, indeed, it seems unjust to expect women to be in any way fettered by practically undertaken municipal duties to use such expensive appliances—imitation Astrakhan is the favorite of fabrics and we see how short pile plushes woven expressly to meet the demand for fairly durable, medium priced brushes for winter cleaning.

When the eye can free itself for a moment from the constant turning and rolling of the long Russian coats of black relief to attract attention. A woman has on a pale lilac heliotrope orchid in her buttonhole comes out of a florist's shop wearing one. It has a long, slender bank, close-fitted, and in front it is single-breasted and has sloped bias seams to give fullness to the figure, which ought to within a couple of inches of the bottom of the dress below. It has big mother-of-pearl side pockets, and its orchid shivers across the sidewalk and the carriage door in three or four shades brocade lining shows, with pale lilac purple flowers dotted over it like the orchid that nods in relieved contentment at the woman at pats her warm soft lining.

A girl with the other pale skin that is a different sort of a brush—one made of opium smoking comes down the avenue quantity muffled in one of the new short coats that copies the only hardly restore outside of New York city with a full shoulder cape, flaring collar and full breadths reaching quite to the girl's knees. Its yoke is of pale golden yellow fur, and is closely covered with costly passementerie designs in black arabesques, and it has a delicate satin lining to match the yoke and a narrow band of sable fur for a border.

Next comes a picture in green. A very slender, dark girl in the animating spirit, and she wears an emerald green

PROMENADE GOWN.

velvet skirt, short in the back, for a change, and about the front seven days—and a rather lighter green cloth, the same almost covering it and fitted with plaited flounces about the feet. Above the waist is a band of

No Experience Necessary.

Dusty Rhodes—The trouble with you Willie, is that you are not practicing anything. When the weather turns cold, I simply step into a restaurant and fat enjoy.

Fitz William—You don't know any thing. Don't you forget that. I'm a vegetarian.

Dusty Rhodes—I generally pass at the egg with a snake in his stomach.

Comparing Notes.

"Yes, I was a great despot in my day," said the reformed trade-dollar, shaking his head sadly and with much humility, "I once held up a whole train-load of passengers single-handed and alone."

"That was quite a feat," said the retired anchorman, with a dreamy, far-away look in his eye, "but I once knocked down a whole railroad."—Chicago Tribune.

Too Suggestive.

Dukane—I suppose you've noticed the fad the women have of putting snakes on their clothes?

Caswell—Yes.

"Exclusively snakes and gilt snakes and all sorts of snakes, used in all sorts of ways?"

"Yes."

"Well, I don' admire the style."

"Simply Chromatic Chocolate.

Eyes and No Eyes.

Miss Neersite—Who is that crossing the street? I cannot recognize anyone at that distance.

Charlie Voix—Why, that is your aunt Rosalind, but I wonder who that girl is behind her, with the seal cape on?

Miss Neersite—Seal? Oh, that is not seal! It is sealette.—Puck.

A Hint of Confidence.

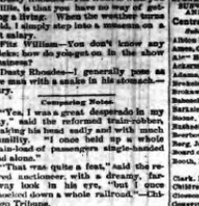
"Your mother, I understand, has been very ill, Thomas."

"Yessir."

"Is she mending, Thomas?"

"Mendin'? No, indeedy! She said I could go without clothes before she would sew another darned stitch."—Life.

LATE FASHION NOTE.



"Stripes are going out."—Chicago Tribune.

NEW HATS.

eyelashes are lifted with evident surprise as the girl stops and studies the new and curious combination, which is matched for oddity by only one other feature of milinery fashion, the long, broad, velvet ribbon streamers, after the manner of the old "follow me leds," which in now days commend themselves in the autumn in the comparative privacy of the sun-room, and have now sufficiently advanced in courage to walk out infrequently, even when the wind blows, out of doors.

ELLEN OSBORN.

Unselfish.

"Your husband borrows a great deal of trouble, it seems to me, Mrs. Bine."

"Yes, but he is unselfish with it. He always shares it with me."—N. Y. Sun.

EVILS OF SMOKING.

What Might Have Been if He Had Never Used the Weed.

He was a pretty old man that was apparent. His hair was white and his beard was white. He walked with a cane, but, says the Chicago Tribune, he was able to look out for himself and get around reasonably well.

"Mr. ——, good-day," said he to look a big black page out of his mouth.

"And you've smoked all your life?" asked the young man who had stopped to speak to him.

"Pretty much all," he replied. "I've smoked since sixty-eight years."

"And it hasn't hurt you?"

"Well, I don't know, young man, I don't quite know about that. My wife

"MOST EIGHTY-ONE," HE SAID.

has always told me that it hurt me, an' my father when he was alive used to say it was bad for me, but I—"

"But it doesn't seem to have hurt you?"

"Nor don't be too hasty. I ain't just sure about that. I'set great store by what my wife an' my father say, and I don't advise any young man to begin smokin'."

"Yes, of course. But you've smoked, and you've lived a good old age."

"Yes, that's all right. But there's no telling, young man, how old I'd a' been if I hadn't. If it's bad it's bad, an' I'm glad that I sort o' worked into before I knew it."

— Planted by Franklin.

Up the old Boston road in New Haven turnpike in the southern part of New London county, Conn., 85 odd miles from Boston, and 55 miles from New York, was set there by Benjamin Franklin. When the highway was laid out Franklin got the job of setting the first milestone, and he did it in an original way. He set out from Boston in a comfortable chaise with a pair of horses, and the men followed him with a team that conveyed the stone. Franklin's wheels had a peculiar machine that marked the miles according to the revolutions of one of the wheels. He drove all the way between Boston and the Elm city. This historic stone is dangerous of the John Chamblain farm in Lyme.

The Detective Business.

Customer—Have you a cat that fires I need this miserably cheap umbrella I bought of you, the black dye soaked out and got inside.

Dealer—Mien friend, that was our new patent self-detective umbrella. If anyone attempts to steal it he'll know him by his clothes.—Good Hews.

Nip This.

"You are charged, sir," said the police magistrate, "with attempting to kiss this woman on the street. Do you plead guilty or not guilty?"

"Your honor," answered the bleak-eyed prisoner, tactfully a good look at the woman before he replied, "I plead insanity."—Chicago Tribune.

His Proxy Typewriter.

"I used to have the greatest, prettiest little typewriter in the world," he said, with a sigh.

"What became of her?" inquired his sympathetic friend.

"I married her," he said as he sighed again more profoundly than before.—Detroit Free Press.

Not Enough.

First Moth—What do you think we have for breakfast? A lot soiled new clothes.

Second Moth—You'll have to excuse me. I never indulge in such heavy meals before breakfast.—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

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Brewster, F. W.	Residence Dunellen
Babcock, Geo. H.	Residence Plainfield
Babcock, Geo. H.	5th and Union sts.
Bates, Wm. H.	Residence Plainfield
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	5th & Liberty, 5th & Roosevelt
Clark, J. B.	3 Watchung place
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Cooley, Jas. H.	Residence Plainfield
Cooley, John R.	Manning and Watervliet ave's.
Cox, Howland	Residence Plainfield
Cox-reads, Mrs. F. A.	3 Third Place
Cox, Chas. J.	Residence 3 Third Place
Crane, T. O.—Chief P F D	46 W 5th st.
Dalley, E. L.	30 Somerset st.
Davis & Burrows, Coal and Wood	Office W Front.
Dennett, Dr. Geo. W.	Park ave. and 4th st.
Dickinson, Hon. T. N., Mansion	Grove st.
Engine No 1	West 2d st.
Engine No 2	Front st.
Engine No 3	Grove st.
Evans, Mrs. C.	37 Washington ave
Frost, Chas. J.	Residence 46 Grove st
Fanwood, pay station	Fanwood station
Fraser, Rose	C. RR. Depot
Frank, F. & Sons	Somerset st
Frank, F. & Sons	74 Park ave.
Fleming, Richard	38 Park avenue
Fisk, Fleny	4 W 7th st
French, C. Frank	60 Somerset st
Gardner, Wm. W., Chief of Police	5 Second st
Godfrey, C. M.	17 Third Place,
Gibbons, A. M.	12 E Front st,
Gaston, M. D., W. F.	5th and Park ave's
Gilbert, A.	Our Central ave & 5th st
Gifford & Hagy	42 East Front st
Heyniger, L.	81 & 83 Somerset street,
Hopeman, H.	107 Spruance avenue,
Hodges, Dr. Ella W.	42 East Front st
Hyde, Chas.	144 Front street,
Hobbs, Albert	68 st. near Pa. r. way
Higgins, M. A.	24 East 4th st. North ave
Hosfeld, John H.	304 South 3d st.—21 Park av
Harder, Francis	122 Madison ave
Herdesome, G.	Nether wood
Hetherington & Clay Engravers	39 North 4e
Jenkins, Dr. G. L.	37 Front st,
Jones, Evan	13 Kensington st
Jones, Wm.	6th and Spruance ave's
Kaufman, W. T.	46 W 7th st
Lowry, Rev Robert	Madison ave and 8th st,
Lovell, L. L.	Grasscroft ave
Lord, Wm. A.	Bethlehem ave
Lewis & Hunt	The ave Somerset st
Lake, J. T. & Co.	3 W Front st
Lindley, Frank	43 W Front st
Landgraff, F. C.	13 Fifth ave
Myers, J. K.	17 bis 7 th st
Mabee, Hatty A.	W. 2d st,
Mabie, Daniel	W. 2d st,
Miller, J. G.	19 E. Front st,
Mason, Wm.	30 North ave
Muhlenberg Hospital	South ave,
Murray, Dr. Wm. H.	107 Broadway
Middleton,	Residence Middleton,
Middleton, J. F.	130 Central av
Mayhew, Joseph	11 Somerset st
Macdonald, J. F.	96 E Front st,
Myers, Lawrence	E Front st
Mayhew, Joseph	11 Somerset st
Newman, Henry B.	16 E 7th st,
Nash, Wm.	5 Park ave
Nelson, Dr. Thos.	5 Park ave
Nelson, Dr. Thos.	Residence Park ave
Plain Dealer Gaslight Co.	49 East Fourth st,
Plainfield Electric Light Co.	Watchung ave and 2d st
Pierson, Jas.	52 and 54 Washington st
Police Station—Chief's office	9 Park ave
Police Station	9 Park ave
Parker, C. H.	1st and Division sts,
Pratt Rose Works	Grant ave,
Pendelton, Dr J. S.	42 Front st,
Perkins, Edward C.	Central ave, and 6th st
Post & Co., J. C.	3 Somerset st,
Pitkin, Thomas	118 Central av
Plainfield Post Office	Boulevard corner Grant av
Perkins Hardware Co.	5 Somerset st,
Quigley, F. W.	1 Front st—Central Times
Randolph, Henry C.	37 Broadway
Randolph, Henry C.	Broadway
Robinson, L. A.	30 Broadway
Rogers, Wm.	Park ave and North ave,
Runyon, H. P.	Somerset st,
Runyon, O. S.	Somerset st,
Smith, Silver, Wm. W.	Park and North ave,
Simpson, A. M. & Son	Park ave
Simpson, A. M. & Son	46 Madison ave
Simonson, Dr. Edward	Park ave. near Fifth st,
Smith, J. C.	Cor. Sherwood & Sycamore aves,
Smith, Wm.	6 W 2d st
Smith, Chas. W.	Park ave
Smith, Dr. A. M.	The ave Emily and Front sts
Sandford, L. S.	Front st
Sayers, Wm.	6 W 2d st
Sayers, J. F. P.	34 Watchung ave
Sayer, S. W.	30 east 5th st
Sutton, Lester W.	Front st, and 4th ave North Plainfield
Sapsuc, L. S.	50 Front street,
Shaw, R. F.	Front st, opp Park ave,
Shaw, R. F.	Front st, Prospect st,
Smith, W. F.	Belvidere av, Netherwood
Smith, Wm.	2d st
Smith, Walter A.	13 W Park st
Scott, Walter A. Co.	South ave
Spring, W.	Spring st Woodland av
Stiles, Irving L.	Stiles st
Stiles & Co.	16 E 2d st
Thompson, A. D.	32 E 2d st
Talmage, Hetty P. (Mrs.)	Netherwood
Tuttle, Wm.	38 W 7th st
Thwaite, Jos. H.	38 W 7th st
Tomlinson, Dr. F. L.	La Grande ave N Edison
Tompkins, Miss	2 Grove st
Terhune, Samuel	92 Rockview av
Tuttle, Wm.	38 W 7th st
Telegraph Office	Plainfield station
Tuttle, Wm.	38 Front st
United States Express Co.	2 3 Park ave
Union Co. County Clerk	Our Park av & Arlington
Vail, Dr.	Front st
Wharton, Clifford	17 Centre av
Whitman, O.	West Second st,
Wilson, Dr. Jas. B.	5 Park ave
Western Union Telegraph Company	2 Depot
Wilson, J. F.	9 5th ave Grant ave
Wilson, R. Lee	Netherwood
Wyckoff, pay station	Westfield, N J
Wood, Dr.	108 E Front st

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[Special South African Letter.]

The ostrich plume has been prized from the immemorial as a head and dress ornament; its introduction as such is probably coeval with the advent of the ostrich in the Indian Judaic valley of the daughters of Eve. At the battle of Arbela, 331 B.C., the Greek king, having slain the king of Bersina, plucked the ostrich plume from the vanquished king's helmet and, placing it in his own, named it as the "crest of the princes of Wales," as which it has ever since been recognized. The ostrich, *Struthio camelus*, is a native of Africa and has been found from Algeria to the cape of Good Hope peninsula. Though there are evidences to be found in the quaint etchings of the Egyptian monuments, and in the sculptured tombs of the old authors, of the domestication of the ostrich, it would be difficult to trace their origin. And for such a desirable purposes the taming of the ostrich and transforming it from one of the wildest and most timid creatures of the desert to a domestic and tractable species of farm stock is due to the Boer farmers of the

The Constitutionalist,
A DEMOCRATIC WEEKLY.
W. L. FORCE & A. L. FORCE, Editors and Proprietors.
AT PLAINFIELD, NEW JERSEY.
TERMS—TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.

THE CONSTITUTIONALIST.

VOL. XXV. PLAINFIELD, N. J., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1892. No. 7.

"Support the Constitution, which is the cement of the Union, as well in its limitations as in its authorities."—MADISON.

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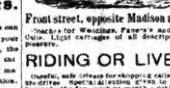
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EDUCATIONAL

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17 LaGrande Avenue.
CORNER OF SHERMAN STREET.
WILL re-open TUES SEPT 17, 1891.
The regular course will include Modeling, Drawing and Cooking. 2 11 tf

THE WOMAN OF FASHION.

She Is Spotted Like the Leopard as a Sign of Tradition.

Quaint and Pretty Things in Jewelry—The Animal Sensation in the Face Powder Line—The Latest Thing in Trains —Return of the Dolly Varden.

[COPYRIGHT, 1891.]

The epidemic for spots has spread to book tops. Everything is spotted or threatens to become so soon.

The last article to fall a victim to this disease was the top of the dainty boot which is now made to match the spotted gown which is so fashionable.

Last week fads had begun to run with great spots upon them, and the velvet fringes for the mantelpiece of the hats were of that velvet or were dotted in a way which suggested that ere long the dots would become pronounced spots.

The swellest thing in an outdoor garment is not a fur cloak. To the grief of those ladies who have spent their entire substance upon a fur coat, it must be mentioned that a much more stylish garment than the fur cloak, a cloth coat with great furry spots upon it, supplemented by fur sleeves, furlined and a big fur collar.

These cloaks are very long, coming almost to the bottom of the dress skirt, their entire surface is covered with spots, large, pronounced and malignant in appearance.

To be quite stylish now-a-days get a dress with spots upon it. Get a cloak with spots upon it. Purchase a pair of shoes made with spotted tops. Get a pair of long topped gloves with cheerful dots upon them. Purchase a hat which is a symphony in spots and dots. Trim it with a big dotted bow to match. The stylish veil over your face, gather it up well at the back, and let two long dotted ends hang down. Now make a muff of the dotted material of the coat and trim it with a spotted bow.

When you have done all these things you may be sure that you are extremely stylish in your dress, and, if you have selected the color properly, you will probably look quite pretty. The dotted effect is becoming to nearly everyone, and the variety of dots, from the large big, and, at the present writing, extremely fashionable.

If you are a woman who likes to go to extremes, or who wishes to appear exactly as is made, get a shopping bag of leopard skin with the spots still on it and purchase also a portemonnaie of the same material. The handkerchief, which is declared so dainty in your muff, has a border of silk spots and the fan which is in the proper thing to carry by the front of one's dress for the time being, is of dotted silk stretched upon slender sticks of sandal wood.

Do not despair when you have done these things, and do not think that you have come to the end of you

THE DOLLY VARDEN.

by the way to teach other young women not to make nuisances of themselves in the railroad cars hereafter.

New things in jewelry have come to light of late. The happy wishbone pin is something which not everyone has seen. It is a broken wishbone, and is made of gold. Two diamonds are set alongside of the bone, and there is a clasp to fasten it with.

The chicken brooch is another combination which is very pretty, especially as a gift for young ladies, who are fond of gay clothes, and who admire to display their jewelry rather than the recreation hours only.

The narrow pin is another novelty. A pin about three inches long, with scores of various colors is clasping a bar with its feet, while its beak reaches toward a gold ball.

Among men's pins there is a very large one that has been worn for years, a horseshoe and a whip. The whole is mounted upon a long pin, so that it can be worn in the cravat. It is however, rather large for a man's scarf-pin, and is prettier worn as a woman's pin, and is pretty worn as a woman's pin, and is pretty worn as a woman's pin, and is pretty

The Constitutionalist.
W. L. FORCE, } A. L. FORCE
Editors and Proprietors.

THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

The National Democratic Committee, at a meeting held in the city of Washington, D. C., has appointed Tuesday, the 21st day of June, 1892, as the time, and chooses the city of Chicago as the place for holding the national Democratic convention. Each State is entitled to a representation therein equal to double the number of the representation to which it is entitled in the next electoral college, and each territory and the District of Columbia shall have two delegates. All Democratic conservative citizens of the United States, irrespective of past political associations and differences, who can unite with us in the effort for pure, economical and constitutional government, are cordially invited to join us in sending delegates to the convention.

CALVIN S. BRICE, Chairman.
ISAAC P. SHERRIN, Secretary.

RALLY TO THE RESCUE.

A recent subject of debate by the Fairfield High School Lyceum was "Will American decay or the great nations of antiquity be done?"

The question and manner of its presentation commands two-fold interest, unfolding as it does to mental view the agencies of national decay and of regeneracy, and evidencing that the young men of to-day are zealous for the attainment of practical and useful knowledge. They certainly deserve encouragement.

There is reason why the United States of America, the grand Republic of Washington, Jefferson, Hancock, Franklin and their illustrious compatriots, should not share the fate of nations of national health and strength in indefinite period, and for the good of the whole world, rejoined, the principles of civil and religious liberty, of unselfish patriotism, of exact justice to all the people, of honor and honesty in all political affairs and in the administration of every department of government, are preserved in their original integrity of purity and defended against every species of hostile innovation, whether open or disguised.

Our Republic is threatened with many foes domestic and foreign, which if permitted to succeed, will surely crumble into ruin the fairest governmental edifice ever reared for the protection and blessing of mankind.

And let the fact be borne in mind that these antagonistic forces are in effect the same that wrought the decline and fall of the mightiest nations of antiquity.

America has foes and many, the naming of only two will for the present suffice.

POLITICAL CORRUPTION, thwarting the popular will by fraud, trickery and intimidation, purchasing ballot boxes with bribery, purchasing official places and often converting them into dens of political freebooters, is a virulent enemy.

MENDICANT MONOPOLY, the unpitying object of pity, said, the wasting trampling under foot of individual rights and opportunities, and the levying of unjust taxation upon honest industry for the princely emolument of privileged classes, is another heartless enemy.

Rally to the rescue, young men!

Upon you will soon devolve the fierce battle for national existence.

Kill, not merely scotch, every enemy of free representative and equitable government, such as the fathers ordained, and success crowning your patriotic efforts, you shall bequeath an inquisitive, but you will admit that your existence alone and unprotected, in this place at this hour, is unconventional to say the least, and you will be pardoned if you are thus it is all right and I will gladly leave you to your own devices."

While he spoke the sweet creature had been seeking with the deft, practiced hand of a Grecian goddess into the starry vault above, but she lowered her eyes when he finished, and the faint-t sunset glow of a blush came to her pretty cheeks.

"You can go on then"—she said, musingly.—"It is all right."

The young man hurried greatly, but, not knowing what else to do, pottedly tipped his hat and turned to go, when there came running down the driveway with a rush as of many cyclones a middle-aged, wild-eyed gentleman clad in his last year's trousers, a smoking jacket and a pair of carpet slippers. He made a deadset for the young man and the beautiful maiden, and, seeing no opportunity for escape, the youth stood his ground like a Spartan at Thermopylæ. But the fierce onslaught of the enemy was not received not to move some what might, and this determination was materially augmented when the young lady at the side of a little shriek of recognition, and leaning her pretty arms about his neck, besought his protection. The elderly angel was not to be denied, and he headed

CITY DEPARTMENT.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE, THE COUNTY AND THE CITY, AND HAS THE LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY PAPER PUBLISHED IN THE COUNTY OF UNION.

J. A. DEMAREST - - City Editor.

—A crosswalk is to be laid across Park avenue at Sixth street.

—For the uniforms of the three new policemen to be appointed $170 has been appropriated.

—Crescent League bowlers will help open a new club house at Elizabeth Washington's Birthday.

—Stage manager Mattox of Music Hall has arranged for a benefit performance of "The Lost Scout," Washington's Birthday.

—Policeman Glese arrested Isackson Fijun yesterday for fast driving. Fijun will have a trial Friday morning at 10.

—Richard Reville, a patriotic son of "the old sod," was in town last Tuesday, leaving for chains to put around Ireland to free it from the tyrant.

—On motion of Assemblyman Lane on Wednesday the Legislature agreed to adjourn sine die on March 11th. There is no prospect of the race-track bills passing.

—Don't fail to see the production of "The Lost Scout" at Music Hall, under the auspices of and for the benefit of property man Mattox, Washington's Birthday.

—A colored woman supposed to have *fainted*, was carried out of Bethel mission chapel, last Thursday evening. It was subsequently discovered that she was under the influence of liquor.

—The police are calling in all the hackmen's badges. This will afford an opportunity to discover who have been doing business without them. New ones will subsequently be issued.

—Assemblyman Post introduced in the house of assembly at Trenton, Tuesday, an act fixing mileage at four cents per mile each way, to be paid poll jurors in addition to the present per diem.

—Eugene Hoenster, who has a liquor establishment on Grove street, applied last week for a wholesale license at 44 *Liberty street*. The application was referred to the license committee.

—This evening at the Casino, the first of the course of four lectures for the benefit of the public library, will be given. It will be by Prof. John M. Tyler, of Amherst college, on "Animal Intelligence".

—A two dollar pull on each mule over twenty-four, to be used solely for the ben fit of the public schools, is the provision of a law proposed by Assemblyman *Zeiler* and introduced in the House at *Trenton*, last week.

—Annie Nolan, alias Ellen Plunk, who while intoxicated, one day recently threw herself in front of a railroad train, was taken before the police justice yesterday and a sentence was suspended. Sheridan Jones was fined $5 for drunkenness.

—The firemen of Plainfield, N. J., are clamoring with a hot appetite heard by the mayor of a first assistant engineer. If the firemen were allowed to elect their own officers, as they should be, this trouble would be avoided.—*Plevna's Herald.*

—A. O. H., No. 4, of Plainfield, will give their annual reunion in T. A. B. Hall, Thursday evening, March 17, under the management of P. Casey, J. Galbraith, F. Rogers, M. Harrington, J. Kelly and T. Fitzgerald. The music will be by O'Reilly.

—The bowling team of the Crescent League that will open the new alleys of the Arthur Kull boat club on the evening of Washington's Birthday will be VanKeuburgh, Haven, Teel, Rogers, Lymar, Davis, Reed, Thiers, Vail and Van Winkle.

—Policeman Glese bravely checked what might have been a serious accident on *Park avenue Monday afternoon*. Two women were in danger of being thrown from their buggy by a fractious horse. He stopped the animal and put it under control.

—Andrew Carney of this city, ex-chief of the fire department, received a severe scalp wound, afternoon of Feb. 10, in a collision between a Sixth avenue car and a truck in New York. He had his head dressed and was able to get home without assistance.

—The keys to box 45 have been placed at *Spicer & Hubbard's mill*, the *electric* light station and the *Park Hotel* annex. The electric light station is open night and day. Box 26 is in town ready for erection at Richth street and Park avenue as soon as the right of way for poles has been secured.

—In the past few years the dyeing and cleaning business has been wonderfully improved and the old methods of the ammoniadyestuffs. Hillier & Co., who have obtained an enviable reputation in this business, have opened a branch of their New-ark establishment at 49 North Avenue. Their windows exhibit some fine specimens of their work.

—A discrepancy occurs in the new liquor license ordinance. It prohibits a woman from receiving a license, but further says that each license must display a sign bearing "his, her or the firm name." A woman may have her sign wiped out by a supplementary ordinance, to guard against possible attempts to take advantage of the error.

—Jennie Hall is the name of the young man whom the New York papers and THE PRESS reported Thursday as inquiring at the burned Hotel Arlington for the body of a girl from Plainfield. He adds that he doesn't even know the woman in question, and it transpires that the inquirer was a young man named Frick instead of Fike.

THE REPORT WITHOUT FOUNDATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE PRESS:—I am requested to state that the report that the Plainfield Medical Association, contemplate increasing their rates, is entirely without foundation.

D. C. ADAMS,
Secretary of the Plainfield Medical Association.

PERSONALIA.

Miss Virginia Fitz Randolph is expected home from Europe in May.

E. M. Stelle and Fred Morse of Brooklyn will go together next week to San Francisco.

Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Clarkson, formerly of this city, left New York today for a Western trip.

Mrs. Schoesely and family are about to remove to California, to join Mrs. Schoesely's son.

Miss Lizzie Milligan, of Brooklyn, is *visiting her friend, Miss Tillie Spencer* at Washingtonville.

Dr. A. P. Schaeffer of New York, will speak in the Sunday school work, in the *Crescent Avenue* chapel, this evening, at 4.

Mrs. Charles Lewis of New Market died Sunday night at her late residence at Dunellen. She left a little daughter a few hours old.

Isaac N. Brokaw, the Second Street pharmacist, on well known in this city, died at 30 o'clock Feb. 10 after an illness of only two days.

The Alfred Cortes university, Feb. 9, says: "Miss Sadie Rosencrans, Ph. D., 1888, is studying voice and singing in New York, while living at Plainfield, N. J."

Mr. and Mrs. James P. Brooks will have a house warming Thursday evening of next week, at their home in Westervelt avenue.

The host or friends of Mr. and Mrs. H. Herbert Van Syckel will be pleased to learn that Mrs. Spencer is gradually recovering from her long siege of illness.

The wife of Frank Van Buys, and step-daughter of Dr. Bisbee of New Market, died suddenly at her home on Tuesday night of heart disease. She was only taken ill the day morning. A husband and two sons survive her.

Eugene A. Leiter has the sympathy of the community in the loss of his first born and only child, whose life passed away Monday morning after a few hours' existence. The mother is doing as well as can be expected.

Mrs. Andrew Cox, of West Fifth street, sprained her ankle very badly at Trenton, last week, where she had been attending a meeting of the Women's Relief Corps auxiliary to the G. A. R. She will be unable to get out for some time.

Francis Barlow, the watchmaker of Washington valley who was the last one that set Plainfield's town clock agoing, died Feb. 10 at the age of 67 years, 3 months and 15 days. He was a native and died of the same disease as ex-President Grant.

Mr. Edward W. Milligan and daughter Louise, of Brooklyn, N. Y., were attendants at the funeral of the late Peter Bartels, of Washington Valley, last Sunday, deceased being a former neighbor of property man Mattox, Washington's Birthday.

The Grand Army men of Plainfield were honored Friday by the election of George W. Arrowsmith to the office of council of admiral traitor in the Hudson-Jersey department of the G. A. R., Mr. Arrowsmith is one of the bravest and most popular veterans in the State.

William Flagg who twenty years ago was one of the most prominent of the Plainfield colored men who opened up Plainfield, is in the city again. He has many other projects he developed in that next to THE PRESS Plainfield which he built and which was originally called Flagg's Addition.

A delightful event was the twilight tea and chat given Thursday at the home of Mrs. W. L. Patton in aid of the fund for the proposed reception. Miss Mann gave some charming selections on the piano, and the Misses Holmes and Mr. Barnes sang. The affair was a great success.

Miss Julia H. Fulper, niece of W. P. Fulper of this city, who escaped with her mother from the Hotel Royal fire, as told in THE PRESS, used to wear a silver whistle on a chain by her father, William H. Fulper, at Princeton, for putting the shot. It was found in the *ruins* of the hotel. S. burday.

Prof. W. Boyd, private secretary to Senator Jones of Nevada, and secretary of the committee on contingent expenses in the United States Senate, spent Sunday in this city as the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Smither from the Hotel Royal fire, as told in THE PRESS. Boyd used to wear a silver whistle on a chain by his father, William H. Fulper, at Princeton, for putting the shot. It was found in the *ruins* of the hotel. S. urday.

A two dollar pull on each mule over twenty-four, to be used solely for the benefit of the public schools, is the provision of a law proposed by Assemblyman *Zeiler* and introduced in the House at *Trenton*, last week.

—Annie Nolan, alias Ellen Plunk, who while intoxicated, one day recently threw herself in front of a railroad train, was taken before the police justice yesterday and a sentence was suspended. Sheridan Jones was fined $5 for drunkenness.

—The firemen of Plainfield, N. J., are clamoring with a hot appetite heard by the mayor of a first assistant engineer. If the firemen were allowed to elect their own officers, as they should be, this trouble would be avoided.—*Plevna's Herald.*

—A. O. H., No. 4, of Plainfield, will give their annual reunion in T. A. B. Hall, Thursday evening, March 17, under the management of P. Casey, J. Galbraith, F. Rogers, M. Harrington, J. Kelly and T. Fitzgerald. The music will be by O'Reilly.

—The bowling team of the Crescent League that will open the new alleys of the Arthur Kull boat club on the evening of Washington's Birthday will be VanKeuburgh, Haven, Teel, Rogers, Lymar, Davis, Reed, Thiers, Vail and Van Winkle.

—Policeman Glese bravely checked what might have been a serious accident on *Park avenue Monday afternoon*. Two women were in danger of being thrown from their buggy by a fractious horse. He stopped the animal and put it under control.

—Andrew Carney of this city, ex-chief of the fire department, received a severe scalp wound, afternoon of Feb. 10, in a collision between a Sixth avenue car and a truck in New York. He had his head dressed and was able to get home without assistance.

—The keys to box 45 have been placed at *Spicer & Hubbard's mill*, the *electric* light station and the *Park Hotel* annex. The electric light station is open night and day. Box 26 is in town ready for erection at Richth street and Park avenue as soon as the right of way for poles has been secured.

—In the past few years the dyeing and cleaning business has been wonderfully improved and the old methods of the ammonia-dyestuffs. Hillier & Co., who have obtained an enviable reputation in this business, have opened a branch of their New-ark establishment at 49 North Avenue. Their windows exhibit some fine specimens of their work.

—A discrepancy occurs in the new liquor license ordinance. It prohibits a woman from receiving a license, but further says that each license must display a sign bearing "his, her or the firm name." A woman may have her sign wiped out by a supplementary ordinance, to guard against possible attempts to take advantage of the error.

—Jennie Hall is the name of the young man whom the New York papers and THE PRESS reported Thursday as inquiring at the burned Hotel Arlington for the body of a girl from Plainfield. He adds that he doesn't even know the woman in question, and it transpires that the inquirer was a young man named Frick instead of Fike.

THE REPORT WITHOUT FOUNDATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE PRESS:—I am requested to state that the report that the Plainfield Medical Association, contemplate increasing their rates, is entirely without foundation.

D. C. ADAMS,
Secretary of the Plainfield Medical Association.

PERSONALIA.

Miss Virginia Fitz Randolph is expected home from Europe in May.

E. M. Stelle and Fred Morse of Brooklyn will go together next week to San Francisco.

Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Clarkson, formerly of this city, left New York today for a Western trip.

Mrs. Schoesely and family are about to remove to California, to join Mrs. Schoesely's son.

Miss Lizzie Milligan, of Brooklyn, is *visiting her friend, Miss Tillie Spencer* at Washingtonville.

Dr. A. P. Schaeffer of New York, will speak in the Sunday school work, in the *Crescent Avenue* chapel, this evening, at 4.

Mrs. Charles Lewis of New Market died Sunday night at her late residence at Dunellen. She left a little daughter a few hours old.

Isaac N. Brokaw, the Second Street pharmacist, on well known in this city, died at 30 o'clock Feb. 10 after an illness of only two days.

The Alfred Cortes university, Feb. 9, says: "Miss Sadie Rosencrans, Ph. D., 1888, is studying voice and singing in New York, while living at Plainfield, N. J."

THE VOICE OF NEW JERSEY.

A STRONG PROTEST AGAINST THE RACE-TRACK GAMBLING BILLS.

A Great Throng of Ministers, Lawyers, and Women Appear for the Cause of Morality—Plainfield's Representative Does the Very Worst.

The ungodly clustering of indignant people that ever swarmed the gate of trembling legislators, was that which filled the corridors of the State Capitol at Trenton Tuesday, and thronged the new assembly chamber to the very doors. The most progressive moral elements of the State were represented and the enthusiasm and indignation manifested made the event one of the most thrilling in the legislative annals of the common wealth. Ministers, fellow professors, lawyers, bankers, merchants and laboring men, were all among the delegates and every county of the State was represented in the throng. From Plainfield 60 of her best citizens were ready to demand right at the hands of the Legislature. There were probably 2,500 people pre sent.

The storm of indignation was so fierce that the two race-track bills are do med, and it is believed by very many that they are dead beyond hope. Members who before thought there was a chance for them to become laws, were free to express their opinion last night that the demonstration of yesterday had swallowed up all hope of the bills getting to the statute books.

After their arrival the delegates proceeded to the State Capitol in a body, and soon a meeting was called in the museum on the third floor. The delegates eagerly crowded into the room but, moral enough as it is, it was far from being large enough to accommodate all who desired to enter. R. V. Lindabury, the Elizabeth lawyer, was called to the chair and after a introduction of the race-track criminals, called the meeting to order and was chosen as chairman in the absence of the Rev. Dr. Kemp Duff, who had been for two years in that capacity, but is now in Bermuda for the benefit of his health. Charles C. Beideman, Esq., of the Elizabeth *Journal* was made secretary.

It was about noon, after the numerous anti-race-track people had squeezed into the small available room for them in one of the galleries of the Assembly chamber, that chairman Ford D. Smith, of the committee on revision of laws, into whose hands the race-track bills have been whittled, announced that the committee was ready to hear anyone upon the bills. Mr. Lindabury then said he was not requested to present resolutions expressing the views of 100 000 people. He then read the following resolutions which were been prepared by the committee appointed by the meeting held prior to the hearing. It was subsequently sent up to the clerk and read by him:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting, composed of citizens representing all the counties of the State of New Jersey, that the bills No. 185 and 187, known as the race-track bills, meet with our most emphatic disapproval and condemnation. In our judgment they tend to throw down the barriers which remain upon the statute books against the pernicious evils of race-track gambling, and are subversive of the legislative policy that was prevailed in the State unchanged, and without any measure of change, until a very recent date, and which the people overwhelmingly commands the support of the people of this State.

Bishop Scarborough made an earnest and eloquent address. The Louisiana Lottery and the Monte Carlo gambling hells were not in his eye a circumstance to the abominations at Gutenberg and Guttenberg. He was applauded at the *proposition that the State should become a partner*, for blood money, in the crime against good morals that horse racing undoubtedly is. He awoke thunders of applause when he said that if the bills passed the State would see such an uprising as she had not seen since the war called all patriots to order.

A handsome woman in sober attire *stepped forward* to claim the *attention of* the committee.

"Mrs Knowles of Newark, representing 300 000 women",—was chairman Lindabury's introduction of her as he bowed to her. Mrs. Benjamin W. Hamilton, Jr., of Elizabeth, she had been chosen by the State Christian Endeavor convention at Metuchen Tuesday evening, and she was one of his cautionary interesting addresses. There was a very large attendance, and every reference to the 300 000 Christian Endeavorers are spiritually wide-awake.

A very able and interesting paper on "Dunnellon: Stone Quarrying in the Blasting Powder" was read by William L. Saunders of North Plainfield, member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, with full illustrations by blackboard sketches. Mr. Saunders, a self-by-professionals, has been issued in pamphlet form, illustrated, by the society, for circulation throughout the world of science.

Mr. Winsoop of Dunellon, president of the *Dunellon Congress of N. A. E. A.*, is a representative to the National convention of Christian Endeavor held at Hartford. It is under-tood that Mr. Winsoop is a candidate for the National congress, and it is hoped he may secure enough votes to get there. He is one of the most able men in the order and would represent New Jersey very satisfactorily.

On April 20, the first Wednesday after Easter, Mr. Saunders will give a parlor entertainment in her up-close new home on Belvidere avenue, for the benefit of *Grace church*. The talent secured consists of the Mendelssohn male quartette, Miss Voorhees and J. Birker Kinsendorf, New York vocalists; Victor Baler, organist of Trinity church, New York, and a humorist and Alfred C. Pearsall, elocutionist.

The Brooklyn Woman's club had a birthday party a day or two ago, which was enjoyed by a large and brilliant gathering at Hotel St. George. Mrs. Florence Howe Hall of the Plainfield Woman's club said that the club was the outcome of admiration and respect from her own club. She told what was considered a good story about a man who made some funny comments on a woman's club. He said they differed from men's clubs in that women talked all at once.

A delightful social event was the leap-year cotillion dance at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Huntington, Franklin *place, night Feb. 12.* The dance was led by Miss Flora Huntington and J. Augustus Hammond of New York. The supper was very choice, and the music by Andrew Carper was of the finest. Handsome and appropriate favors were distributed. The patronesses received fans, leather dusters and embroidered pincushions. Hand-painted pin-cushions, ribbons and paper-cutters were the favors for the gentlemen. Among the guests were: Miss Harriet Gardner, Miss Marion Dumont, Miss Annie Murphy, Miss Tompkins, Miss Hammond Earle, Miss Edith Gleason, Miss Katheryn Yates, Miss Maud VanBoskerck, Cassius Murphy, Harry Borden, Alfred Stoutt, John P. Moses, Harry Wetmore Waring, Rowland Coe, and James Murray.

BASE-BALL FOR '92.

Schedule of Games Arranged by the Committee of the New Jersey Central League.

[SPECIAL TO THE PRESS.]

SOMERVILLE, N. J., Feb. 17.—Below is given the schedule of games for the coming season to be adopted at a meeting of the Central New Jersey Base-ball League, to-morrow evening. It is drawn by Charles J. Reed, chairman of the committee:

May 19—Westfield at Plainfield.
May 20—Plainfield at Westfield.
May 21—Elizabeth at Somerville.
May 23—Somerville at Elizabeth.
May 24—Elizabeth at Westfield.
May 25—Westfield at Somerville.
May 26—Somerville at Plainfield.
May 27—Plainfield at Elizabeth.
May 28—Elizabeth at Somerville.
May 30—Somerville at Westfield.
May 31—Westfield at Plainfield.
June 1—Plainfield at Somerville.
June 2—Somerville at Elizabeth.
June 3—Elizabeth at Westfield.
June 4—Westfield at Somerville.
June 6—Somerville at Plainfield.
June 7—Plainfield at Elizabeth.
June 8—Elizabeth at Somerville.
June 9—Somerville at Westfield.
June 10—Westfield at Plainfield.
June 11—Plainfield at Somerville.
June 13—Somerville at Elizabeth.
June 14—Elizabeth at Westfield.
June 15—Westfield at Somerville.
June 16—Somerville at Plainfield.
June 17—Plainfield at Elizabeth.
June 18—Elizabeth at Somerville.
June 20—Somerville at Westfield.
June 21—Westfield at Plainfield.
June 22—Plainfield at Somerville.
June 23—Somerville at Elizabeth.
June 24—Elizabeth at Westfield.
June 25—Westfield at Somerville.
June 27—Somerville at Plainfield.
June 28—Plainfield at Elizabeth.
June 29—Elizabeth at Somerville.
June 30—Somerville at Westfield.
July 1—Westfield at Plainfield.
July 2—Plainfield at Somerville.
July 4—Somerville at Elizabeth.
July 5—Elizabeth at Westfield.
July 6—Westfield at Somerville.
July 7—Somerville at Plainfield.
July 8—Plainfield at Elizabeth.
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July 11—Somerville at Westfield.
July 12—Westfield at Plainfield.
July 13—Plainfield at Somerville.
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July 15—Elizabeth at Somerville.
July 16—Somerville at Westfield.
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July 19—Somerville at Plainfield.
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July 29—Westfield at Somerville.
July 30—Somerville at Plainfield.
July 31—Plainfield at Somerville.
Aug. 1—Somerville at Elizabeth.
Aug. 2—Elizabeth at Somerville.
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Aug. 4—Westfield at Somerville.
Aug. 5—Somerville at Plainfield.
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Aug. 8—Somerville at Elizabeth.
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Aug. 11—Westfield at Somerville.
Aug. 12—Somerville at Plainfield.
Aug. 13—Plainfield at Somerville.
Aug. 15—Somerville at Elizabeth.
Aug. 16—Elizabeth at Somerville.
Aug. 17—Somerville at Westfield.
Aug. 18—Westfield at Somerville.
Aug. 19—Somerville at Plainfield.
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Aug. 24—Somerville at Westfield.
Aug. 25—Westfield at Somerville.
Aug. 26—Somerville at Plainfield.
Aug. 27—Plainfield at Somerville.
Aug. 29—Somerville at Elizabeth.
Aug. 30—Elizabeth at Somerville.
Aug. 31—Somerville at Westfield.
Sept. 1—Westfield at Somerville.
Sept. 2—Somerville at Plainfield.
Sept. 3—Plainfield at Somerville.
Sept. 5—Somerville at Elizabeth.
Sept. 6—Elizabeth at Somerville.
Sept. 7—Somerville at Westfield.
Sept. 8—Westfield at Somerville.
Sept. 9—Somerville at Plainfield.
Sept. 10—Plainfield at Somerville.
Sept. 12—Somerville at Elizabeth.
Sept. 13—Elizabeth at Somerville.
Sept. 14—Somerville at Westfield.
Sept. 15—Westfield at Somerville.
Sept. 16—Somerville at Plainfield.
Sept. 17—Plainfield at Somerville.

HYMENEAL.

ANDERSON—WEBER.

[SPECIAL TO THE PRESS.]

CUMBERLAND, Md., Feb. 13.—The wedding of Ernest R. Ackerman, member of the Plainfield common council from the Third ward, to Miss Mora Lissette Weber, daughter of William Edsall Lissette Weber, took place last evening in this city.

The officiating clergyman was the Rev. James H. McGill, pastor of the First Presbyterian church, where the ceremony was performed. The full Episcopal ceremony was used, and the wedding was a very pretty one.

The bride entered the church on the arm of her father, who is president of the Third National bank at Cumberland, and by him was given away. The bride was radiantly beautiful in a rich costume of white silk, en train, adorned with pearl trimmings and lace. Her ornaments were magnificent diamonds. She carried a bouquet of lilies-of-the-valley and myrtle-spray.

The bride was attended by six bridesmaids and a maid of honor. The bridesmaids were Miss Pauline Milholland, Miss Minnie McGeath, Miss Ella Spring, and Miss Juliet Weber, of Cumberland, Miss Annie Moss of Parkersburg, and Miss Nellie Robinson of Baltimore. The costumes were of white silk, with chiffon trimming. Two of the maids carried white bouquets, two yellow, and two pink. The maid-of-honor was Miss Rose Weber, sister of the bride. This happy, graceful group of femininity made a most charming picture, and the wedding had the appearance of one of the most beautiful *ever seen in Cumberland society.*

The best man was Duncan Morgan of Plainfield, and the ushers were A. R. Lewis, F. J. Seaver, Harry Weber, Rodrie Clary, and the Hon. Wm. M. McKaig, Congressman, all of Cumberland, and Lloyd Miller of Pittsburgh, Pa. The favors worn by the ushers were dainty scarf pins.

Among the near relatives of the bride and groom were Mrs. Weber, in black silk, Mrs. J. H. Ackerman, in purple silk, Mrs. Marion S. Ackerman, in her wedding gown of white silk, and Mrs. Robert Rushmore, in her wedding gown of white silk.

The bridal party entered the church to the sweet notes of the wedding march from Lohengrin. Mendelssohn's was used as a recessional. Ira Tipton presided at the organ.

After the ceremony a reception was given to near relatives and friends, at the home of the bride's parents, 112 West Washington street.

What a Farce!

The second annual meeting of what is termed the "State Publishers' Union", was held at Trenton, Monday There was no one present except a few Republican politicians. The annual and northern Jersey who seemed to have met to cry over the official patronage they had lost, their party's defeat.

After everybody present had refused the office of president, it was again given to the very publisher in the State who has displayed the least ability in the line, and polished the smallest amount of success in that line. Then Mr. Winton of the Hackensack Republican, not even present, was elected secretary, and Mr. Winsoop, also not present, was elected vice-president.

A committee consisting of editors *Mc-Bride of Jersey Blue (republican)* and *Boyd (not much of anything)* was appointed to draft an act in relation to the publication of the laws in the newspapers. It is to be taken to Senator Sewell, their leader for their pains. The "State Publishers' Union" does not represent the publishers of the State, and the Democratic legislature is not called upon to enact laws for the benefit of its enemies and its defamers.

The Republicans in a Rage.

[SPECIAL TO THE PRESS.]

We hope the report set afloat by the Plainfield Press that Gen. Grubb intends to resign his post at the court of Madrid, and return home to run for Governor is untrue; not that we lack respect for his qualifications or running qualities. Our objection rests upon a firm belief in the danger of rendering defeat inevitable. It seids on works well We have lost a notation and after it by it in Passaic county. Gen. Sewell is now said to be found already in the person of the Hon John Kean, jr., of Elizabeth, and the proper thing is to stick to him until he is nominated and elected. The Republican party of New Jersey is in a hole and needs a veritable Moses to put it on the road to the promised land again. To desert Gen. Grubb for such a herculean task would be unwise. As a defeated candidate he is not unlike Sampson shorn of his locks.

Estate's Hotel to be Sold.

The valuable property on Front street, this city, known as the Lamb's Hotel, 60 feet front by 200 feet in depth, including the lively stable, now occupied by A. Hacking, will be sold *on the premises*, Monday, March 21, by the executors. Here is a chance for capitalists to secure a good investment. This property will positively be sold on the date above given.

"Troll for a Trout Stream."

Games are being arranged by the Crescent League base-ball managers for Wednesday of the coming season, with the Y. M. C. A. of Bridge Island A. C., the Y. M. C. A. of Salem Field A. C., and the Boston Athletics.

DO NOT BE DECEIVED.

Persons with weak lungs—those who have a cough, should not be deceived—but should use ALCOCK'S POROUS PLASTER over the chest, and counteract the tendency to other troubles during cold weather. Remember their great strength and power to relieve pain. Be sure you get ALCOCK'S—they can be depended on. Insignificant imitations are sometimes offered—look out for it, but insist upon getting ALCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS. They are the only genuine plaster ever produced.

—Laing's Hotel property will be sold March 21. See adv.

BASE-BALL FOR '92.

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[Schedule omitted]

END OF THE HYDE-GREEN CASE.

Ended the Bloomsbury Record His First Mortgage, as Would Not Have Lost Through the Farmers Bank.

The famous lawsuit of Charles Hyde against Frank G. Green and others is at last ended. Two years ago Mr. Hyde bought a big furniture store in Plainfield, he borrowed of Hyde $4,000, to be used to buy out the share of his uncle Frank G. Green. Green, who knew the goodness of the debt he gave a promissory note for $4,000, indorsed by Green Green and George Warren Wilson, as bail, and *security to give a chattel mortgage on* his goods. When the note came due it went to protest. Creditors from various quarters pressed Green and Wilson, and Hyde's bailiff finally took possession of the place, a receiver was appointed, and the entire stock, valued at $20,000, was sold at auction in addition to satisfy claims aggregating $10,000. The mortgage to Hyde had not been put on record, because Hyde still exhibited have been kept back could come in only after the others. This subsidies disposed of the contest.

CO-OPERATIVE WOODYARD FOR TRAMPS.

Plainfield Proposed Solution of the Burglar Question.

The good women of Plainfield who are planning to give employment to tramps at wood, to men out of work, might by developing their plan work out a very excellent solution of the tramp question. Like other towns, Plainfield has at times been overburdened with applicants for charity. In the co-operative woodyard plan is a chance for the tramp to work a week the needy and the undeserving. Let the women put up a shed, stock it liberally with cordwood, and supply saws, axes and horses. Then let the ladies call the co operation of housekeepers throughout the city who have been persuaded with sympathy for the tramp question. After ist each applicant for aid be given an order on the co-operative woodyard, to cut up a certain quantity of cordwood, for which he receive a ticket that can be required to buy, at a fair price, from the managers, the wood cut under this order, and let the man who does the work be recommended with food, lodging or clothing as he may require. The really deserving will then have a way opened to obtain something of a livelihood, and the idea of being compelled to work or go hungry will cause the unfortunate fellow to steer clear of the town. If the women enter enthusiastically into the enterprise the local wood dealers may look for a considerable reduction of their profits—and of course everyone is hard *look will be eager to saw wood for a living.*

400 WILL CONTEST HER TITLE.

Maybe 386 Will be Queen of the Road to Square.

Engine 386 has a rival for the title of "Queen of the Road". It is engine 400. She made her first appearance in Plainfield Saturday, and followed the 10:04 train to New York, with a train of 25 box cars. 400 is built on the same lines as 385, with *the same compounded cylinders* for the use of night and low pressure. She has the driving wheels what will help her to cling closer to the track, and in that respect she has a very great advantage over her predecessor. The results of the trial tests that are now being made of 400's abilities, are awaited with intense interest by every man in the employ of the road. If 400 is all that is expected of her, proved she was the fastest engine in the world, yet already a rival has sprung up and the excitement that the appearance of the new comer on the railroad men all over the country, will be renewed and greatly increased by the news of 400's appearance.

A Company With Every Penny Time It Wants.

At a meeting held at the office in this city, duly called for the purpose, on the 19th ult., The Carolina company decided by the vote of more than two-thirds in interest of the shareholders, that the capital stock of the company shall be reduced to $271,500 by calling in one-half the shares held by each stockholder and paying *50 per centum of the par value* thereof.

Henry P. Talmadge of this city is president of the company and William T. Miner is secretary and treasurer.

Bathersie Progresses in the Sewerage Matter

Councilman Cone reported Feb. 10 that the sewerage committee and the committee seemed very glad of the opportunity to share with the councilmanic committee the responsibility of pleasing the property holders, that the capital stock of the company shall be reduced to $271,500 by calling in one-half the shares held by each stockholder and paying *50 per centum of the par value* thereof.

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A Runaway Horse, and a Runaway Horse.

What would undoubtedly been a disastrous runaway accident was averted in a way by a brave young Swede named Bystrom Thursday. Peter Rose had come into town with a handsome new milk wagon and his daughter Annie, aged 12, was driving the horse started away. It came galloping down Somerville avenue at great speed, and was just turning into Front street when Bystrom sprang forward and at the risk of his own stopped it. He thus prevented a runaway that would have been disastrous, but also *much damage to other vehicles* on Front street. Rose thanked him.

One of the Greatest Railroads in the World.

The coup of President McLeod of the Philadelphia and Reading in getting control of the Jersey Central and the Lehigh Valley—as told in the report of Parsons—is the greatest in the history of railroad financiering and makes the Reading as strong a corporation as there is in the country. The great results of the Philadelphia and Reading system will hereafter be eighty million dollars annually and the number of its employes will approximate 100,000, being more than are employed by any single corporation on this planet.

It is now plain what was in Mr. McLeod's mind when he acquired the Pennsylvania holdings and the lease ordinary charter, which throws the Reading and the entire anthracite system into the heart of New England, giving it the only all rail route from the Middle and Southern States to Boston. The Reading system will also be fostered by its alliance with all the important New England roads, and enables it to virtually control the coal trade of that entire region. The Reading is now the greatest railroad in the world, the strongest financial institution in the country, is assured.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—*United S. S. Government Food Report.*

AN EIGHT-YEAR-OLD HERO.

Little Georgie Arrowsmith Saves His Playmate from a Watery Grave.

A group of boys were playing on the sawmill bridge in South Plainfield Thursday when little Dick Hillier, age seven, ventured down on the log. He had gone but a short way from shore when he broke through and disappeared, with a natural cry, to the cold black depths of the pond.

Most of the boys were terror-stricken and *ran frantically to and fro* along the bank, crying.

Georgie Arrowsmith, however, retained presence of mind, and went promptly to the rescue. Creeping out on the frail ice to the edge of the gap where Dick had gone down, he waited for the imperiled lad to reappear. When the struggling form rose to the surface Georgie thrust forth the crooked end of a shiny stick and shouted "Grab it, Dick!" Then, with the boy on the bank were crying "Oh, Georgie, you will be drowned too!" he hauled the half-unconscious Dick out on the ice and assisted him to the shore.

JERSEY CENTRAL CONDUCTORS.

Yes, I.—Charles S. York—The Day Poacher.

A popular train to New York for Plainfield men, is scheduled to leave the North avenue station at 10.06 a. m. The *crew* in charge of the same, returning leave New York at 7 p. m. Of the strict attention to duty and the rights of the company exhibited by this crew, from conductor down, columns might be written. From Plainfield to Jersey City this is one of the fastest trains on the road, the Philadelphia flyer immediately *following being a close second.*

It is of common occurrence that this train running on time make mile after mile from Netherwood to Roselle in 40 seconds each, which means 90 miles per hour. Such confidence does the conductor have in the capacities of the engine driver, that to all appearances he pays no attention to the rate of speed at which *they are running*, but to a careful observer he will be seen to keep one eye his glasses, while filling tick-ts, at objects outside his train—thus often neglecting to respond to the greetings of his friends. So pre-occupied is he with the responsibilities resting on him and by his anxiety to "make time", that he is at times called a crank, but no one riding on his train has yet been heard to express the slightest dissatisfaction with his management, excepting perhaps occasionally a "duffer", a grumbler about his running into stations ahead of the scheduled time. This latter peculiarity is noticed almost daily, but from the reason that the indicated time being too slow for him for other reasons it is impossible to say. In any event, it is certainly a pleasure to ride in a train in charge of such a man, who by his careful judgment, and ability to overcome obstacles where time is lost, has justly earned the title of "Cannon Ball Tuck".

In his leisure moments Mr. Tuck is engaged in breeding dogs from stock of recorded pedigree. Strong is his interest in physical disabilities in those animals is unquestionably No. 1. The other day a gentleman had a Newfoundland dog that appeared to be very much depressed. Mr. Tuck, who promptly prescribed. Now that gentleman has no dog.

A Great Offer for the Ladies.

Common sense and good judgment are the qualities for which our American ladies are noted. When they find any article which will add to the comfort of their homes or to their personal appearance they speedily adopt it, being quick to discover the superiority of the new article. It is to this trait that the firm of A. McDowell & Co. owe the wonderful *success of their French* fashion journal which has already critically examined their superior merit is at once recognized. They not only give the styles one month ahead of all other fashion journals; but the variety, originality, and practicability of those styles isn't seen so far above all others, that they are now acknowledged the standards of fashion for this country, as they have long been in France. Many complaints having reached A. McDowell & Co. concerning the difficulty experienced in obtaining their fashion journals through newsdealers, who will often try to work off some other and inferior publication lying on their hands, this firm has decided to *give the following premium offer:* To each yearly subscriber who sends $3 50 for one regular yearly subscription for "La Mode de Paris", or "Album des Modes", will be given *gratis*, as a premium, Book No. 1, "Dressmaking Self-Taught". This book is valued at $5. Book No. 1 teaches how to keep wrinkles out of dresses; how to join seams; how to finish a waist; the darts, the bones, how to cut, how to make and put in sleeves of all kinds; how to make the new sheath skirt by rule; how to baste plaids and stripes, etc., etc. Subscriptions to any of our subscriptions through local newsdealers; but if any difficulty is experienced in obtaining the publications of A. McDowell & Co., 4 West 14th street, New York.

An Executive Worthy of Respect and Esteem.

From THE PRESS of Feb. 11.

THE PRESS desires it understood that it is not unfriendly to Governor Abbett from anything which appeared in a special despatch from Philadelphia in yesterday's issue. On the contrary it admires his Democracy and actions. *All we contend for him as it always has, in his endeavors to* give New Jersey that which it has enjoyed in past years—a good and honest government.

Do not throw away your hard earned cash for every new cough syrup, when that old-fashioned remedy for coughs, Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, is 25 cents.

—The Plainfield common council will meet again Feb. 23.

DO YOU COUGH
DON'T DELAY
TAKE
KEMP'S
BALSAM
THE BEST COUGH CURE

THE CHICAGO POLICE.

An Army of Twenty-One Hundred Able-Bodied Men.

Financial Chat Regarding Maj. McClaughry, General Superintendent of the Force — Qualifications Essential to an Appointment as Patrolman.

(Special Chicago Letter.)

If there is one thing of which Chicago is prouder than of its sky-scraping buildings and its park system it is the police department. Every time there is to see a large body of men who are physically perfect, even if they are a little weak mentally. Physical perfection has been highly esteemed in all ages and among all nations, and not until higher education shall have become universal will a change occur.

At the present time the police force of Chicago consists of 2,100 officers and patrolmen and 200 substitutes. This army is under the command of a general superintendent, who is appointed by the mayor. His word is supposed to be law in the police department. He is sometimes called to assistants, is responsible for changes in the administrative offices, and controls all promotions and discharges. To a certain extent these powers are indeed vested in him, but the mayor and the aldermen of the district school. He was ambitious for a better education and took private lessons of a Presbyterian minister six hours, and in that way prepared for college, entering at Monmouth, Ill., in 1856. From which he graduated four years later. In 1861 he removed to Carthage, Ill., and during part of the war served as major of an Illinois regiment, participating in the expedition against Vicksburg. In 1864 he was appointed paymaster of the army and quartered at Springfield, Ill., until October, 1865, when he was honorably discharged. In 1874 he was appointed warden of the Illinois penitentiary at

MAJ. ROBERT W. MCLAUGHRY.

Joliet. He held this position until 1888, when he became general superintendent of the Pennsylvania industrial reformatory at Huntingdon, Pa. In May, 1891, Mayor Washburne tendered him the position of chief of police of Chicago, which he accepted after giving the offer thoughtful consideration and securing the assurance that he would be permitted to organize and manage the police force without interference from any authority whatsoever.

The criminals of the country were not pleased with the appointment. They knew that while Maj. McClaughry was the head and most competent state of prison officials, he was also a firm believer in the majesty of law, and would consequently keep a close eye on their doings. Most of the dangerous lawbreakers of the United States are personally known to the police. While warden of the Joliet prison he introduced the Bertillon system of identification of criminals; and no crook who has ever been an inmate of the institution is allowed by him to be the slightest chance of escape should he be found at his old tricks.

At the present time Maj. McClaughry is perfecting arrangements for the protection of visitors to the world's fair. He has already gone into correspondence with the heads of the police department of every country in Europe for the purpose of securing photographs and personal descriptions of notorious crooks, pickpockets and confidence men, who are sure to find their way to Chicago in 1893. Detectives representing the various nations will be imported to keep an eye on their law breaking countrymen. Other measures of equal importance have been laid before his superior, and he has every reason to be perfectly confident. It is safe to say, therefore, that the interests of the world's fair visitors will be amply protected, and that they will not be subjected to the annoyance experienced by many Americans who were robbed right and left while visiting the exposition at Vienna and Vienna.

The regular force of officers under command of the chief of police consists of patrolmen and sergeants, and about 200 substitutes. Fully two-thirds of the 2,100 men are on duty at night; the balance is detailed to guard the street crossings in the business district, attend to police court duties and assist special officers in the performance of their private work. To secure a more equal distribution of police protection the city has been divided into thirty-one districts, each of which contains a station, and is under the command of a captain or lieutenant. The various divisions of the city are in charge of inspectors, who receive the reports of commanding officers and conclude them for the general superintendent and his assistant. The detective force is under the direction of a lieutenant, with executive powers.

To secure an appointment on the police force a man must be between the ages of 21 and 35; he must be not less than 5 feet 8 inches in height, and of weight proportioned to his height. He must be an American citizen—native or naturalized—able to read English fairly well, and must have a thorough knowledge of the city, its principal places of business, the various street-car systems and all points of public interest. A medical examination — more rigid even than that required by the war office in the case of applicants for enlist-

A DRILL AT THE STATION.

ment in the army—keeps out scores of men who seemingly are possessed of health, but who, nevertheless, are afflicted with some organic disease.

Applicants who have met all the requirements of the service receive appointments to the substitute corps as soon as vacancies occur. It is said, however, as there are constantly on file from two to three thousand applications, that no man can secure the favor of aldermanic or some other kind of influ-

ence unless he stepped by those with money sufficient to secure his appointment. The civil service commission of Chicago has had more than its share of abuse—because it refused to appoint a man because of the claims of individuals who were willing enough to grease the official wheels. Time and one of the evils whose extirpation enlisted Maj. McClaughry's most earnest endeavors, and that he has not of his efforts are already noticeable by an increased esprit du corps. There is area of discontent among the men, and there is a cry father who wants one of his henchmen rewarded by a place on the force will be disappointed if the department and the city at large.

Police recruits are just about as raw as military recruits. It requires hard work to convert them into men that-looking material. Years ago each captain or lieutenant was supposed to train the men in his command. The result was so unsatisfactory that a drill master was appointed whose duty it is to teach new men how to march and how to wield their clubs.

The hardest duty which a policeman is called upon to perform is guarding the crossings of down-town streets. He must preserve the lives and limbs of thousands of pedestrians, control the movement of hundreds of wagons, carriages and street cars, and yet do due to all. The task is one whose magnitude cannot be appreciated by anyone who has never been with his own eyes the pandemonium which exists in the principal thoroughfares of Chicago. The most experienced officers are detailed for this duty, which requires nerve, presence of mind and an even temper, as opportunities for using a club present themselves almost every minute.

The state legislature at its last session passed a law granting a pension, amounting to half pay, to all officers who have served the municipality twen-

GUARDING A STREET CROSSING.

ty years, upon reaching the age of fifty years. In Chicago's long list officers have availed themselves of this enactment and others have been requested to do so. A number of valuable men have been lost to the department in this way but on the whole the law has proved of considerable benefit. Burglaries who clung to their positions long after passing the period of usefulness were removed and their places filled with younger blood.

It is doubtful if any other city in the nation has a more perfect police force than Chicago. There are found among it men who are brave and quick to suspected. It is true, but they cannot hold their positions for any length of time. The custom that politicians are paid to enforce laws, not to break them, is beginning to be practically employed, and one soldiers' pleasing assertion made by the guardians of the peace. Therein Chicago's force differs much from that of New York, whose members, according to newspaper reports, recognize no power above that of their own hickory sticks.

G. W. WEIFFERT.

HOOSIER CLUBHOUSE.

Indiana Will Have the Finest Building at the World's Fair.

When people come streaming from Posey county, Ind., to see the world's fair, they will learn that the Hoosier state has some of the finest clubhouses on the exposition grounds, says the Chicago Herald. No Hoosier, no matter how poor he may be, will be allowed to enter the exposition grounds without becoming one of the Indiana building. By some critics Henry Ives Cobb's design for the building is considered by far the finest and the most graceful of all the state buildings yet presented. When Mr. Cobb offered his plans some people in Indiana picked at them and said "the state ought not put up any building at all if Indiana Hoosiers are not good enough to plan it."

"Well, I don't take that view of the case," Judge Martindale replied. "For my part, I think nothing too good for Indiana. If the Chicago man has a better design than our own we want to see what the Chicago man's design."

That explains Mr. Cobb's selection. The Indiana building is to be a typical clubhouse. If the state board had to buy all the material that goes into the building it would cost $100,000, and that is more than the board has to spend. So the enterprising manufacturers of Indiana have decided

INDIANA STATE BUILDING.

to give $70,000 worth of material for the house, and when they have finished it they will turn over to Indiana the big front door and feel as much at home as they do by their own firesides. They will literally "own the place." In design the Indiana building will be French gothic, both inside and out. It will be constructed of red brick, the inclosing the verandas that surround it. The buildings will be two-storied, but on either side there will be towers to the height of 200 feet. These towers are pierced at intervals by windows. The interior of the building will be of stone and imitation stone. It will be finished throughout with the best hardwood lumber that can be had. The two floors have been divided into rooms where visitors can come to rest or spend hours pleasantly. The second floor will have about as many rooms for social gatherings as the men. Large assembly halls have been planned, where different state associations can meet and discuss matters of interest. Writing rooms, check rooms, lavatories, a post office and in fact everything that will add to the comfort and convenience of the visitors have been marked off on the plans.

The last state Executive Commissioner B. F. Havens, of Indiana, incited over the plans he drew a deep sigh and said: "I guess Indiana will beat them all in state buildings."

A few days later Mr. Havens resigned and Secretary Hurty and the Indiana board was ready to tear up the sod at Jackson park. Illinois has not only state already at work on her building.

CONTRARY DREAMS.

Her Father Mistook Him for Burglar and Fired Two Shots at Him.
While Assisting Unconscious Parent.
He Went Right Home and Went to Bed and Dreamed of Shooting Burglars.

Englehill—Why, Chappie, what's the matter—are you ill?

Chappie—I just had an awful night's work, old fel. I dreamed I was a burglar, ballet dancer, and had to wear a pink tights, and—

Englehill—Stop, stop, for heaven's sake, my dear boy, or you'll have me dreaming with you.—Tit-Bits.

A BEAUTIFUL WOMAN.

Miss Mattie Mitchell, Who Is to Marry a French Duke.

Her Reliability Is Acknowledged in Europe as Well as in America—Personal Chat About a Handsome Young Lady.

MISS MATTIE MITCHELL.

Miss Mattie Mitchell, the beautiful daughter of Senator John H. Mitchell, of Oregon, whose engagement to Duke Francois de la Rochefoucauld has recently been announced, is one of the few much-talked-of society beauties whose reputation is well founded. Her beforehand, says Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, is acknowledged from the shores of the Nile to "where down the Oregon." She is now in the exquisite full bloom of womanhood. Her figure, just a shade below medium height, is perfectly proportioned and softly rounded. Her head is matchless in poise and coloring. Her hair is a soft, bright bronze, always worn in the same fashion, twisted on the crown, and in front in little rings across her forehead. Her face is a perfect oval, with the curves of a child; her eyes, under delicately penciled brows and steeped dark lashes, are dark, full and expressive, and her cheeks are those peachblow roses, while her mouth is full-lipped "Cupid's bow." She dresses with simple elegance in faultlessly fitting gowns of dark blue, black, chestnut browns, or quiet, dark shades for the street, and usually in white in the evening, when she is without a bunch of violets, which, with roses, are her favorite flowers. She was a member of the dancing class while in Washington, and at one of its evenings wore a gown which, for its simplicity and becomingness, received universal admiration. It was a simple round waist and straight skirt of white nun's veiling, with a low bodice, short puffed sleeves, and edge of the skirt of which were bordered with violets, and a narrower belt of violet velvet outlined the waist and fell in loops down the back.

She made her *début* in Washington about six years ago, has lived abroad a great deal since then, where she was a great favorite, particularly at the Russian and last winter and the winter before she spent in Washington.

Her accomplishments are numerous. She is a fine linguist, speaking French, Italian and German fluently, and for that as much as for her beauty was she

ways a great favorite in the diplomatic circle. Indeed, at one time it was rumored that the British minister, Sackville West, was going to lead her to the altar—a rumor which arose, however, solely from her intimacy with his family, as she is a proud republican, has read widely in the different languages, rides horseback a little, dances "divine," as her men partners and friends all, has the tact and aplomb of a society woman of twice her years. Owing to Mrs. Mitchell's delicate health she not only discharged the many social duties that was imposed on a senatorial household, but looked after the domestic machinery, and herself did the marketing. Senator Mitchell's dinners are famous from epicurean and decorative standpoints, and to his charming daughter he long be the credit.

She met the Duke de la Rochefoucauld in Paris about six years ago, and it was a case of love at first sight. There were obstacles in the way of their marriage which have at last been cleared away, and the engagement, to the surprise and surprise to society, is a natural consummation of their hopes to her friends.

The prospective husband comes of an old distinguished French family, noble in deed as well as in name, its original title was the Prince of La Roche-fireauld, near Angouleme, and its history traces back to 1026, when a certain Foucauld, a field officer under Hugh Capet, spoken of in a charter of an abbey of Angoulême as "*vir nobilissimus Fulcaudus.*" In a fifteenth century page, which Harper's Bazar reproduces, the Duke de la Rochefoucauld is described as "a handsome young man of twenty-six years, who was much attached to literary pursuits, and who cultivated the society of the most distinguished men of letters of his time, Boileau, Racine and Molliere, and who published, besides his memoirs, the well-known collection of 'Maximes Morales,' which is still widely quoted, and regarded as a model of French purity."

The duke de la Rochefoucauld is not one of the many impoverished nobles seeking for rehabilitation in an American fortune, but possesses estates and an income sufficient for his wants. Miss Mitchell's very comfortable "dot" will not be a mere drop in the bucket even there, however.

Correct Pipes.

About 100,000 earthenware pipes are daily manufactured in this country, all being made in three factories, at St. Louis, Evansville, Ind., and Akron, Ohio. The cobs are all procured in Missouri, and are supplied by the Collier variety of corn, on which they grow unusually heavy, woody and hard.

A Flat Sky.

The apparent flattening of the vault of the heavens has been found to have an annual period and to depend on clouds. It seems least flat with a misty horizon and most in April and May.

A Different Note.

Old Friend of the Family—And is this Archie Augusta (of bygone years)—No, sir; I've grown up, now—I'm Gussie.—Puck.

Did Not Hurt All the Time.

Awkward Barber—Does this razor hurt you, sir?

Patient Customer—Only when it gets under the skin.—Good News.

Anxious to Know.

"Have you fixed up my will?" said the sick man to Lawyer Quillins.

"Yes."

"Everything as I've said as you can make it?"

"Entirely so."

"Well, now, I want to ask you something—not professionally, but as a friend, you understand—what do you honestly think stands the best show for getting the property?"—Washington Star.

A Fatal Error.

Ringway—What's the matter, old man? You seem troubled.

Featherstone—I have made the mistake of my life. You know I have a rich maiden aunt who lives in the state buildings."

A few days later Mr. Havens notified Secretary Hurty that the Indiana board was ready to tear up the sod at Jackson park. Illinois has not only state already at work on her building.

CONTRARY DREAMS.

Her Father Mistook Him for Burglar and Fired Two Shots at Him.
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Englehill—Stop, stop, for heaven's sake, my dear boy, or you'll have me dreaming with you.—Tit-Bits.

PRINCESS OF WALES.

Still a Handsome Woman Although Approaching Her Fiftieth Year.

The princess of Wales is one of those few and favored women with whom the years of their prime seem to add to their personal beauty is manifested by the passage of the years. Although her appearance has, of course, changed materially since, as a girl of nineteen, she became the bride of Albert Edward of Wales, she is still a handsome woman, and at fifty-one, as she nears the age of fifty, she is said to be much more attractive in appearance than

H. R. H. PRINCESS ALEXANDRA.

women. Her latest portrait shows that she still possesses the same perfection of form and feature which previous pictures have made so familiar, and as there is about it an added look of maturity with perhaps a suggestion of sadness in those soft eyes, heightens the effect of the sweet expression which has been so notable in all representations of this royal personage.

THE CHINESE VICEROY.

Li Hung Chang and His Ambition for His Country's Military Prowess.

The hearts of all loyal celestials are now saddened by the fact that the grip has upon the venerable viceroy of the Flowery Kingdom, Li Hung Chang. Though he is now in his seventieth year the patriotism of the venerable viceroy is as ardent as it in his youth. Li Hung Chang, since the death of the late Prince Kung, the young emperor's father, has been the strongest buttress of the throne. For possible power and prestige, however, were provincial rather than metropolitan, and perhaps the keeper of his commanding ability and his success in dealing with foreigners caused him to be ignored during the regency, save when he was harassed by frivolous complaints and official "nagging" from Peking. Yet during this time he was making Tientsin one of the most powerful centers of political influence in the empire and organizing a native Chinese army and navy under his own control, which must in any crisis have given him a decisive voice in determining its future. The success with which the germs of rebellion have been stamped out in northern China further enhances his prestige, for it gives an outward and manifest sign

LI HUNG CHANG, VICEROY OF CHINA.

that his slowly maturing policy of quick using and developing the dormant military power of China will yet be fruitful in far-reaching results. Those of those who know that Li Hung Chang is growing too powerful for the dynasty and that his ambition will not be satisfied until he has seated himself on the dragon throne. But the late Gen. Gordon, who knew him better than most men, always declared that Li Hung Chang was loyal to the core, that by making himself indispensable to the inner council of state he could satisfy all his ambitions, that in these days it would be suicidal policy for him or any other usurper to establish his authority over fourteen provinces and pass it on to his son within the space of a lifetime.

Big English Oaks.

The largest oak now standing in England is the "Cowthorpe" which measures 78 feet in circumference at the ground. At one time this tree and its branches covered within an acre of space. The gigantic old "Parliament Oak" in Clipstone park, Notts, is believed to be 1,000 years old. The tallest oak on the British Isles is called the "Duke's Walking-stick." It is higher than the spire of Westminster abbey. The oak of Gelemos, which was felled in 1810, weighed 84,982 tons. Its owner; its bark was sold for $6,000 and the trunk and branches for $8,350 more.

A Deserter Whistle.

An English railway engineer has invented a useful adjunct to the ordinary semaphore signal, consisting of a whistle operated by compressed air. When the blade is at danger, a spring lever is made to rise so as to lie along the inner face of the rail. The lever projects slightly above the rail, and when depressed by the wheels of a passing engine a powerful whistle is emitted by the whistle at the inside of the track.

The Session.

Without exception, heavenly girls like the expression "nice versa," because it always puts another face on the matter.—Lippincott's Monthly.

Reasons and Excuses.

First Sport—I played the races yesterday and I realize now what an awful fool I was.

Second Sport—Why don't you ring in a messenger boy and hire him to kick you for so long or over?

First Sport—I played the races yesterday.—Somerville Journal.

No Counsel for Action.

Chumleigh—Why should I make out to see a man for slander?

Makin the Lawyer—If anyone should call you a thief, that would be slander.

"Supposing I was called an ass—mird you, an ass?"

"That would be—er—well, simply a statement of fact."—Truth.

ANIMAL MAGNETISM.

Judge Fowler—Can't you now! How did you manage to cheat the people?

Hasten' Henshaw—Did's 'em' do beautiful; couldn't get by 'em without, boss!—Puck.

A Sympathetic Opportunity.

"Are you fond of travel?" he asked, as they sat in the parlor, he nervously rawning and looking at the clock "are you?"

"I am. If I had the opportunity I would travel all the time."

"I don't see," she said, stifling another yawn, "why you don't. Nothing on earth want than you have."—N. Y. Press.

How the Lookout Is at It.

"It is true," said Eve to the serpent, "that I have a very interesting family, but I do wish you would stop calling them 'young Adams.'"

"What shall I call them?"

"Oh, I don't know; but tell me I can't look like his mother."—Judge.

Second-Hand Truth.

Of all the cold tubs in New York city that prescribed by a fat old doctor who lives over the way is the most popular. On a sidewalk stand in fancy corners, before Church & Co.'s door, had displayed a heap of second-hand artificial teeth. In reply to an inquiry he said: "I have a dozen of them originally since, as a girl of nineteen, she became the bride of Albert Edward of Wales, and although she is now fifty years ago, her face has lost none of the charms which have always made it the most attractive of English royal

Debtor—Well, I kept my word, didn't I?—Texas Siftings.

Worth the Price of Subscription.

First Burglar—The newspaper says we missed $25,000 in the safe we cracked last night.

Second Burglar—That shows how valuable newspapers are. Well go and get it to-night.—Epoch.

A Man of His Word.

Debtor—I can't pay you anything this month.

Collector—That's what you told me last month.

Debtor—Well, I kept my word, didn't I?—Texas Siftings.

A Venturesome Young Man.

Her Mother—I saw him kiss you. I am terribly shocked. I did not suppose he would dare to do such a thing.

Herself—Nor I. But I bet him he didn't dare.—Brooklyn Life.

Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD
THE STANDARD RAILWAY OF AMERICA
TRAINS FOR THE WEST.

Central Railroad of New Jersey.

TELEPHONE COMPANY!

AMMONIA AS A MOTOR.

It Propels Cars at the Rate of Thirty Miles an Hour.

One of the Most Interesting Features of the World's Columbian Exposition—Horse Power and Cables Are Not "In It."

Intramural transportation for the world's fair is receiving more attention than appears on the surface, says the Chicago News.

Surface, elevated, arcade and subterranean systems will be exhibited, and every system, style, form, kind and quality of land transportation is after the privilege of handling intramural transportation for the comfort of the world's fair visitors and the incidental advertising, which after all is the grand object in view.

Two competitors are already on the ground, a movable sidewalk and an ammonia motor, which has been running over the railroad tracks inside the plaisance for several weeks.

Under tests the motor is said to have attained a speed of thirty miles an hour, taking the curves with ease, and has been brought to a stop inside of 100 feet when running twenty miles an hour. The driving mechanism consists of two cylinders 6 by 15 inches of the ordinary locomotive type, with link-valve motion and no link drive or wheels, connected so as to form a 6-foot wheel base of standard gauge. The novel feature of the motor is the power, which is the gas given off by anhydrous ammonia.

Anhydrous ammonia—ammonia without water—becomes gaseous at 28½ degrees Fahrenheit below zero. If atmospheric pressure and 230½ degrees less than the temperature at which steam is generated from water. The anhydrous ammonia is stored in two water-enveloped tanks carried with the motor. It is placed in the tanks at a

END VIEW OF THE AMMONIA MOTOR.

temperature of 60 degrees, which gives a pressure of 150 degrees to the square inch.

The motor carries four tanks—one large one, which contains three of smaller diameter. The larger, or outside, tank is filled with water, the two lower of the three inclosed tanks are for storing anhydrous ammonia, and they are connected with the third tank placed over them, which is used as a gas reservoir. As soon as the anhydrous ammonia is charged into the two lower tanks it lets off gas, which is driven into the gas chamber until a pressure of about 150 pounds to the square inch is accumulated. A throttle valve gives the gas entrance into the cylinders, and it is then turned into the open air, as steam is, but into the water. So great is the affinity which water has for ammonia that the gas is absorbed immediately and becomes aqua ammonia. The ammonia is exhausted very quickly that there is little or no back pressure against the piston.

When anhydrous ammonia expands into gas it absorbs heat and creates such a low temperature that it is used for ice-making purposes. This characteristic would be fatal to its success as a power producer were it not for the fact that it is done in the world's fair ammonia motor by exhausting the used gas into the water which surrounds and cools the tanks and cylinders, for the gas in combining with the water to make aqua ammonia generates heat sufficient to keep the inside temperature up to 60 degrees at least, and this insures a good working pressure. It will last as long as there is any anhydrous ammonia in the storage tanks.

The motor is started at the station, and contains enough latent energy to to run the motor fifty miles at a speed of fifteen miles an hour. The car is run on a boiler and steam still, which takes aqua ammonia made up of 79 per cent water and 30 per cent ammonia, and distills it into the anhydrous ammonia. This ammonia is charged by the motor while in operation is drawn from the tank at the end of a trip and distilled, and the latent heat generated over and over again. While the solution is being drawn from the motor tanks and distilled it is also being charged with the anhydrous ammonia, requiring about two minutes to draw and charge.

From tests made at various times with the plant in Jackson park it was found that the cost of fuel alone for making anhydrous ammonia from aqua ammonia was 0.3034 cents per gallon, and the cost of fuel and water was 1.0624 cents per gallon.

Three gallons of anhydrous ammonia are used per mile with the motor alone, carrying sixteen passengers, and five gallons when the motor draws four cars. When running six miles an hour the motor develops twenty-seven horse power, and seventy-five horse power at 150 pounds pressure will send it fifteen miles an hour.

There are no cinders, ashes or smoke, as no actual fuel of any kind is used on the motor, as it is, in fact, a motor operated by stored power.

Tropical Trees.

All the trees of the tropics except those imported from the colder climates are evergreen.

STILL SCRAPING AWAY.

"Ah, by the way, Mr. Brown, you have the finest lawn in the neighborhood. Do you know Mr. De Smythe of that place—Mr. Algernon De Smythe? I had a delightful time with him a few days last summer at Long Branch. Met him on the train and somehow we managed to scrape an acquaintance. What is the dear fellow doing now?"

"Well, he's still at it, I believe."

"What! Still scraping?"

"Oh, no; still scraping acquaintance."—Detroit Free Press.

Put Him Off.

Oh, you, of course, don't marry him
In just two weeks, she said.
But when she named the day, her pa
Had dated her about the day.
—Cook Review.

Took After Both.

Boarding-House Keeper—That Reith home takes after both his father and mother.

Friend—How so?

Boarding-House Keeper—One eats a long time and the other a good deal.—Puck.

A Decisive Reason.

Ethel—There is one thing I fear you have forgotten, Mr. Gushie.

Gushie—What is that, Ethel?

Ethel—To ask papa.—N. Y. Herald.

TWENTY Years experience in the business.

MR. JOHN H. STEVENS, Horse-shoer, gives Special Attention to Interfering, Forging, Speedy Cutting, Contracting Feet, Quarter Cracks, Corns,

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"Support the Constitution, which is the cement of the Union, as well in its limitations as in its authorities."—MADISON.

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Dentist,
29 West Front street. A new local anesthetic administered for extracting teeth without pain. Gold filling a specialty.—p-21

H. HAND,
Auctioneer,
P. O. Address, Box 28, South Plainfield, N. J. Orders left at N. J. Carpet, second-hand store, 49 West Front street, Plainfield, N. J., will receive prompt attention. 4-19

OGDEN TEALE,
Architect,
241 Broadway, New York. Rooms 8 and 10, 2d. (Carpenters' and Traders' Bank Building.) Residence, Plainfield, N. J.—p-21

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P. P. VAN ARSDALE,
PIANO TUNER.
Instruments put in thorough order. Terms reasonable. Pianos and organs for sale on easy terms or rented by quarter. P. O. Box 108 or left at Williamson's Music House, No. 4 Park avenue will receive prompt attention. Residence, 21 Rose P. ostreet, corner Elm street.—d-1987

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CARPENTER AND BUILDER.
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PARLOR STOVES,
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Tinware Made to Order.
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Watches,
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Beautiful Assortment!
Furniture!
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(Of the late firm of Moore bros.)
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Where he will continue to supply patrons with the choicest meats at
23, 25 and 27 PARK AVE.

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Etc., Etc.
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Where he will continue to supply patrons with the choicest meats at
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C. G. D. CIGAR,
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CLEAR HAVANA 25 CENT CIGARS A SPECIALTY.
A large assortment of Fine Chewing, Plug Cut, Foreign and Domestic Cigars, Cigarettes and Smokers Articles in Great Variety.
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Tobacco and Smoker's Material, Rotary Refrigerator.
The choicest brands of Cigars, including Cabanas, with other popular and fashionable brands, always on hand. 4-1yr

A. WOLFF,
Manufacturer of
CIGARS,
And dealer in all kinds of Smoking and Chewing Tobacco and smokers' articles, has removed from No. 9 W. Front street, to 21 West Front street, next to Arlington House, and solicits the patronage of his friends and the public generally. 4-1yr

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WEEKLY CONSTITUTIONALIST

DAILY PRESS

PLAINFIELD N. J.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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GENERAL DEBILITY
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COLES'
PERUVIAN BARK
AND
WILD CHERRY BITTERS
ARE THE BEST.
A Vegetable Substitute for Quinine.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
Price, 50 cents and $1.00 per Bottle.
A THOROUGH ONIC TO THE BODY.
D. F. COLES DRUG AND MFG. CO
NEWARK, N. J.

EDUCATIONAL.

Miss SCRIBNER
AND
Miss NEWTON'S
SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
AND KINDERGARTEN,
17 LaGrande Avenue.
CORNER OF WASHINGTON STREET.
Will reopen THIS SEPT 17, 1891.
The regular course will include Modeling, Drawing and Sewing. 9-11-tf

THE MAN OF FASHION.

He Should Have a Code of Health to Govern Him.

How White and What to Drink and Eat with Morning Exercise — Follow the Example of the English Nobility — Known Men "Around Town."

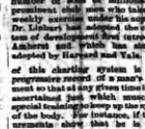
[COPYRIGHT, 1892.]

The man of fashion should have his code of health as he has his code of ethics. From October 1, when society takes up its town life, until the Lenten days of rest, the strain on his brain, nerve and muscle is constant, and the vitality of the strongest man in the world would be undermined in at least two seasons unless a rigorous system for the preservation of health, coupled with a good deal of self-denial, is followed. The duties of a man of fashion involve his presence at innumerable "affairs" each season. The opera and the assembly, the theater and the ball, entail a necessary complement of convivialities. These tend down the society man. Of course, a fashionable man drinks his wine and rare wines, for his life would be unbearably stupid if he eschewed these beverages. But he owes it to himself to regulate his "drinking" as far as possible. The one rule to follow at any "little affair" is to drink sparingly of all that is set before him. A good caterer will see that the guests at the banquet are served with only such wines as are particularly appropriate, and moderate amounts of each vintage can only serve to aid digestion. But beware of a mix with regard to anything that every man of fashion should be aware of with the morning cocktail. Of course, it seems just the right thing when you get up in the morning to look into the mirror and find unmistakable evidences that you had a great time the night before. Your disagreeable feeling is relieved by a cocktail or absinthine. Your physician, if he is a good one, will tell you to avoid all these pernicious habits. His advice will run something like this: "Swing your Indian clubs for ten minutes, exercise with your dumb bells for the same length of time, and then jump into a bath as cold as you can stand it. If you have a valet, get him handy take it in as icy a shape as possible, and then rub yourself down with a coarse towel until your entire body is in a blood glowing into every part of your now reviving constitution."

In his sleeping apartments the man of fashion must be a fresh-air crank. He need not have his valet's end table, but a number of cubic yards of air that one adult human being will poison in one hour, but he must have the value of a breathing fresh pure air or air as nearly pure as the polluting city will permit, within his means, and to do this, but without exposure to grip-breeding draughts.

In the first place, in selecting your room, lay and select one into which the light of day will not pierce at too early an hour. The man of fashion needs to sleep at least eight hours and in that time the restorative powers of the body to some extent obtain, so as to begin digestion, assimilation, &c., necessary in the gymnastics of the membership roll of the Manhattan athletic club shown. Dr. F. S. Dinkers, formerly physician of that institution, has in his charge a number of sets of millionaires and gentlemen of leisure, who have been weekly exercised under his supervision. Dr. Dinkers' theory and the chart appear on the enrollment and introduction of Amherst and which has since been adopted by the Harvard and Yale. The idea of this charting system is to keep progressive record of a man's development so that at any given time it may be ascertained which muscles need special exercise to keep up the symmetry of the body. For instance, if the measurement of the chest be 36 inches, expanded or proportionately too deep through the chest, he is put on exercises that develop the lateral, and vice versa. But in general it cannot be said that gymnastics are popular in the realm of man's dress. The man of fashion of a fad now, though several wealthy young men are still walked on their sporting proclivities by champions whose they take instruction in the use of their fists. But boxing is too violent. A man who has to "train" is in bad shape, even if this business is only saying charming nothings about Plates and Browning to the waltzes, can't afford to have it undergo the concussions of a sparring bout.

Riding is deservedly popular in fashionable circles. It is an exhilarating exercise and when the horse is well in gallop all the muscles of the body, it takes first place as a supplementary


DR. LAWRY NICOLL AND HIS PATENT TARGET, A SPARRING CONSTITUTIONAL.

means of refreshing one's constitution, for there is nothing really so invigorating as fresh air and sunshine; but the man who has to be wearing distinctions of society life needs something that will do more than shake up the liver. It needs something that will bring every muscle into active play.

Dr. W. Bourke Cockran, the well-known clubman and president of the Wagner Palace Car Company, uses the dumb bells and Indian clubs. Chauncey M. Depew takes his out in walking. De Lancey Nicoll, the district attorney, is a crack rowing man, and about once a week, when the weather is propitious, takes a twenty-mile constitutional out on the river. Tom Johnson, the great society favorite and statesman of Cleveland, is devoted to the bicycle. Robin Gould has strong predilection in the direction of athletic sports in addition to his skill on horseback, which makes him a perfect centaur. He will ever have to employ a private physician, as does his father. The Cutting brothers are their splendid physiques to their active engagements in healthful outdoor sports.

ALBERT EDWARD TERRELL.

PRESIDENTIAL DINNER.

A Formal Meal with George Washington in 1790.

The following is a description of one of Gen. Washington's dinner parties, given on the 27th of August, 1790, taken from the "Senator McCay Diaries" recently published: "Senate adjourned early. At a little after four I called on Mr. Haseett, of the Delaware Senate, and went to the president's to dinner. The company were: President and Mrs. Washington, Vice President and Mrs. Adams, the governor and his wife, Mr. Jay and wife, Mr. Langdon and wife, Mr. Dalton and a lady (his daughter, I suppose, wife), and a Mr. Smith, Mr. Bassett, myself, Lear, Lewis, the president's secretary, and the grandchildren of Mrs. Washington sat opposite each other at the middle of the table on the two secretaries, one at each end. It was a great dinner and the best of the kind I ever saw. Towards the conclusion, was disagreeably warm. First was the soup; fish roasted and broiled; then boiled mutton, fowls, &c. This was the dinner. The middle of the table was garnished in the usual tasty way, with small images, flowers (artificial), etc. The dessert was, first, apple pies, pudding, etc.; then ice creams, jellies, etc.; then watermelons, muskmelons, apples, peaches, nuts. It was the most solemn dinner I ever sat at. Not a health drank; not a word said until the cloth was taken away. Then the president, *filling a glass of wine, with* much gravity drank to the health of every individual by name round the table. Everybody imitated him, charged glasses, and with a bow of "health to you" and 'thank you, madam,' never had I been used before. Indeed, I had liked to have been thrown out in a hurry; but I got a little wine in my glass, and passed the ceremony. The ladies sat a great while, and the bottles passed about, but there was a dead silence almost. Mrs. Washington took a lady with her, *the ladies.* I expected the men would now begin, but the same stillness remained. The president told of a New England clergyman who had lost a hat and wig in passing a river called the Brooks. He had both, and everybody else laughed. He now and then said a sentence or two on some common subject, and he had he said was not amiss. At Jay tried to make a laugh by mentioning the circumstances of the duchess of Devonshire having no stone unturned to carry Fox's election. There was a Mr. Smith who mentioned how Homer described Jinces leaving his wife and carrying his father out of flaming Troy. He had a pleasant remarks (if supposed with on the occasion; but if he had ever read it he would have said Virgil. The president kept a fork in his hand, when the cloth was taken away, I thought, for the purpose of picking his teeth. He, however, was not so played with the fork, striking on the edge of the table with it. We did not all stop after the ladies retired. The president arose, went upstairs to drink coffee; the company followed. I took my hat and came home."

A Silver Question.

Prosaicby—Helpful every silver lining has the cloud.

Poeticby—Yes. You can't earn a quarter-dollar without working for it. —Jewelers' Circular.

Chappie's Effort.

Chappie—I started to ask Ethel last night "When is a door not a door?" The answer is: "When it's ajar. But I got it wrong and asked "When is a door not ajar."

Johnnie—What did she say?

Chappie—She said "Shut up!"—N. Y. Herald.

Bashful Wooer of St. Peter—Let—ape—pear, mike, where are you from?

New Arrival—I am from Rome.

St. Peter (playfully)—Ah, then I have heard of Boston—

New Arrival—Never mind now. If you say another word I'll knock you down. I won't go to Boston.

A Down-Hearted Wail.

A sufferer from the widespread dyspepsia reform movement makes the following wail:

"Sweetbreads to-day,
Sweetbreads to-morrow,
Sweetbreads for breakfast,
Sweetbreads for dinner,
Sweetbreads for supper,
Sweetbreads all the time.
Sweetbreads when I'm sick,
Sweetbreads when I'm well,
Sweetbreads when I'm dead,
Sweetbreads in my coffin,
Sweetbreads in my grave,
Sweetbreads in my soul."

CONVENIENT KITCHEN.

Plans Furnished by an Ohio Housekeeper.

A Place for Everything and Everything in Its Place—Arrangements Which Lessen the Drudgery of Kitchen Work.

Mrs. B. B. Herrick, of Lorain county, O., has sent to the Ohio Farmer a number of diagrams to illustrate her kitchen and house, with the necessary accessories, and a photograph of the interior. We have had five of the diagrams engraved, which are amply sufficient, we think, to make everything plain. She explains as follows:

Fig. 1 represents the ground floor of the house. S is the kitchen, 12x14. In this are located—1, the bath tub; U, table; S, sink; L, cupboards, the one on the left side of the door into dining-room (N) being a slide cupboard to the cellar. G, back and cellar stairs. D, pantry and cupboard under. A, linen closet and pantry. This. The kitchen opens on the right into a covered porch, in which is located a sink (S) and a cistern (X). This opens at the right into the woodhouse (C) and carriage shed (G), both together being 12x24 feet.

Having back to the main part of the house—N is the dining-room, 14x16, with a conservatory at the right (B)

FIG. 1.—GROUND FLOOR.

with glass roof. C, C, C, in the linen room and pantry (A) are cupboards. P, parlor. Bathly, S, sitting-room. Hall. T, front stairway. F, bedroom. The cellar, the engraving, or rear of the house, is to the east, or, in other words, the house faces west.

Fig. 2 is an interior view of the kitchen. A, baking table, under which are—sugar at G, flour at H, meal in the drawer L; I and H are drop leaves. E, shelf for spices, soda, cream tartar and extracts. G, rack for butcher knives, and under the shelf E are nails for iron spoons, etc. The drawers on the left of A are for salves and rags for cut fingers, can openers, wrenches, tack pullers, can rubbers and extra covers, old flannels, etc. The drawer on the right are for knives and forks and spoons for cooking use, dish towels, hand towels, meal. B, sinks; the waste pipe carried out under the porch into the sewer pipe drain. N S, cupboards for kettles and cooking basins. K, soap crock. F, shelf for lamps. C C, dish cupboards opening both into dining-room. K, side cupboard or elevator, from dining-room to cellar. D, shows the way down cellar, with shelves at the left

FIG. 2.

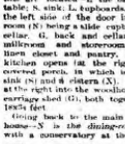


FIG. 3.

FIG. 4.

(not lettered) for boots, shoes and rubbers. M is the outside door onto the south porch. Between K and C is the door into dining-room. T is the bath tub.

Fig. 3 is another interior view from opposite side. C, stove or range. B, flue down to cellar stairs. A, door to dining-room. I, the slide cupboard. F, door to milk room. E, four cupboards for tins and baked food.

Fig. 4 is a view looking to the east. D, cupboards. G, bath tub. C, hanging clothes bars; above is a mirror and comb case. The bath tub has a cover

FIG. 5.

which lifts back and is held up by a strong hook fastened to the window casing. With the cover down it is used for a wash bench on washdays. It makes a good table to cut out garments.

Throw on some ingredients and it is a good lounge. The water is taken from the tub is conducted outside by a pipe. At the kitchen is usually worked, and has warm water at hand. It is convenient for bathing in cool weather.

Fig. 5 is the "work bench," to take the place of the oval table in the kitchen, and occupying no more room. Any farmer or ordinary mechanical ingenuity can make this table. The top is a shallow wooden sink to be used as a molding board, and when not in use is covered by the hinged leaves, B; when open they are supported by the rack, A. The drop door, E, fit, may all be one, or in two parts. The drawers, etc., have been explained in Fig. 2.

The plan, Fig. 6, is drawn a foot to the inch; the plans in Figs. 1, 2 and 4 are 1 foot to the inch; the table, Fig. 5, is 1 foot long and 1 foot 6 inches wide.

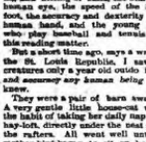
TWO BIRD GYMNASTS

How a Couple of Rare Swallows Fun-lished a Cage.

Big newspaper space is daily taken up with accurate throwing and catching and hitting of balls, the aim of the human eye, the speed of the human foot, the accuracy and dexterity of the human hand, and the young people who play baseball and tennis enjoy this reading matter.

But a short time ago, says a writer in the St. Louis Republic, I saw two creatures only a year old outdo in all essentials of grace and skill anything I ever knew.

They were a pair of barn swallows. A very gentle little house-pet was in the habit of taking her daily nap in the bay-loft, directly under the nest among the rafters. All went well until the mother bird began to sit on her eggs. Then, presumably, the cat lifted her eyes to contemplate the pretty sight,


FURNISHING THE CAT.

for about four o'clock of the first day the bird stayed on the nest the cat came running out of the barn, the two swallows after her. Giving her in turn a vicious peck, they rose in air, swooped down and pecking her squarely on the back, one after the other, though she was running in all directions.

Twenty-three times I watched them rise in the air so high as to be out of sight, then come sailing down, one behind the other, and each time giving the poor cat a peck apiece on the back, although she was spanking bitter and thither bewildered, seeking to hide under carts, under trees, here and there, they never missed her once, though they never slowed their swift flight to do it, never paused for the peck, but swiftly gave it as they skimmed down over her, rising on the same point of curve, to descend again presently.

For about two weeks they were seen to fly out and repeat this punishment whenever the cat appeared on the green near the barn.

THE BOY SOVEREIGN.

The Youthful Emperor of Annam and How He Lives at the Palace.

There are two young people in Europe whose birth has placed them on the thrones of their respective nations. Queen Wilhelmina, of Holland, and the baby king of Spain.

In the far east they have another royal cousin, whose portrait we give below; he is the emperor of Annam, and is under the protection of the French government.

The young emperor, Than Thai, is seated on the throne, his brother is on his left and his sister on his right hand, presenting their loyal homage. He is represented in silky dress of dark yellow silk with gold embroidery. On each side of him are two exquisite vases, gilded and inlaid with mother of pearl. On one is a box containing his betel nut and tobacco, and on the other the royal cuspidor—of gold inlaid with silver ornaments. Behind the young monarch is the royal curtain with the insignification in Chinese characters: "May the king live one hundred thousand

THE BOY EMPEROR OF ANNAM.

years." Two umbrella bearers with their black boxes and robes of yellow silk keep guard over the royal family.

Than Thai is the son of Duc-Duc, who was deposed and murdered in prison on account of his French sympathies. He is twelve years old and his brother, Lien, is about ten. His predecessor, Ham Nghi, is now in Algiers.

The young sovereign is a quiet, serious boy and is very fond of study. His guardians believe in the good old maxim of "early to bed and early to rise." As he goes to bed with the sun, he is up at six every morning, he amuses himself with Parisian toys which were sent to him by the French government among other things as entire train of cars, which go by steam. Like all the other natives of Annam, his lightness is an inveterate smoker of cigarettes.

The Czar's Army.

The Russian standing army consists of 410,952 infantry, 84,936 cavalry, 67,976 artillery, 19,325 engineers and 35,100 ordinance, a total of 618,178 enlisted men and 26,000 officers. The Cossack strength in peace, besides the Caucasus, is the above total, is 18,468; there are 72,594 officers and men of the reserve and 168,000 officers and men of the local and auxiliary forces, a total, that is, of about 814,000 men. The czar's war footing is 3,330,796 combatants, officers and men.

The Play That Pleases.

Dramatic Author—Here is a new play which I should like you to examine.

Great Actress—Pardon me, but I am surprised that it would be impossible for me to—

"The scene is laid in Europe—"

"Don't want it.

"At a most picturesque orb of medieval time—"

"I have plays enough."

"It is in five acts—"

"Keep it in your pocket."

"Fifteen scenes."

"Won't have it."

"And calls for ninety-five changes of costume."

"I'll take it."—N. Y. Weekly.

She Asked for Information.

The play was one-third over and he was observing a carelessness about the curtain went up on the second act.

"George," she whispered, softly.

"Yes, darling?" he answered questioningly

"George," she murmured, "why do they put cardamom seed in whisky and other spirituous and malt liquors?"—Detroit Free Press.

Trained by Mamma.

"I've gone clear back on slang," said Bryden, with emphasis.

"Why?" inquired his friend.

"I was calling on a young woman last evening and chanced to remark 'My eyes!' by way of—"

"And what did she do?"

"She murmured my name very, very softly."—N. Y. Sun.

AMONG SAVAGE PAPUANS.

Adventures of a German Explorer in New Guinea.

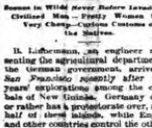
Scenes in Wilds Never Before Invaded by White Men—Pretty Women Sold, Very Cheap—Curious Customs of the Natives.

H. Liebermann, an engineer representing the agricultural department of the German government, arrived in San Francisco recently after three years' explorations among the cannibals of New Guinea. Germany owns, or rather has a protectorate over, about half of these islands, while England and other countries control the others.

Mr. Liebermann, as the representative of the home government, adjudicated claims and visited the interior of both New Guinea, so called, and New Britain, which are governed by the English, on exploring expeditions and thoroughly surveyed the wilderness of New Guinea back from the seacoast. He had many startling experiences among the savages and had to be on his guard very warily on many occasions because of the dangers that surrounded him.

"No European had ever before invaded those forests," said Mr. Lieberman to a Call reporter recently. "I first pressed the earth remote from the explorations of the Anglesian race. It was the native home of the savages. Many of them had never been near the coast, and they lived in any kind of style of it except by hearsay, consequently their knowledge was very vague.

These natives are very insecure in their strange customs. They were naked. Not a thread of any kind do these natives wear. Men and women alike appear as on the day of their birth. They are large, stalwart savages, strongly built and with crispy black hair and eyes. Their skin is


ONE OF THE CANNIBALS OF NEW GUINEA.

scarcely so dark as that of the Sumatans or Hawaiians. For indeed they are of another race. The Malays and the Hawaiians are Polynesians, but these are Papuans. Many of the men are six feet high, but most of them are about five feet eight or five feet ten inches.

"The women are also of good size, well developed and quite handsome. The women, however, have no influence over the men. A white man can buy a woman for enough of the native implements to make, say, from two to five pounds. A very pretty woman can be got for that, and often for less. One who is not very pretty can be got for half that, and as ugly one for a good deal less.

"When a man has bought a woman she is his absolutely, and if she violates her faith with him she is killed and frequently is very cruelly tortured. They will not kill and eat her at or near their village pots, for years ago we began inflicting severe punishment on them for cannibalism, but they will have her away in the woods and then cut off her head and cook her up. We never hear of such women again.

"It is only for such things that we will so dispose of one of its members, but tribe preys upon tribe, steals men and women away from each other and eats them. The German government and the New Guinea company do all possible to prevent this, but have failed to stop it. The savage accomplishes it in the woods remote from the posts, and about all we can do is to see that things are disappearing. No member of a tribe will come down to the coast and tell of it.

"When I went into the interior, however, the natives were kind, and on one occasion I came upon a party of natives who had cooked the body of a young woman. They were sitting around the fire, the palms and a gloomy light was thrown out. The dead body had been cut in pieces and the parts were roasted through and through. It was a fearful sight, and as the natives, stood about each exhibiting a piece of roasted flesh I thought no living person had seen or could see a more horrible thing.

"One of the dangers that stared toward me with a fleshy piece in his hand, and as he came closer I saw that it was the woman's breast.

"The body, after it had been cut in pieces, was cooked with leaves of the banana tree. These give the flesh a spicy flavor. I have eaten of this myself, and I found it very good as well, the flavor being pleasant, but this awful scene made me forget that there was anything in all the island that was good to see or that would tend to redeem it from the terrible barbarism pictured before.

"The natives did not offer to molest me, and as soon as possible I got away from the cannibals. There are many who were so safely done without fear of punishment and without a thought of the awful nature of it."

The Largest Kitchen.

The Bon Marche in Paris possesses probably the largest kitchen in the world. It supplies food for all the employes of the house, 4,000 in number. The smallest kettle holds 75 quarts, the largest 300 quarts. There are 36 frying pans, each of which is capable of cooking 200 rations at a time, or of frying 200 pounds of potatoes. At 7 o'clock they are ready for breakfast; 7,800 eggs are used. The coffee machine makes 750 quarts of coffee daily. There are 60 cooks and 100 kitchen boys employed.

Not What Was Necessary.

"Do you think we should be united to each other?" she said, hesitatingly, before the final acceptance.

"Certainly not," replied after a little while," he responded, with supreme confidence." "All that is necessary is for you to be united to me and we'll get along beautifully."—Detroit Free Press.

A Dramatic Triumph.

Stayatt Holmes—How was the new play last night?

Footlight Jing thing. They've got a dime museum in the third act, with real freaks.

"What sign is there to the play?"

"Nothing much."

"What did you pay for a seat?"

"Two dollars."—Puck.

The Man Was Frank, Too.

Customer—Will this meat keep a few days?

New Clerk—Yes, ma'am. It will. We've had it in the shop two weeks now, and it's just as fresh as ever.

Customer (in a second later)—Thomas, why did that lady leave the shop so suddenly?—Yankee Blade.

Art Note.

"What's that picture all for?" inquired Mrs. Sharpe of her daughter.

"For penciling eyebrows," responded the little Fright.

"Well, what do you want to use one for?"

"To draw."

"Draw what?"

"Sharp's name."—Texas Siftings.

Rates of Advertising

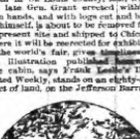
Space	WEEKS			MONTHS		
	1	2	3	6	9	12
1 in.	1.00	1.50	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.00
2 in.	1.50	2.00	2.50	4.00	5.00	6.00
3 in.	2.00	2.50	3.00	5.00	6.00	7.00
4 in.	2.50	3.00	3.50	6.00	7.00	8.00
5 in.	3.00	3.50	4.00	7.00	8.00	9.00
6 in.	3.50	4.00	4.50	8.00	9.00	10.00
1 col.	4.00	4.50	5.00	9.00	10.00	12.00

All Electro's must be solid metal.
Lists of Everything" column, 5 cts. per line.
Double cols. 30 per ct. advance of above rates.

GRANT'S OLD HOME.

It Will Soon Be Removed from St. Louis to Chicago.

The fact that the historic old log cabin in St. Louis county, Mo., which the late Gen. Grant erected with his own hands, and with logs cut and hewn by himself, is about to be removed from its present site and shipped to Chicago, where it will be recrected for exhibition at the world's fair, gives timeliness to the illustration published herewith. The cabin, says Frank Leslie's Illustrated Weekly, stands on an eighty-acre tract of land, on the Jefferson Barracks


GEN. GRANT'S OLD HOME.

and Rock Hill road, about ten miles southwest of St. Louis. The land was given to Mrs. Grant as a wedding present by her father, Mr. Frederick T. Dent, on the occasion of her marriage to the general, then Lieut. Grant, August 22, 1848. The cabin was erected in the fall of 1854, just after Grant's return from the Pacific coast, and he lived there in comparative poverty for some years. The house, which is in a good state of preservation, is five full logs and twenty wide, and is divided into four large rooms, two on each floor, separated by an open hall, and in the center of the house, with a broad stairway leading from the lower to the upper story. The two lower rooms each have a spacious old-fashioned fireplace, and each is lighted by two large windows. All of Grant's children except the two eldest were born in this cabin.

THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

She Was Making Pictures While Her Husband Was Gambling.

Many things during the last twenty-five years the private lives of the prince and princess of Wales have been brought into striking contrast, and many have been the comparisons drawn, not always favorable to the New York Sun, has been prayed for by the religious and blushed for by the less pretentious. The prince is left free up as a model of wifely conduct and as an embodiment of all the domestic virtues, while he lights his cigar and lounges. All of Grant's children except the two eldest were born in this cabin.

STUDY OF A HEAD.

conduct when she could, and when she could not she has endeared with a silent and dignified reserve that has won her the love and admiration of all the world.

Two pictures in an English magazine will furnish a fresh text for a sermon on the different characters of the two. Perhaps has just come out of the baccarat scandal with his royal frolicking and has added his name to that list ears saluted with the jeers of some of his subjects, while the newspapers have given to his eyes lurid descriptions of his conduct from his own people which must have sounded strangely in his ears, and were continually perfumed with adulation.

It seems that while the prince has been busy with the amiable and gambling with pavements she lend him money the princess has been devoting herself to painting and learning. She is a woman of intelligence far beyond the very material mind of her husband,

IN WINDSOR FOREST.

and her efforts with the brush have borne better fruit than her mother-in-law Victoria's efforts at the pen.

These two pictures are from drawings made recently by the princess, and have been published with her permission, and are the first that have ever escaped from her sketch book into print.

THE PATIENT WAITER, ETC.

Tommy (inquisitor)—Things are coming my way at last.—Puck.

Where Simeon Is Golden.

"Ting Brudsky is the smartest man I ever saw."

"What's he done now?"

"He's invented a magic box that plays Yankee Doodle and Auntie Rooney' till some one drops a nickel in the slot, and that stops it for ten minutes."—Boston Herald.

True Boston Friendship.

Her Boston Friend—O what a dear little Fright!

Herself (blushingly)—Yes. It's my engagement ring.

Her Enemy (Chicago)—Indeed!—Where did you buy it?—Brooklyn Life.

The Constitutionalist.

W. L. FORCE, Editor and President. A. L. FORCE, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

The National Democratic Committee, at a meeting held in the city of Washington, D. C., has appointed Tuesday, the 21st day of June, 1892, as the time, and chooses the city of Chicago as the place for holding the national Democratic convention. Each State is entitled to a representation therein equal to double the number of the representation to which it is entitled in the next electoral college, and each territory and the District of Columbia shall have two delegates. All Democratic conservative citizens of the United States, irrespective of past political associations and difference, who can unite with us in the effort for pure economical and constitutional government, are cordially invited to join us in sending delegates to the convention.

CALVIN S. BRICE, Chairman.
WILLIAM F. HARRITY, Secretary.

PATRIOTISM AND POLITICS.

The anniversary of the birth of one whose name and fame cast imperishable lustre over the pages of American history has just been observed as a national holiday.

To study the biography of that illustrious man is time profitably expended, and to imitate his life seizes the very helm of patriotism.

What glories encircle the name of WASHINGTON!

He was a patriot in the fullest meaning of the term, a sincere and ardent patriot, devoted at all times and under all circumstances to the welfare of country and fellow countrymen. With him self was of secondary importance and political profligacy a thing abhorred.

Washington was a patriot.

He had no sympathy with the designs of political tricksters. He breathed a pure atmosphere and aimed for a nobler destiny.

The difference between a practical patriot and a mercenary politician is as wide as the ocean.

One yearns to secure the supremacy of national honor, and promote public prosperity; the other makes personal emolument and the spoils of office the goal of unholy ambition.

A genuine patriot would recoil with disgust from the bare thought of endeavoring to hoist himself through the power of any kind of political machinery into the Presidential chair first and most grandly occupied by George Washington.

The unprincipled politician has no such conscientious scruples, but swayed alone by selfish motives, to him the satisfaction of success justifies the employment of means however repugnant to honor and honesty.

Washington never sought, directly or indirectly, the office of President. Having once filled that high position the trials and privations of the Revolutionary struggle, he reluctantly consented to accept the cares of official position in obedience to the popular demand.

Washington was a patriot.

Would that all public men of the present day lived up to the same high standard of excellence.

JERSEY OFFICIALS RENOMINATED.

The following renominations were made by the Governor, Wednesday: Henry C. Kelsey, Secretary of State; Benjamin F. Lee, Clerk of the Supreme Court; John P. Stockton, Attorney-General.

Law Judge—John Hopper, of Passaic; Ley Judges—Van Hoenberg, of Passaic; Smith, of Essex and Hyer, of Union. James O Glasgow was nominated to succeed B. P. Wills, Law Judge of Burlington. Harbor-Master Driscoll, of Elizabeth, was renominated. A. B. Bland, Superintendent of the Jersey City Schools, was nominated to succeed State Superintendent Chapman. The nominations of Messrs. Rockafellow, Lee, Kelsey and Hopper were confirmed. The others were laid over.

That all the above nominations are excellent ones goes without saying. They are tried and true officials.

The delegates elected at the Democratic State Convention held at Albany, New York, Feb. 22, are solid for David B. Hill for President.

The Trenton True American of Monday contained an excellent likeness of Gov. Abbett, with a column and a-half biographical sketch of our excellent Governor's life.

Ex-President Cleveland was given an enthusiastic reception at Detroit, Michigan, on Tuesday. The streets were crowded and people made themselves hoarse in shouting for him.

It looks now through Hon. Allan L. McDermott, Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee would be the next Mayor of Jersey City. Well, we don't believe the city could have a better one.

The Newark Evening News thinks that imposing as was the demonstration made by the citizens of Trenton, the citizens who are contending against the legalizing of race-track gambling, it may not be well to too confidentially assume that the legislation against which they protest will be dead, party lines as Gottenburg's Big Four have the power they hold, and justly adds—"the sentiment which inspired the protest should not be appeased by the law as it now stands in Jersey and Hudson as it is in Passaic and Monmouth and Union Counties."

Mayor Saunders of Mayor Beasley!

"While Greek meets Greek then comes the tug of war" is aptly illustrated in the long-lasting contest in North Plainfield borough. The Democrats have nominated for mayor, in the person of William E. Saunders, a candidate who is far surer of election than any other that party has ever put up in that Republican strongbold. He is a good man, and eminently deserving of the ballot of every honest voter; and if elected will make a most efficient officer and will leave an honorable record and a shining example for its successors. But school trustee Beasley, the Republican candidate, is also a good and deserving man, and is perhaps as fully and quite as justly popular among borough residents as is Mr. Saunders. T'will be a nip-and-tuck campaign, and one of the most interesting elections in the borough's history; and may the best man win!

The stockholders of the Plainfield Street Railway Company will hold their annual meeting in this city, Monday, March 7, from 3 to 3 p. m.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

There was a small attendance of spectators present at the opening of the Legislature, Monday morning.

Mr. Lane, chairman of the special committee, acting in pursuance of a statement that he had personally visited Vice-President Maxwell, of the Reading complaints, and had been promised a copy of the lease at an early date by that official, who seemed ready to hold the old to the lease system. The committee will act as soon as the lease is received.

Senator Barrett's bill, which became a law last week, changing the time of holding elections in municipalities of counties of the first-class, has caused quite a furore in the country districts and over the State. Many of the farmers understood by many to apply to all counties of the State, and the township authorities thought they would have to change their election notices. In some townships this was done. The bills, however, apply to only to Essex and Hudson counties.

Senator Lyon introduced a very important bill which is to protect county fairs from being imposed upon by "fakirs." It is often the case that a horse with an obscure record is entered at fairs in a much lower class than he belongs. In the meantime he is also swooping in all the first moneys. In New Jersey there is the best agricultural law which exists. The bill under consideration is a fine of $500 for making a false entry.

Senator Lyon also stood for a school teachers' pension bill. It provides that when male teachers have reached the age of sixty after having taught in the schools of New Jersey for thirty years, and female teachers after they would have taught for twenty-five years, the sum Board of Education may retire them on a pension of one-half of their salary at the time of retirement.

A bill by Senator Barrett makes it a misdemeanor for country peddlers to sell any kinds of medicines over their counters. The bill is called into existence by a fact that, it is thought, many are injured thereby.

Senator Kalisch introduced a bill establishing a board of education with one commissioner from each ward and not more than one-half of the same political party, except in cities having uneven wards. The mayor is to appoint those commissioners.

Monday evening last among the bills introduced into the Senate by one of which provides for the appointment of a Deputy Comptroller by the Comptroller, and a Deputy Treasurer by the Treasurer.

The State Board of Agriculture desires to have all the road laws on the statute books consolidated, so that they can tell what they have. A joint resolution was introduced in the Senate Monday evening, providing for the appointment of a commission to accomplish this.

The effort to wipe out the Still Mechanics' Lien law failed in the House on Tuesday evening. Mr. Howell Still put through two years ago, has caused a deal of trouble ever since. Mr. Potts has endeavored *to have it amended this year, but that* failed. He then turned about and contented in the movement to wipe out the entire law and bring back the law to the status that it was before the Still amendment was passed. It looks as though the Still law would still stand in spite of the determined opposition of the Democrats.

The State Board of Education at a meeting held on Monday appointed A. and J. Matthews, of Elizabeth, as Superintendent of School Census, under the law recently passed. The duties of the taking of the school census into the hands of the State Board of Education. The new official will act for five years and his compensation is to be fixed by the Board. The duties of this new official are, with the approval of the President of the State Board of Education, to designate as enumerators in each district of the State in which the school census afore-said he shall have the power, with the approval of the State Board of Education, to establish such rules and regulations as may be necessary and proper, to govern and direct the said census and the said enumerators; and he shall provide and furnish the enumerators blank books and forms for such other stationery as may be necessary; the said enumerators shall perform their work within the time in accordance with the rules and regulations of the said Superintendent; and shall be entitled to receive for their services the sum of five cents for each and every child's name taken in accordance with this act, which said compensation shall be paid to the said enumerators for the same manner as is now provided by law, upon the certificate of the Superintendent of the Census.

ORGANIZE A LAW AND ORDER LEAGUE!

That's What THE PRESS Wants Propose for Plainfield, in Endorsement of ex-Mayor Randolph's and Dr. Rodman's Suggestions.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE PRESS:—A most important suggestion seems to be made by ex-Mayor Randolph in his speech at Music Hall, last Sunday afternoon, to the effect that for the proper protection of the people something more was needed than an annual report of legislation on account of some proposed iniquitous legislation. Anyone who watches the signs of the times and sees the bills presented to the Legislature for the purpose of legalizing gambling, pool-selling, book-making, and for State regulation of vice; anyone who knows the practice of racing clerks, who take their business hour to visit pool-rooms and speculate with their own or their employers' money on races; anyone who has read Dr. Parkhurst's denunciation of the same practices in New York city, must be convinced that it is high time for the sober, honest and industrious people of this land to organize for the protection of society's best interests.

Year after year the workers of iniquity have become bolder in their demands and more unblushing in their methods, as witness the bills before the New Jersey Legislature, granting enlarged privileges to race-track gamblers, to which it is hoped the present demonstration of public indignation has given a check; and those before the Legislature of New York removing almost every restriction which experience and experience have forced to put upon the saloon business, reducing the fees for licenses, exempting from police regulations the saloons for certain hours, allowing sales all night or 163 out of the 168 hours of the week. Some good people have been rejoicing that the Louisiana lottery had received its death blow, to be deathblow, but it now turns out to be only a removal of headquarters to Mexico, whence it is proposed to operate in Canada, Europe and America. Coming nearer home, the 4-cent of affairs in our own city is not such as to affect as much satisfaction as might be desired by those who believe that good morals, truth and honesty and right dealing are the foundation of good politics.

Is it not time for our people to arouse themselves and take some measures to guard our homes against these and other social evils which are undermining their rule? "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." What do your readers think?

E. M. RODMAN.

Another Fire-Alarm Box Wanted.

The residents of the Scott Press Works neighborhood have petitioned the common council for a fire-alarm box at Franklin Place and East Front street. The box in the Scott works is a private one whose use for fires outside the works is said to have been forbidden. The matter has been referred to the committee on fire and buildings.

—The contract of printing the new pamphlets containing the rules of order of the common council and the ordinances adopted during the past two years has been awarded by the city to W. L. Force & Son, who were the lowest bidders.

SEVEN BAR ROOMS LICENSED AND SEVEN APPLICATIONS REJECTED BY THE COUNCIL.

In Some Places, and Favor Old Ones in Those Above Table for All—Temperance People Jubilant Over the Success of Their Efforts to Abolish the Evil—Speeches in the Chamber of the Local Liquor Traffic—Surprises and Disappointments Among Rejected Applicants—Illegal Sellers Punished.

The list of liquor-license applications disposed of by the Plainfield common council Tuesday night is as follows:

GRANTED.	REFUSED.
John Rafferty,	Charles Bock,
Charles Smith,	Lee & Hunt,
Prod. Caspar,	Joseph T. Sullivan,
James Connooly,	Michael F. Walsh,
Edward F. Thorn,	James J. Ryan,
Jacob Bimm,	John R. Beerhower,
John J. Goff,	Henry F. Winslow.

WHOLESALE LICENSE GRANTED.

Frank Linke.

REFERRED BACK FOR CORRECTION.

Wallace V. Miller, James H. Force.

The lobby of the council chamber was thronged with an expectant crowd in the fate of the license applications. Most of these were of the license element. Within the chamber were a few such anti-license men as Rev. Dr. A. H. Lewis and the Rev. Cornelius Schenck, but the power of the temperance people was concentrated in the mass of petitions presented protesting against all licenses in general and in particular against the granting of any new applications, against the relicensing of those who had been convicted of violating the license law, and against licensing proposed saloons in the neighborhood of the factories.

The city clerk was an hour or more reading the records. They were from various of the religious bodies of the city, including the First Baptist, Park Avenue Baptist, First Presbyterian, Crescent Avenue Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal, Trinity Reformed, Congregational and Unitarian churches, and Hope Chapel, from the pastors of the city, and from other residents and citizens. Many promin-ent names were on the lists, which footed up a total of 946 signers.

A supposedly decent appeal was from Mrs. E. E. Kimball, president of the Children's Home association, who was aptly referred to by councilman Bee in calling special attention to her petition as one who was eminently qualified through her work among the sufferers from strong drink to speak of the destitution and degrading aspects of the curse. Mrs. Kimball was particularly *opposed to opening a "fancy grocery"* saloon on Park avenue where temptation would be thrown in the way of the workmen making their headquarters near by.

Councilman Marsh commented in a strong speech on the merits of the petition. He forcibly announced his determination to vote against all applications for license, and urged on his fellow-councilmen that no saving time would be lost to a manufacturing district than to establish a saloon in its midst. He was also outspoken against those who had been convicted of violating the law. Such offenders—he said—had gone into their illicit business with their eyes open, after having agreed over their own signatures to the forfeiture of their licenses in case they were detected in illegal selling. Their violations had been deliberate; the only way to enforce the law was to enforce the penalty decreed. He therefore advocated the refusal of the applications of guilty ones seeking renewal.

Councilman Pearse was of the opinion that with the adoption of the new liquor ordinance all applications should be granted, so that everyone could start even in the fair competition of conducting a legal work he for one would promptly vote for revocation of the offender's license.

Against the 946 protestants were arrayed 184 petitioners whose especial prayer was that Lee & Scott might be granted license. These petitioners were mostly fellow-workmen of the applicants.

After duly consid-ring the protests and petitions that had been referred to them, the license committee reported back in the cognizi the seven granted and seven rejections. All of them were reported correct in form and in compliance with the ordinances, except that of James H. Force, to keep a hotel at 7 North arcades and that of Wallace V. Miller to keep a wholesale place at 68 Park avenue. The committee said that these two petitions did not altogether comply with the ordinance, and they were unanimously referred back to the committee for correction.

Among the granted applications councilmen Case and Marsh alone voted no, and the applications were granted by the vote of 10 to 2, councilman Ackerman being absent. Mayor Place granted the hotel license all voted. Councilmen Case, Gilnes and Marsh voted against the bar, 7 to 3.

That of J. Goff barely squeezed through his application to keep a hotel at 54 West Third street. For the hotel part of the license all voted aye except councilman Erickson. For the liquor privileges the vote stood 6 to 4, councillors Case, Erickson, Gilnes and Marsh voting no. Another no would have lost the license.

Joseph T. Sullivan's application at 66 West Third street. Councilmen Bird, Case, Erickson, Gilnes, Marsh and Beerhower voted against him, and his application was denied, 4 to 6.

When Michael F. Walsh's application to keep a saloon on Grant avenue near South Second street was presented Councilman Erickson moved that it be not granted. Everybody voted not to grant except councilmen Pearse, 1 to 8.

The application of James J. Day to keep a saloon at 97 West Third street was similarly treated, and defeated 1 to 9.

That of James H. Force, petitioning to keep a hotel, with liquor privileges, at the corner of Second street and Park avenue, was read, together with an earnest if unpremeditated protest from Mrs. Peterson, with 68 of the signers to the petition. Mrs. Peterson said that her husband's family was not a foreigners but that she herself was a native born and declined to vote. Her prohibition friends also said—but declined to vote.

The property, and it did n't look very nice from the outside, even if it was painted in the same dull color as the others. Weber reported that John Goodell, another of the signers, had requested a desire to withdraw his name from the list. In view of these circumstances it was proposed to table the application. The motion to table was defeated by the vote of 3 to 7, councilmen Pearse, Gallup, Johnston, Weber and Bird voting "no." The petition for a hotel license was then granted unanimously, but on motion of councilman Erickson the question of liquor-selling privileges was fished, on account of recent conviction for illegal selling, all voting no except councilman Pearse.

Henry F. Winslow, at present bartender for John Schorb, but who has just leased the premises from the recently convicted illegal seller, was denied by the vote of 8 to 2 in petition to continue the hotel with bar, at 11 East Front. Councilmen Pearse and Johnston were the only ones voting aye on either proposition.

Frank Linke's wholesale license at 43 West Front street was renewed by the vote of 7 to 3, councilmen Case, Gilnes and Marsh voting no.

Members of the police force who were present at the meeting expre sed to a Press reporter their opinion that the best policy in the world to draft hotel privileges to an applicant whose liquor-license application was to be refused. "If they want a hotel"—the police said—"they'll sell anyhow, and it's only makes more spying for us to do."

ELECTRIC LIGHT DEFECTS.

Leaky Wires and Rotten Poles Need Renewal in Plainfield.

The trouble with the electric lighting system of the Plainfield Gas and Electric Light Company seems to be a lack of efficient inspection. The recent experiment of putting candles in the street lighting service has developed the fact that much of the company's current has been in the habit of leaking from the wires to the earth through the shade trees, leaving only a weak force to enter the lamps. It seems singular that such gross defects could have existed so long without close observation, to telegraph and telephone linemen, and that the electric light company whose men have, to work on the circuits should be utterly oblivious to the fact. And if such a state of affairs is sufficient to arouse public indignation with what sentiment will the people receive the disclosure that rotting poles are not at once replaced with others but are permitted to stand until they fall of their own weakness and cause destruction of property and possibly serious if not fatal human existence? Is not such carelessness criminal? And is not that corporation de serving of harsh con-ure which pounds its teeth and its paws and tumble in the streets through the false economy of its managers and its employees? The place for electric wires is under ground, and if the electric light company can't provide a safer overhead service it is time the city made it bury its wires in thoroughly-insulated cables.

New Jersey Grand Army Appointments.

Gen. R. A. Donnelly, the newly-elected Commander of the New Jersey Department of the Grand Army of the Republic, has announced the following appointments: To be Assistant Adjutant-General, Bishop W. Mains, Trenton; Assistant Quartermaster-General, Charles McGrath, Camden; Department Inspector, Augustus A. Mesereoll, Trenton; Judge Advocate, Howard Pyle, West New City; Chief Mu-tering Officer, William H. Knause, Newark; Chief of Staff, E. C. Stahl, Trenton. The aides will be announced later.

Summit and Rahway Will Play for Westfield Athletic Club Championship.

SOMERVILLE, Feb. 23.—The Westfield Athletic club has contracted with S. Mellado, Charles A. Hasmuth, John Rose, John Lovell, J. Gerrold, John O'Rier and John Warner, and has released John McCabe and B. McManus.

The West End Athletic club of Somerville has contracted with Fred. Bright, G. Ryman, M. Kennedy, T. Moorehead, J. Farrell, J. Heiser and J. Sutter.

L. C. MACK,
Secretary N. J. C. A. S. A.

President Reload Vetoes His New Pleasantries.

A special train composed of the six-car parlor cars "Bedford" and "Crystal," passed through Plainfield Monday morning at 11, having on board President Reload of the consolidated road, Vice-President Shellbarger, Director Othausen and other officials of this division. Their destination was Phillipsburg as the trip was taken for the purpose of viewing the property. Upon what a piece of railroad property he had just become possessed of.

Saturn Club Anniversary.

The eighth anniversary of the Reform club was appropriately celebrated Monday evening. President Cleveland and Governor Hill made stirring addresses. The Misses Manning and others sang. Among those on the platform were the Revs. Roneyman, Redman and Stuckenberg, Mayor Place of the borough, councilman Marsh, E. P. Williams, vice-president Crosley, and freeholder Vanderbeek. Strong resolutions were adopted condemning the liquor traffic.

Pope Stopped Series and Saw the Last Game Pope.

The bill published in The Press in full a few weeks ago, giving street railway companies who have franchises the right to put up poles and string wires for trolley system no matter how many *objections objected*, passed the house of assembly on Wednesday Tuesday, by an almost unanimous vote.

The purpose of the bill is to offset the recent decision of the supreme court in which it was held that the municipal authorities had no power to authorize the planting of poles or the stringing of wires in the public streets. It applies to the road from Plainfield to Dunellen, which company was about to construct, when stopped by Mr. Pope.

Heavy License Fees for Travelling Merchants.

Since corporation counsel Marsh had reported in response to the council's query that the city could not exempt its bicycling tradesmen from paying a license fee that was charged other travelling and auctioneers combine to town, the common council Tuesday adopted the ordinance imposing a license fee of $25 per week as approved by of the resident and nonresident, who think they see in it protection against travelling fakirs and Councilmen Case and Pearse voted against the ordinance, which was adopted on second reading and ordered engrossed and advertised preparatory to third reading.

An ordinance to license hawkers and peddlers was unanimously adopted on second reading and ordered engrossed and advertised. It was introduced on the behalf of the local merchants, and provides that every hawker and peddler shall pay a license fee of $15 on handcart peddlers, and $25 on those using a horse and wagon to peddle their goods, in addition to a regular license fee of $5.

DO NOT BE DECEIVED.

Persons are warned against purchasing WHAT ALLEGORY PERSON PLEASE over the counter during the past week. Persons who have been induced to purchase the same, with or out of the signature to the petition. Mrs. Peterson said that her husband's family was not a foreigners but that she herself was a native born and declined to vote. Her prohibition friends also said—but declined to vote.

The children's hour in court was interrupted Monday morning by the appearance of Mrs. Mary Ann Cooper, who complained that a boy had thrown a stone at her, and that she had been struck by it. Upon the statement of the complainant, the boy was ordered to appear in court. Mrs. Cooper's son, a boy of about 12 years, was then called to the witness stand, and in reply to questions from the magistrate gave the following account of the affair:

"I was coming home from school and I met the boy. He threw a stone at me and hit me on the head. I threw a stone at him and hit him on the back. I don't know what I hit him with. I don't know what I threw at him. I don't know what I threw it with. I don't know what I threw it for. I don't know what I threw it at him for. I don't know what I threw it at him on the back for. I don't know what I threw it at him on the back with. I don't know what I threw it at him on the back with for. I don't know what I threw it at him on the back with for. I don't know what I threw it at him on the back with for

CITY DEPARTMENT.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE, THE COUNTY AND THE CITY, AND HAS THE LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY PAPER PUBLISHED IN THE COUNTY OF UNION.

J. A. DEMAREST - - City Editor.

—Excellent bargains in furniture and household goods may be secured at the auction sale at Lyon's Hotel this evening.

—Mayor Whiting of Bound Brook will not accept a second term. George Lesmore will be nominated as his successor.

—Conductor Mason of the police board is fully reported on the sick list, excepting Tuesday that George W. Grant had been reappointed police captain for the coming year.

—William Homan, 19 years of age, died at Cranford, Friday morning, with this message on his lips: "Tell the boys cigarettes killed me; and let them profit by my experience."

—The soldiers' service of concert announced to be held at Hope chapel last Sunday evening, was postponed on account of the weather until next Sunday evening, commencing at 7:30.

—John Taylor, general traffic manager of the Lehigh Valley road, has been appointed general traffic manager of the reinforced Reading system. He is recognized as the best freight man in the country.

—Remember the great auction sale of horses, harness and wagons at A. D. Thompson's, Metropolitan Stables, opposite railroad station, Wednesday, March 9, at 10 o'clock, a. m. See announcement in advertising columns.

—It is rumored that the Central railroad contemplate making Lorraine, the new station near Roselle, their terminus for all Newark and local trains, as it is somewhat nearer the work of manufacturing East Fourth street from Broad way to Park avenue will soon proceed.

—A city official Monday told a Press reporter that he understood a number of the electric light poles on Front town were quite as rotten as the pole that fell Saturday night. He said the rotten poles were of such a character that they ought not to be replaced at one by electricians.

—An electric light wire on Plainfield avenue near Front street sagged down during Friday night and caused a disturbance of the electric fire-alarm system and all the engine houses and the house of the chief Dunne. The chief and a lineman spent the next morning before fixing the wires and repairing the difficulty.

—THE PRESS learns through official sources that the New Jersey Postal Telegraph company, whose work of construction was suspended in the fall, has paid its first dividend of 5 per cent., thus showing a full earning capacity of not less than 15 per cent. per annum. Stock of this kind is a bad love-insect.

—There was a large attendance on the grounds of the Independent Gun club in North Plainfield Monday, and the shooting very good. The club is rapidly gaining in membership and expects to improve its grounds and erect a larger clubhouse in the near future. Among the members are a number of crack shots of the Middlesex Gun club.

—Civil Engineer Dunham's civil young soul-lasts who are going about the city taking separate measurements of the front lines of buildings and other properties so as to insure the absolute correctness of the new map that Mr. Dunham is soon to publish, would not be interfered with if they would keep the animals tied up for a week or two.

—A scholarly article which all Plainfield clergymen and some laymen will read and especially interested in Prof. Adolph Harnack's famous discussion of "The Paranoiac of Christianity," in *The Sub-bath* called for Friday, March 4, has been received. The work has hitherto been published only in German, but was translated into English by Dr Lewis, especially for the Outlook, of which he is editor. It is a most masterly production.

Shall the Firemen Elect the Chief

A resolution presented by Mr. Frazee and unanimously adopted by the common council Tuesday night, referred to a committee on fire and buildings the question of future elections of chief and assistant engineers. The committee is instructed to consider the advisability of having these officials chosen in future by vote of the fire department members. At present the mayor appoints.

Sunday Services for Policemen.

For years the Plainfield policemen have been in the habit of working 7 days a week and 365 days a year. Now commences March arises to the dignity of forty each month. The change from 26 days each month to 30 days each month ought to be suggested the thing and unanimously recommended that the police board arrange the matter.

They Were Licensed Under the If O'Neill Ordinance.

Captain Grant of the police force notified the proprietors of all saloons and barrooms in Plainfield yesterday forenoon that they could not open after they must close this evening and hereafter at 11 o'clock. But the opinion of THE PRESS is that the ordinance will require any thing of the sort on the part of those Captain Grant was notified.

Read the section of the new ordinance that covers the point. It says:

Sec. 10. That any person or persons licensed under this ordinance, shall between the hours of 11 at night and 6 in the morning of the next day.

That is to say, except in the business of selling liquor in this city, were not licensed under that ordinance.

Pastor Worden Surprised.

The Rev. F. J. Worden, pastor of the Mt Olive baptist church, was agreeably "surprised" Tuesday by receiving a call from about one hundred of his parish joners at his residence on Liberty street, who showered upon him innumerable gifts and congratulations. The Rev. William A. Alexander, pastor of Bethel chapel, with Mrs. Alexander, were among the party. This was their first appearance among the Mt Olive congregation, who most cordially received them. The "surprise" was at the residence of Mrs. William Doyle, 72 West Fourth street, and proceeded from thence to the residence of the pastor. An entertainment was subsequently made to the church office, where chocolate and cake in abundance were served. The whole affair was under the supervision of Mrs. William Maybury, who deserves praise for the success of the affair.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 29, 1890.
Having been a sufferer for a long time from neuralgia, and having tried many remedies without success, I was recommended to use Dr. Dunn's Pyrospecific Pills. I did so, and after using two of the pills they are recommended, a cure for these troubles. I therefore feel it to myself sincerely in recommending them to any who may be afflicted with neuralgia. W. RAIR, Rear Mill Pine Avenue.

PERSONALIA.

Counselor John H. Jackson is home again from the south.

Mr. and Mrs. Jeremiah Moore, have a little daughter, born, age 12 days.

T. A. Chaney of Quay place has just returned from a Southern trip of a month past.

Miss Eva Clark, of Westerly, R. I., is visiting Miss Florence Titsworth of Madison avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Force will spend Sunday with relatives on Schermerhorn street, Brooklyn.

Borough clerk H. H. Benham is confined to his home on Dunr street with an attack of the grip.

Richard V. Kinney and Miss Emma B. Pratt were married by the Rev. Cornelius Edwards Wednesday evening.

George S. Clay of the Union Pacific Railroad company, is confined to his home, 57 East Sixth street, by a severe cold.

Edward S. Hooley and family have gone to Green Cove Spgs, Florida, for the balance of the winter. They will be at the Clarendon Hotel.

During the absence of Robert Gorton-Monday, from the choir of the First Presbyterian church, William Holmes very efficiently filled his place.

William C. Smith of this city was elected a vice-president of the Second New Jersey Cavalry Association, at their annual reunion, at Trenton, Monday.

Have you secured your seats for the Dannreuth concert at Music hall, Friday 8? They are for sale at the Central pharmacy, Front street and Park avenue.

The Rev. A. V. V. Raymond paid a visit to Trinity Reformed Sunday-school Monday afternoon, and spoke eloquent words of congratulation and encouragement to teachers and scholars.

Mrs. N. Pendleton Rogers, daughter of Mrs. D. Quackenbush, of Park place, will give a second informal tea next Thursday afternoon at her home 6 West 33d street, New York city.

The many friends of Eugene Gross are gratified to know that he is recovering from the serious injury to one of his ankles accidentally received the night before last Cotillion.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Martin of 72 East Third street have the sympathy of a host of warm friends in the death of their only child, Edward, who died Friday morning at the age of eight months.

The wedding of Miss Lelia Butler, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Butler, to Ellis W. Hedges, M. D., of this city, will take place on Dr. Butler's home church, Tuesday evening, March 1, at 7.

The sad news has been received here of the death of the brother of Mrs. William Sanford, a prominent farmer of the prime of life and the height of prosperity. He was the son of Joel Randolph.

Two Plainfield law students were admitted to the bar Thursday—Harry Runyon of C. A. Reed's office and Charles L. Moffett of Nelson Rayon's. Both passed highly meritorious examinations, ranking among the highest seven per cent.

The New York Times says that the "Rev. J. V. A. Crissbead of Plainfield," was among the graduates present at the dinner given in the Hotel Imperial, New York city, Friday night, in honor of Dr. Eisbelert D. Warfield, the new president of Lafayette college.

There need be no anxiety felt regarding the attendance of the invited at the receptions to be given by Mrs. B. A. Hegeman, Jr., and by Mrs. Joseph W. Yates, Thursday evening next. Both will be open in full dress and swallow-tail will go to the Philharmonic concert first, and the receptions afterwards.

Prentice W. Gaines, whose death at his home in Netherwood was announced in THE PRESS of Saturday, was the first American Consul at Sydney, New South Wales. He was appointed by President Polk. He was the pioneer shipper of American products to Australia and New Zealand, and was a great traveler. He started the globe-girdling trip around the Atlantic thirty times. A wife and two daughters survive him. One of the daughters is the wife of Dorsey W. Hyde, son of the millionaire banker, Charles Hyde.

Miss Helen Hay Downing and William Percival DeWitt, a nephew of the late Isaac Rodgers of this city and a cousin of Mrs. Alex Gilbert, will be married on Tuesday afternoon, March 1. The ceremony will be performed by the Rev. J. Wesley Brown at St. Thomas church, New York city, at 4 o'clock. The chancel will be filled with palms and massed roses. The bride's wedding gown will be of white satin with draperies of point-lace and many diamond ornaments. A reception will follow at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Hyde, on Fifth avenue Downing, 960 Fifth avenue. The bride is said to be worth a half-million of dollars.

Mr. Satan Denies He's Crazy.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE PRESS:—I desire to contradict the erroneous statement recently published in the paper which I have had been sent to the Morristown asylum. It was stated most unauthoritively and is only another specimen of the manner in which things are manufactured.

THEO. RUTAN.

Stop Jumping at Conclusions.

A week ago the *Courier* grossly agitated a handful of readers in the city by the statement that Carey was to be reappointed captain of police. A few days later the *In-Courier* disturbed a handful of readers in the borough by the statement that the local election they had prepared was to be postponed a month.

If our esteemed neighbor does n't stop jumping at conclusions, both handfuls of readers will stop buying it.

A Brakeman Saves's Life.

The presence of mind of the rear brakeman on Phil Sackter's train, saved the life of little Jimmie Morris, Monday night. Sackter's train, which leaves New York at 11:30 p. m., arrived at Fanwood on time. Hardly had it stopped when a mixed train of freight cars, loaded with 413 movies in the same direction, came speeding down the grade. Little Jimmie had alighted from the passenger train and was crossing the track in front of the engine, when quick as a flash and with no thought of his own danger, the rear brakeman of the passenger train sprang forward, caught the boy and jumped back on the train.

This is additional evidence of the fact that the traveling public are absolutely safe in the hands of conductor Backer and his a crew.

Watchung Knights of Honor Have a Night of Pleasure.

It was a very enjoyable leap year promenade concert and dance that was held in Watchung hall, Tuesday night. It was under the auspices of Watchung Commandery, No. 34, Knights of Honor, and 250 were present. Music by Prof. Guttman's orchestra led the dancers.

The entertainment committee consisted of Sir Knight John H. Van Middlesworth, chairman, and Sir Knights Frank P. Hafner, Alvah W. TenEyck, William R. Dunham, David S. Sutphen.

Other officers of the evening who worked faithfully and successfully for the pleasure of all were: Floor commander—Sir Knight Joseph Fidler; assistant floor commander—Sir Knight, Louis L. Van Alytine; associate commanders—Sir Knights Charles E. Rank, Louis H. Brown; Knights Charles E. Rank, Louis H. Brown; reception committee—Sir Knight, J. C. Pierson, jr., chairman, and Sir Knights C. J. Feyrel, C. Dickinson, Guillermo Thorn and H. L. Pope.

THE KNIGHTS' BIRTHDAY.

Fythian Celebrate the 32th Anniversary of Their Organization and Honor Their Order Uttich of Trinity Lodge Makes Some Remarkable Statements.

The Grand Lodge, Lodge, Knights of Pythias of New Jersey, of which exalted ruler Uttich of Trinity lodge, this city, is grand chancellor, commenced holding their annual session and celebrating their twenty-fifth anniversary of organization in Trenton, Monday.

The representatives present of the one hundred and twenty-four lodges of the state assembled in the morning and formed a large delegation from Plainfield. The attendance surpassed all previous grand lodge sessions. The session was called to order at 11 o'clock by Past Master Ball. The report made by grand chancellor John Uttich was elaborate, and contained many suggestions for the future good of the order.

Chief of all, the grand chancellor congratulated the representatives over the unprecedented increase of lodges and members. In fourteen new lodges a constitution about 600 members, were added. Chancellor Uttich said the increase surpasses all the gains made in membership in the order for the fifteen years ending February, 1891. The increase of members in the whole order during the past year was 1,049. One lodge was suspended and one resuscitated during the year. The grand chancellor approved heartily of the uniform rank movement, such public manifestation redound to the credit of the order and a confidence is inspired by the impressive ceremonies which cannot otherwise be publicly inculcated.

To the mind of the grand chancellor, the Uniformed Rank of the order is the most important part, besides attractive than all other military organizations, and he added: "Considering that the Uniformed Rank is the only civil military organization recognized by the war department at Washington, there is no wonder that it is such an attractive feature".

There are now in the State fourteen divisions of the Uniformed Rank numbering nearly six hundred. Two new divisions were organized during the past year.

In conclusion, the Grand Chancellor said:

And now, my brethren, in a few hours I shall deliver to you the insigns of my office with which you invested me one year ago, and to my successor I shall tender the joint of authority, and shall fall in the ranks from which you have called me. Such is the law of organization that some must lead and others should follow, and in such capacity loyalty to duty should prevail.

In throwing aside the mantel of leadership my greatest desire is that in the rank and file, as in the high, exalted office, you will find me ready to respond to all Pythian duties and whose constant aim shall be to further the interests of our organizations Order

"What I have done in my office has conscientiously been done 'without fear, favor, reward or hope thereof,' and if, in the cares, the responsibilities, the sacrifice of the friends and business, the labor has been at times pleasant to me. I leave the record I have made to your kind inspection, confident that you will not speak unkindly of the errors I may have committed, and as confident that you will from all envy will commend whatever good in the record may be contained.

"To my associate Grand Lodge officers, to the subordinate Lodge officers, to the Knights of the State, one and all, who have so kindly and earnestly seconded endeavors, I now, in closing, return thanks in this my last address.

"Brethren, a golden opportunity now awaits you, and with the beginning of the new year, a new impetus and new life, and inspiring; from all parts of the State come words of good cheer and enthusiasm, our castle halls are receiving nightly new created Knights. This is the injunction:

"Let us then be up and doing,
With a heart for any fate;
Still achieving, still pursuing,
Learn to labor and to wait."

George E. Pierson, Grand Keeper of Exchequer, reported receipts for the year to be $6,625 24, and a total membership of 12 643.

Wm. Wilson, Grand Master of Exchequer, reported balance on hand Feb. 4, 1892, $1 398 89.

In the afternoon session the following officers were elected:

Grand Chancellor—Chas. W. Kilbourn, New Brunswick.

Grand Vice Chancellor—Walter F Bayhurst, Lambertville.

Grand Prelate—George C. Cranmer, Barnegat.

Grand Keeper of Records and Seals—George E. Pierson, Woodbury.

Grand Master at Arms—Ralph Donath, Jersey City.

Grand Inner Guard—W. E. Hitchcock, Newark.

Grand Outer Guard—D. S. Rockefeller, Somerville.

The Grand Lodge made a contribution of $200 to the Uniformed Rank, to be used as prizes for the divisions best drilled.

The Regimental Board of the Uniformed Rank could not come to any agreement in fixing a day and place for the annual drill, so it was decided that the matter be left to the Board's meeting at Elizabeth.

Facts are Facts

The fact that L. S. Plant & Co. of the Newark "Bee Hive," claim their Dress Goods Department is to be the largest in the State and to the lowest priced selling in the land, is a fact that every reader of THE CONSTITUTIONALIST will admit, who has ever visited the popular store, and the large and enlarged section of their establishment.

The Difference Between Was and Is.

The *News* in printing secretary Adams's st. tement that there is no foundation for the report that the physicians of Plainfield contemplate raising their fees, says: "The report did not appear in the News." Of course it did n't. News never flinches. It was into that impoverished sheet. The report appeared in THE PRESS because the matter was being suggested by the leading doctors and talked of among them. There was foundation for the report then, but since THE PRESS sounded a warning for the people, the doctors "contemplate" such action no longer.

What do You Think of This?

Advertising pays when you advertise in the right place. Mr. Andrew Keasey had a safety lamp stolen from his house, presumably by "accident". It was left in front of the depot and found by Policeman Lynch, who advertised the fact in the Daily News and recovered it next evening. Mr. Keasey has his wheel again, which he never expected, at the cost of only a few cents.—*Plainfield News.*

Now as the facts of the above case are that the bicycle was advertised in THE PRESS, and that Mr. Keasey and Mr. Lynch saw the advertisement in THE PRESS only, and the owner recovered his wheel through that medium alone, what do you think of the fabrication quoted above?

A Fool Tailed Fire.

The Rev. Mr. Warnick gave a very entertaining stereoptican exhibition in St. Mary's hall, Thursday night. It was entitled "Around the World in 80 Minutes" and was a great success. But during the affair the rubber connection slipped off the gas attachment, and the loud hissing of escaping gas gave the impression that some fool shouted "Fire" and there was great excitement among the audience. But no one was hurt and all their fears were subsequently quieted.

Ex-councilman Emmons and family are enjoying delightful weather in Florida. Strenuous Republicans, and considerable hailing of candidates may be expected in the coming election.

A CHARMING PINK TEA.

Delightful Social Event at "Tranbarry," the Home of Mrs. Gil. Wilson.

The tea given by Miss Minnie Wilson at her beautiful home on Watchung avenue, Tuesday afternoon, proved to be one of the most delightful events of this and past seasons. The decorations were in keeping with the day, and were simply elegant. Philadelphia was represented by the Misses Thomas, Arnold and Andrews, and Baltimore by the Misses Rapport, Gibson and Hall, all of whom looked beautiful and bewitching, while the Plainfield belle and belles, were equally as charming. Nearly two hundred were the refreshment room were Misses Emma Haviland, Miss Edith Taylor, Miss Mary Wells, and Miss Vantevender. Two of the prettiest girls about town, were the dainty bonbons. Among the guests were Mrs. William B. Lowe, Mrs. George Dupee, Mrs. Samuel Townsend, Mrs. J. Edgar Collins, Miss Yerkes, Mrs. J. Edgar Collins, Miss Annie Corliss, Mrs. Charles Wadsworth, Miss Maude Wadsworth, Miss Marion Dumont, Miss Mary Taylor, Miss Katheryn Yates, Mrs. Warman, Miss Ida Cook, Miss Edna Fitzman, Miss Kate Miller, Mrs. Tracy, Mrs. Churchill, Miss Edward Fisher, Mrs. David Thompson, Miss Emily Thompson, Mrs. Charles Lyman, Miss Lulu Pangborn, Miss Lydia Colt or, Miss A. Neilson, Miss Della Bertin, Miss Agnes McGee, Mrs. Horne, Mrs. Walter McGee, Mrs. Charles Reed, Mrs. B. A. Hegeman, Miss Vanderveer, of Somerville, Miss Warfield, of New York, Mrs. VanDeventer, Miss Mabel VanDeventer, Miss Bird's Place, Mrs. C. B. Leonard, Miss Mason.

THE CAREY STORY ISN'T SO.

Councilman Sarah says the Police Board Re-appointed Grant.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE PRESS:—I was not surprised to hear the rumor up town this evening that the police board had made Mr. Carey captain of police, when I undertook to refer myself quoted as the authority.

It is not the case. The board appointed Mr. Grant captain of police. Mr Carey not being on the force, could not be appointed.

It has been understood all along by the board that Mr. Carey was not a candidate for the office; that he did not desire to go on the force, and would not, owing to the demands of his present business.

The board fully appreciated the fact that Mr. Carey made a most efficient captain of police, but as he had stated that he would not again go on the force his board was not before the board.

I stated to captain Grant the morning after the meeting that the board had made him captain, and nothing more. To all of which I incidentally repeated that fact to him. He, however, understood me to name Mr. Carey, which by a slip of the tongue I doubtless did. Hence the false rumor and this explanation.

F. E. MARSH.

Feb 18, 1892.

WINDING UP A BUSY YEAR.

North Plainfield Officials Present a Review of the Tredermeuths' Work.

The North Plainfield borough council held an adjourned meeting Friday night for reception of annual reports. Councilman Schaffer was present. The street committee reported in detail the work of macadamization and other substantial road improvement during the year, and expressed the hope that the citizens would be liberal in subscribing for improvements during the coming year, and urged prompt payment of the borough subscriptions. A number of subscriptions of the past year had not yet been paid. The committee further urged much needed improvement in the matter of side walks. The committee on licenses and marshals praised marshal Thomas Rutledge and his two assistants "specials" for their diligence and faithfulness in maintaining good order and otherwise looking after the interests of the borough. Otherwise the reports were largely routine matters. They all showed North Plainfield to be a most progressive and thriving b rough. The reports were ordered printed in sufficient number to insure sufficient quantity to supply each taxpayer with a copy. The session of the council lasted an hour. After adjournment the councilmen met for a social time at Spencer's grocery, where a warm and painfully exciting personal argument took place between two leading borough officials. Blows were avoided.

Barstars at Fanwood.

Burglars ransacked the residence of Mr. Fanwood, opposite the station, Sunday night and stole a quantity of silver-ware and Mrs. Warren's pocket-book. They also entered Mr. Fanwood's another house by a dog. The burglars also operated in Westfield between 12 and 1 midnight.

Farmers, Attention!

On Wednesday, March 9, at A. D. Thompson's Metropolitan Stables, North Avenue, opposite the railroad station, sale of horses, wagons and harness. Mr. Thompson's reputation for honest dealings should be remembered by those looking to purchase. Full particulars in another column.

The Receipts and Save Fire Water.

The proposed appropriation of $1,900 for borough purposes for the coming year in North Plainfield is an increase of $500 last year's appropriation. The increase is made necessary by the expenses of the new and complete fire hydrant service To prevent increase of taxes $500 is lopped off the road appropriation. The borough council believe in judicious economy in street matters where by that economy they may secure adequate protection against fire.

Plainfield's Champion Marksmen.

Eight clubs were represented at the initial shoot of the New Jersey Trap Shoot-ts' league, held on the grounds of the Westside Gun club in Bellevile Monday. The team of the Plainfield Gun club, of Plainfield carried off the honors of the day and won the trophy emblematical of the bluerock championship of the State, with a record of 94 out of a possible 125. The team winning the trophy the greatest number of times during the series will retain it. Each team was composed of five men, and each man shot at twenty-five blue rocks at unknown angles, five traps, rapid-firing system, under American Shooting association rules. The members of the Plainfield shooters was: T. Keller, 20; Neal Agget, 24; E. D. Miller, 21; Thomas Brantingham, 24, and Dan Terry, 26. Total, 109.

Mr. Keller had broken through the ice while skating on Johnston's pond Friday afternoon and went up to his neck in water. He was barely rescued by Willie Pope.

CONDUCTOR CHAPMAN'S CHORUS

And Some of the Prominent Soloists in the Concert at the Second Presbyterian Church, Next Week.

There never was in this city sweeter and grander voices than those of Miss Maxwell and Signor Galassi. There is power and pathos in the voice of the latter reading and delightful effects than the Melopede under William R. Chapman. At that and more accomplishes is the reason why the rehearsals of the chorus of fifty voices in the Casino of the Union County Country club Tuesday night, was such an unqualified and unexpected success. Conductor Chapman is responsible to every individual in the crowded auditorium.

The concerts of the Melopede, which is the society which they have the honor to conduct and most of talent so the prize is never considered Galassi, above evening, was accorded a perfect ovation. His rendition of the song of the Toreador, from Carmen, was received with rapturous applause and given a result. At the close of his singing of Wagner's "Ev ning Star" Tannhauser, Galassi was obliged to respond to an encore. He was compelled to repeat it whereupon Emile Levy, the accompanist, resumed an opportunity which he has missed as Signor Galassi's good natured and laudable attempt to sing the whole opera found Mr. Levy without such sufficient notes.

Miss Maxwell, sweet-voiced Miss Lillian Blauvelt, also achieved a conspicuous success Her style is the "bravura" and her voice about is established. Her high notes notably and unusually pure and ring. A gem of the evening in the way of good composition, was Mr. Chapman's setting to Miss Sarah Sexton Sexton. Miss Blauvelt's rendition of the sentimental solo and it was all well-rendered though a would-have-been effective rest was marred by a careless or worthless singer among the tenors.

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HYMENEAL.

Gauss—Beal.

The marriage of Miss Eleanor Garthwaite Boyd-ile Beal, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Albert J Beal of Netherwood, to William G. Gauss son of Mrs. George Gauss of Boston, took place in the pretty little Church of Our Saviour at Netherwood at 7 Tuesday evening. The wedding was a very charming one. The bride was Egt-ceptable, and the officiating clergyman was the Rev. Stephen P. Simpson, rector of the church.

The bride entered the church on her father's arm, preceded by her maid of honor and the four u-hers. Her natural grace and attractiveness were heightened by her wedding costume of white silk and ribbon, with pearl pendant and other ornaments. She carried a white-bound prayer-book.

The maid of honor, Miss Agnes Winifred Chamberlain of Elizabeth, wore a costume of pale-blue faille, with cream train. She wore a blue-and-white enameled pin, and she carried a bouquet of pink roses.

The best man was Thad Beal, a cousin of the bride, and the ushers were Reynold Beal, another cousin, James C. Sharp, Warren S. Burt and Albert T. Hinrichs, all of whom were favors of admiration and bright pins.

The church was daintily decorated with potted plants, palms and white flowers. After the ceremony the bridal party repaired to the residence of the bride's parents. The invited guests at the wedding included many society people from New York, Brooklyn, Boston, Plainfield, Netherwood and Newark.

The wedding journey of the happy young people will be to the South. Their future home is at Watertown, a suburb of Boston.

NORTH PLAINFIELD'S NEXT MAYOR.

His Name is William L. Saunders, and He'll Make a Good One.

The borough Democrats made the best possible selection for mayor Feb. 17 in the person of William L. Saunders, a gentleman who is sire of election because of his personal qualities of head and heart and because of his eminent fitness for the office.

The borough primary was then held, the same president and secretary officiating.

Nominations were made as follows:

For Town Clerk—Frank C. Kreesen.

For Overseer of the Poor—W. E. Mattison.

For Assessor—Thomas Brantingham, David N. Force.

For Justices of the Peace—W. I. Westervelt, Wm. Demler.

For Commissioners of the Highway—John Burke, Thomas Newman.

For Commissioners of Appeal—George Brewer, R. C. Mershon, John Kelly.

For Collector—William N. Pangborn.

For Pound-Keepers—(vacancy to be filled by committee).

When the primaries had adjourned a meeting of the Democratic association of North Plainfield was held, and Andrew J. Kenney presided in the unavoidable absence of chairman John Vetzerlein. Officers were elected as follows:

President—A. E. Rowe.

Vice-presidents—Ira F. Riker, Samuel H. Townsend, John Bolling, Lewis C. Kilroe.

Secretary—Andrew J. Kenney.

Treasurer—Benjamin Gavin.

Executive committee made by Mr. Morse and others, and thus the association started in on a campaign that promises to be not only as agressive one but one that will bring victory to the Democratic banner.

Not to Lend Inquisitions on Sovereign.

The committee on the severance of the city, is very desirous of receiving suggestions on the subject from any persons, and these can be given—preferably in writing but so promptly as possible—to either of the committee:

L. W. Sorrell, 10 West Front street.

Joseph H. Flynn, 119 Somerset.

H. B. Rowland, 9 East Seventh street.

A. E. Cook, 20 West Eighth street.

Alex. Gilbert, Mayor's office.

Another Runaway from Bowne's Stock.

While Percy Abbott, a Hopewood boy of Dunellen, was riding along the sidewalk on his tricycle, he collided with a stepping stone in front of Hatfield's grocery store and was thrown with the machine into the gutter in front of a spirited horse that was attached to a milk wagon. The animal became frightened at the fallen boy and ran away, but fortunately for the boy would be trampled to death. Several persons ran to the rescue and found the boy very much frightened but not seriously injured.

CONDUCTOR CHAPMAN'S CHORUS

And Some of the Prominent Soloists in the Concert at the Second Presbyterian Church, Next Week.

There never was in this city sweeter and grander voices than those of Miss Maxwell and Signor Galassi. There is power and pathos in the voice of the latter reading and delightful effects than the Melopede under William R. Chapman. At that and more accomplishes is the reason why the rehearsals of the chorus of fifty voices in the Casino of the Union County Country club Tuesday night, was such an unqualified and unexpected success. Conductor Chapman is responsible to every individual in the crowded auditorium.

The concerts of the Melopede, which is the society which they have the honor to conduct and most of talent so the prize is never considered Galassi, above evening, was accorded a perfect ovation. His rendition of the song of the Toreador, from Carmen, was received with rapturous applause and given a result. At the close of his singing of Wagner's "Ev ning Star" Tannhauser, Galassi was obliged to respond to an encore. He was compelled to repeat it whereupon Emile Levy, the accompanist, resumed an opportunity which he has missed as Signor Galassi's good natured and laudable attempt to sing the whole opera found Mr. Levy without such sufficient notes.

Miss Blauvelt, sweet-voiced Miss Lillian Blauvelt, also achieved a conspicuous success Her style is the "bravura" and her voice about is established. Her high notes notably and unusually pure and ring. A gem of the evening in the way of good composition, was Mr. Chapman's setting to Miss Sarah Sexton Sexton. Miss Blauvelt's rendition of the sentimental solo and it was all well-rendered though a would-have-been effective rest was marred by a careless or worthless singer among the tenors.

RUBBER BOOTS SAVED HIS LIFE.

But His Rubber Were Total Shoes, and Was Rated by the Plainfield Contract.

From Ten Cents per Foot.

The Plainfield Gas and Electric Light company has on its hands the settlement of another claim for damages for the death of a horse. During Saturday night the electric wires of the company on Park avenue fell, and the electric light wires were carried with it to the ground. Before day break Sunday morning William Joseph Duffy of Bound Brook was driving home to serve his customers. Usually milkman William Thomas of Short Hills escorts Plainfield ahead of him, but this time Thomas was just behind. Duffy was on the obstruction in the road, and got out of the wagon to lead his horse around the pole. The fact that he had rubber boots on his feet saved him from possibly a fatal shock in crossing the wires, but his horse no sooner stepped on the wires that it dropped stone dead in the ground. Before Duffy could get a hold of the bridle and clipped from Duffy's grasp, and he was about to stoop over to take hold of the horse when Thomas warned him against the danger. Duffy got a slight shock from his arguments brushing against the animal. Duffy refused on guard to warn others, until Thomas with rubber boots drove over the fallen wires. Duffy still demand damages of the company, who were forced to pay John Chandler in full for the loss of a trotting horse, which was killed by their wires on Crescent avenue two years ago.

The cause of the fall of the pole is attributed to the combined strain of the wires and the rottenness of the pole at the base.

THE COMPANY SETTLES.

One Hundred Dollars Paid to Hitkman Duffy for Death of His Horse.

Representatives of the Plainfield Gas and Electric Light company to-day had milkman Duffy present his claim for the value of the horse which was killed by their wires, and presented him with a check for $100, the full amount asked.

NO CHANGE IN ELECTION DATES.

It Was Only the Courier's Latest Bluff, and the City and Borough Will Vote as Usual in March and December.

Notwithstanding a very different and diffuse statement in the Plainfield *Courier* of Friday last, the elections in North *Plainfield* will continue to be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in April and the Plainfield city elections, as heretofore, in December.

Consequently our neighbors over the brook will vote for mayor and councilmen again on March 8, and the creation of *The Press* will restrict Mayor Gilbert or his successor on December 8—the city clerk's paper to the contrary notwithstanding.

If you don't see it in THE PRESS, it is it's no!

Years ago this paper had its hands and columns full setting the *News* right on many subjects regarding reading or believing it. Now the same task concerning that paper's successor, has devolved upon us. Only a day or two since the city clerk of the *Courier* announced the intended reappointment of the school-head furniture man, Carey, as captain of police. But THE PRESS of No 7 and THE PRESS was right in spite of the strenuous efforts of the disgraced and disgraceful policeman's friends among whom seems to be included—we regret to say—councilman Marsh.

Friday the Courier published a newly enacted law of the State—with probably explanatory notes—and in an interview with Governor Abbett concerning it—to the effect that all elections hereafter in any township, borough, city or municipality of the State should be held on the second Tuesday in April next following the date now fixed by law. The Courier gaze the law to be understood as stating North Plainfield election would be held, in consequence, on April 12, and that the mayor of this city and the council whose terms expire in April will be permitted to remain in office 14 months yet before their successors should be chosen.

If this was so it would have been in THE PRESS two weeks ago. Because the law that the *Courier* has discovered but can't read straight, was passed February 10. It was provided for councilmanic municipalities to be held on the second Tuesday in April, but only—as it states in its exacting clause, and over and over again in each and every paragraph—counties of the first class. As the *Courier* seems to be sorely in need of lot of information about its own State, THE PRESS will forgive it a little right here. Counties of the first class are those having a population of over 150,000, and consist only of the counties of Essex, Hudson and Union, which embrace the cities of Jersey City and Newark with their populations of 163 063 and 181,830 respectively. This Union county in which the Courier's paper is so rapidly growing and improving in every day, in spite of its mistakes, we are pleased to see—is but a second class county with merely 74,297 people. Consequently, in which is North Plainfield borough, has even less inhabitants and is rated as third class with a population of 20 311.

Therefore the law that changes certain municipal elections in this State to the second Tuesday in April, affects this city and the borough over the brook, by more than it affects the date of the Judgment Day.

Agency Grocers Rent and Eat.

Ex-Mayor George W. Bockfellow, ex-Councilman J. F. Mandt-nald, P. M. Demarest, J. Augustus Smith and Councilman H. A. Weber of this city, were there among those who were present in Paterson Feb. 17 at the exposition given by the Food and Health society. A collation was served.

Lenox's Hotel to be Sold

The valuable property on Front street, this city, known as Lenox's Hotel, 185 feet front by 350 feet in depth, including the livery stable and the residence of Mr. Beuline, will be sold *on the premises*, Monday, March 21, by Sheriff's order. Here is a chance for capitalists to secure a good investment. The property will be *positively* be sold on the date above given.

No Hope For Carey.

"If you don't see it in THE PRESS it is n't so", and the Courier's latest bluff is about proof of it. The latter said Carey was to be appointed captain of police again; the former said "it must not be", and councilman Marsh in a communication to another column, assures the people that the board has no such intention.

But there is some assertion in the councilman's letter that you will all laugh over, and which the councilman himself cannot believe. That is, that Carey would not accept the appointment again.

Well, THE PRESS and the people propose that he shall not have the chance.

Leap-Year Assessors.

A pleasant leap year meeting was conducted entirely by the gentler sex was enjoyed by two or three score masculine guests at the home of Miss Bertha Pisher, Jackson avenue, Friday night. The event was a most enjoyable one, and reflected great credit on the committee, the Misses Bertha Pisher, Ella Fenner, Linda Dunn and Etta Drake. Plainfield beaux at 5 with five nets continually on the floor was kept up till past midnight. A novel feature of the evening was the fact that the secretary to the social order of things the number of men exceeded the number of ladies, and as a result there were many male wall-flowers.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.
A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—*Latest U. S. Government Food Report.*

EDWIN L. BONNY FOR MAYOR.

Republicans Nominate Their Candidates for Borough and Township Offices.

The North Plainfield Republicans held their township and borough primaries in the public school-house Friday Mayor Charles Force presided, and T. W. Morrison acted as clerk. The tickets nominated are as follows:

TOWNSHIP.

For Town Clerk—George J. Martin.

For Overseer of the Poor—J. W. A. Barcamore.

For Justice of the Peace—John R. Macdonald.

For Member of Town Committee—William C. Smith.

For Commissioners of Highways—Michael Corvan, Francis H. White.

For Commissioners of Appeals—James S. Lunger, David H. Weaver, Johnathan Chewson.

For Poundkeepers—Samuel Hudson, Samuel Wagner, Godfrey Dohmen, John Hunt.

For Constable—One year, J. W. VanHorn; three years, Thomas Sutphen.

For Assessor of roads outside the borough—$1,585, $420 of which is to remain in the hands of the township committee.

For poor fund—$1,500, $300 to remain in hands of township committee.

Salary of town committee—$20 each.

BOROUGH.

For Mayor—Edwin L. Bonny.

For Councilmen—George D. Hallock, T. W. Powell.

For Collector—H. Newton Spencer.

For roads—$2,000 in general, and $500 for use on Somerset street.

For general purposes—$1,500.

For board of health expenses—$200.

It was suggested that Mayor Place be renominated, but he emphatically declined, and made a brief speech warmly thanking his constituents for their indorsement, and support during his term of office.

NEW TOWN ON THE JERSEY CENTRAL.

It Will Be Called Garwood, and Will Lie Between Westfield and Cranford.

An important meeting of the surveyors of the highways of Westfield was held Wednesday night, when a part of South avenue was vacated and moved 100 feet farther south. Application for the change of location had been made by the Garwood Land and Improvement company, and as the change was to

GAMBLING ON HORSES.

Race Tracks Directed to Book-Makers and Betting.

Permission Instinctively to Be Found in Almost Every Large City—Why They Are a Menace to Society—Some Pointed Illustrations.

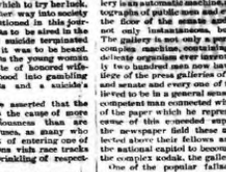
[Special Chicago Letter.]

Betting on horse races is fast becoming the national vice of America. It has led astray more men and women than all other gambling devices combined. Why a horse race cannot be conducted on a strictly legitimate basis, just like baseball and other popular sports, is more than I can see. Thousands of persons attend ball games without ever thinking of betting on the results of the game, but let the same people go to a race and they will put up the last dollar they have on some horse which they think will come in ahead of its competitors.

Unprincipled men who have made human weakness and folly a study have reduced horse racing to a scandal. Almost every large city in the country has at the present time a race course devoted to bookmakers and their victims. The game is a mere cloak. Once in a great while a favorite horse is permitted to win a race, but usually the known animals come in first. A betting crowd always has a favorite. A few hot tips are sent in the shape of rigged bookmakers devote their time to giving "tips" to their acquaintances. In a short while the information is twisted, conveyed from one race track habitue to the other, and a "favorite" is born. Betting rings all have the same cloak of the race the "favorite" is far behind *some inferior animal*, and the bookmakers have created a golden harvest.

Horse racing that is kept up by the gambling elements is not sport. In the very nature of things there can be nothing honest about it. It is conducted like all other games of chance, to make money for the promoters. Chicago, like every other large city, contains thousands of people who are always scheming in a way to make a living without working, and running from one race track to another, and in cold weather, seem to afford a better opportunity to attain such an end than almost any other form of licensed crime.

The demoralizing effects of unrestricted betting are beginning to be felt in this city in more ways than one. Real estate located in the vicinity of the race tracks has lost much of its

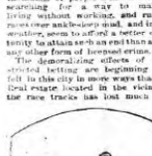


RACING IN THE MUD AND RAIN.

the third picture the reader gets a very fair idea of the condition of the track at some seasons of the year.

Many men are also in various cities to close the tracks with which this article deals, and it is to be hoped that sufficient feeling can be worked up to accomplish such an end. Everybody loves to see a thoroughbred horse, but the fair-minded man or woman likes to have noble animals reduced to mere revolving implements, lower in respect than fare tables or wheels of fortune.

G. W. WHIPPERT.



HOW THE FAVORITE LOSES THE RACE.

Don't Give It Away.

The ground-food pie plate away and ran his eye down the bill of fare until the item he was looking for caught his eye.

"Waiter," he said, "bring me a glass of half-and-half."

"A hoss, you mean," replied the waiter.

"Well, if that's the way you hand it out here bring me a hoss, if you please."

The mixture was brought. It looked like milk.

"What's this?" he asked.

"Half-and half, sir."

"Half-and-half of what?"

"Half milk and half cream."

"Thunder!"

"What did you think it was, sir?"

"What did I think it was! What kind of a restaurant is this?"

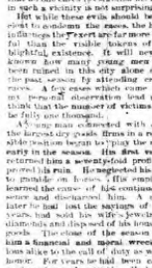
"This is a W. C. T. U. restaurant, sir."

"Waiter, here is a twenty-five cent cigar—I tell any of the boys about this"—Chicago Tribune.

HOW TO FILE A SAW.

A Job Requiring Considerable Care and Some Experience.

Every person should have a crosscut saw and a ripsaw and should know how to file both. He will need a three cornered file and a couple of straight-edged boards, two or three inches wide and about the length of the saw. In addition, which to clamp the saw in position firmly while being sharpened. The point of sawing is the same as in all else. In ripping the teeth act like a series of chisels and should conform to that shape of sawing is the same as in all else. In ripping the teeth act like a series of chisels and should conform to that shape. The shape shown in Fig. 1 is about a correct representation of what the teeth of an ordinary rip saw for farmers' use should be. The



of rip saws are filed straight across the blade from every way, thus giving an entirely level and straight front to the teeth, as shown in the cut.

The filing of crosscut saws is more difficult than rip saws, at least to the novice, as they are filed at an angle both horizontally and perpendicularly, and the set, or pitch, of the tooth must be preserved by the hardness of the wood to be sawed. The softer the wood to be sawed the lower point of the tooth may be. In Fig. 2 is shown the correct form of tooth commonly called crosscut. The teeth have the sides and base of the tooth are equally long. This gives the base of the tooth the strength necessary for ordinary purposes (see Fig. 3). The set of the tooth may be given in the form of a careful hand, by tapping each tooth with a hammer and punch as it lies flat on the end of a hard wood block, but it is best administered by one of the many good saw sets in use. The object of the set is preserved by the softness or sponginess of the wood. Elastic wood and soda as either requires a very wide set. Give in no instance more set than is required to make the saw run easily, as all beyond this demands extra and useless effort, besides wasting the timber.—Farm and Home.

A Plastering Request.

Servant (from the flat above)—Ma'am lady says to ask you let your daughter sing that afternoon?

Lady (in the flat below)—Why, certainly. Tell your mistress that I am glad she enjoys it.

Servant—Yes, mum. She expects a visit from the landlord this afternoon, an' she wants some excuse for askin' a reduction in rent.—Judge.

Reminded of Home.

"And now," said the Gotham host, as he rose from the dining-table; "will you step into the drawing-room, and entertain the ladies?"

"With pleasure," responded the guest from New Orleans; "I always attend the drawings with great regularity."—Puck.

Help from the Clouds.

Bell Boy (excitedly, to hotel clerk)—Lightning has struck through in to 409, sir.

Clerk—Is 409 hurt?

Bell Boy—No, sir. He's all right.

Clerk (to Manager)—Charge 409 $2.00 for extra heat.—Life.

True After All.

Wilks—There's a man who worked for a street-car company for forty years. Now he is too old to work, but the company pays him a living income right along.

Mills (emphatically)—I don't believe it.

Wilks (calmly)—He is one of the stockholders.—Good News.

THE PRESS GALLERY.

One of the Most Interesting Spots in the Capitol Building.

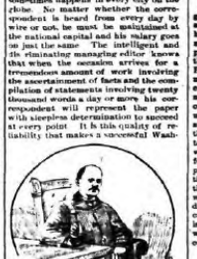
How the Washington Correspondents of the Metropolitan Papers Gather News—Reception Given to Senators and Members.

[Special Washington Letter.]

The press gallery at this session of the year is a busy hive of industry. It is very like an automatic machine, and its photographs of public men and events upon the canvas of the minds of readers are not only instantaneous, but artistic. The gallery is not only a perfect, but a delicate machine, containing the most delicate organism ever invented. Nearly six hundred men now have the privilege of the press galleries of the house and senate and every one of them is believed to be in a general sense the most independent man connected with the staff of the paper which he represents. Because of this conceded superiority in the newspaper field these men are selected above their fellows and sent to the national capital to become parts of the complex zodiac, the gallery.

One of the popular fallacies in the newspaper offices throughout the country is that all the news of the day is gathered by the correspondents from their seats in the gallery, from which they behold and portray all the processings of the national legislature. As a matter of fact the absent, personal and most successful correspondents at the national capital are those who never see the gallery, because that is not a good place to ascertain bottom facts concerning current events. Many of the most important congressional districts whose boundaries are circumscribed by a few county lines, the correspondents represent in no small degree not only the 60,000,000 people in the republic, but a number of them send forth their statements of facts and their opinions concerning affairs to England, France and Canada. Of course for the purpose of having the privilege of the gallery, if for no other reason, the correspondent must be present one of the leading papers of this country; but in addition to that reprehensible fact he has the privilege, and usually avails himself of it, of doing foreign work, whereby an income may be increased or possibly doubled.

None but the most reliable, accurate, conservative and honorable men can be selected leading newspapers in the national capital. The managing editor in San Francisco, New Orleans, St. Paul, Boston, New York, Portland or London must be able to feel that his representative at the city of Washington is constantly alert, diligent and careful in his representation of the paper; must feel that he is unswerving to the good and will on to do his duty; must feel and know that the paper is in the fullest sense safe in the hands of integrity, fidelity and skill. Scholastic training, extraordinary talents and ability as descriptive writers are of course necessary, but never suffice for a lack of painstaking care and a constant feeling of personal responsibility on the part of a correspondent. These representatives in the press gallery sometimes spend whole days or even weeks doing almost no work whatever; but that is in all cases because there is nothing to do and the news market is exceedingly dull. This sometimes happens in every city on the globe. No matter whether the correspondent is heard from every day or by wire or not, he must be maintained at the national capital and his salary goes on the same. The intelligent and silt eliminating managing editor knows that when the occasion arrives for a tremendous amount of work involving the ascertainment of facts and the composition of statements involving from a thousand words a day or more his correspondent will represent the paper with unspeakable determination to succeed at every point. It is this quality of reliability that makes a successful Washington correspondent.



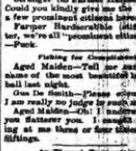
THE SPEAKER IN THE CHAIR.

Another very few of the gentlemen are to be found constantly in the press gallery, nearly every seat having the privilege of that place visits the stage to run back of the gallery either of the house or senate every day, and does more or less work there. The rooms in the senate wing of the capitol were greatly improved during the last congressional vacation by the expenditure of a small quantity of this through filtering paper, and is not fully colorless, and never looked better than now. When this has been done, run the mixture through silk and through filtering paper. When cool it is ready for use. It should be applied with care and uniformity.

Romantic Miss (addicted to poetry)—Oh! I'm just in love with Edgar Allan Poe.

Practical Adorer—Well, that's all right. He's dead.—N. Y. Weekly.

"A FINGER OFF THE LEG."



—Life.

A True Story.

Stranger (to Farmer Hardscrabble)—Could you kindly give me the names of a few of your prominent citizens?

Farmer Hardscrabble (dubiously)—Mister, we've all "prominent citizens" hereabouts.—Puck.

Fishing for Compliments.

Aged Maiden—Tell me candidly the name of the most beautiful lady at the ball last night.

Gus De Smith—Please excuse me, as I am going to judge the baby contest.

Aged Maiden—Oh! I understand you, you flatterer you. I thought you looking at me three or four times.—Texas Siftings.

An Eternal Suggestion.

"How are the Springtimes getting on since their marriage?"

"The old way. You might say they actually still keep up the engagement."

"No lovelier?"

"No; always fighting."—Philadelphia Times.

Sudden Affection.

There's Laughter Twinkles Wrinkle today
The mother-in-law long years in coop,
And just before the funeral day
There's no one like a boy and goose.

Intense Affliction.

Inquiring Child—Papa, why do people stay at a watering place?

Papa (facetiously)—Most of 'em have been married recently.—N. Y. Weekly.

Mrs. Scherzer (observing a new seal skin)—Isn't it beautiful, now?

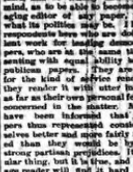
Mrs. Schmaltz (sighing)—Yes. Why, I thought it delightfully warm. Puck.

Never Was Wed Proper.

Jack—Tom, you do not care for me so much when I was away from you.

Tom—Why, Jack, I never saw you the last time you were here.—Life.

IMMINENT LITIGATION.



Clamarity (the section-man)—Thot matthis it. O'hea th' illigraph company ter-morry for larin' a sassige throp ath' wire.—Judge.

Had a Set Better Days.

Mr. Sellit—Well, Uncle Eph, how are you gettin' along these days?

Uncle Eph—Oh, I'm gettin' along fine. It's a mighty poor day I don't make my two or three dollars.

Mr. Sellit—You must be gettin' rich. Upon you pay me that little bill you owe me?

Uncle Eph—Well, you'll have to scuse me to-day, Mr. Sellit. You see I've been havin' a lot of mighty poor days lately.—Harper's Bazar.

Not the News She Wanted.

"Has my husband been here?" inquired a woman of the bartender. "He's a tall, red-complexioned man, and wears a slouch hat."

"A man answering that description got a half-pint bottle of whisky about ten minutes ago."

"How big a bottle?"

"Half a pint."

"Some other man," said the woman.—Texas Siftings.

Plated.

"My father bought me a gold fish for a dollar," boasted Tommy.

"Ho!" sneered Willie, "I don't believe he's solid—not for a dollar." "Harper's Young People.

An Air-Liner for Passengers.

A company has recently been formed in Hamburg for the purpose of putting into practical working shape a novel plan for the transportation of passengers and freight by means of balloons. Each car is to obtain an apparatus filled with compressed air, so that passengers will have an ample supply of pure air as long as they remain boxed up.

Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROA
THE LUNDARD RAILWAY OF AMERICA

(Limited)
(Incorporating Bullock and Block Signalling System)

TRAINS FOR THE WEST

On and after Jan. 4, 1892, trains leave Hoboken as follows:

6:30 A. M. FAST LITE, with Pullman Vestibule Drawing-room Sleeping cars, Dining car to Pittsburg, Columbus, Cleveland, and St. Louis; Pullman Sleeping cars, Cincinnati to Louisville, Indianapolis and Chicago.

8:00 A. M. Western Express, with Pullman Vestibule sleeping cars, Dining car to Pittsburg, Columbus, Cleveland, and St. Louis; Pullman Sleeping cars, Cincinnati to Louisville, Indianapolis and Chicago.

10:00 A. M. Cincinnati, Washington and the Southwest, Pullman Vestibule Drawing-room Sleeping cars, Washington to Cincinnati, Louisville and St. Louis; Dining car to Pittsburg.

12:00 Noon. Pittsburg Express, daily for Pittsburg, Columbus, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, Chicago and St. Louis.

3:30 P. M. Pittsburg Express, daily for Pittsburg, Columbus, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, Chicago and St. Louis.

4:30 P. M. Pittsburg Express, daily for Pittsburg, Columbus, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, Chicago and St. Louis.

6:00 P. M. Pittsburg Express, daily for Pittsburg, Columbus, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, Chicago and St. Louis.

7:00 P. M. Pittsburg Express, daily for Pittsburg, Columbus, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, Chicago and St. Louis.

11:30 P. M. Pittsburg Express, daily for Pittsburg, Columbus, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, Chicago and St. Louis.

For further information, see time tables to be had on application at the Company's offices.

WALTER E. POOLE, General Manager.
J. R. WOOD, General Passenger Agent.

Central Railroad of New Jersey.

THE PORT READING R. R. (N—LENSE.

Commencing on New York Time, Sunday, Nov. 15, 1891.

TRAINS TO LEAVE NEW YORK.

PLAINFIELD AND NEW YORK.

Leave Plainfield 5 00, 6 00, 7 00, 7 30, 8 00, 8 30, 9 00, 9 30, 10 00, 10 30, 11 00, 11 30 A. M., 12 00, 12 30, 1 00, 1 30, 2 00, 2 30, 3 00, 3 30, 4 00, 4 30, 5 00, 5 30, 6 00, 6 30, 7 00, 7 30, 8 00, 8 30, 9 00, 9 30, 10 00, 10 30, 11 00, 11 30 P. M., 12 00 Night.

Leave New York from foot of Liberty street, 5 00, 6 00, 7 00, 7 30, 8 00, 8 30, 9 00, 9 30, 10 00, 10 30, 11 00, 11 30 A. M., 12 00, 12 30, 1 00, 1 30, 2 00, 2 30, 3 00, 3 30, 4 00, 4 30, 5 00, 5 30, 6 00, 6 30, 7 00, 7 30, 8 00, 8 30, 9 00, 9 30, 10 00, 10 30, 11 00, 11 30 P. M., 12 00 Night.

PLAINFIELD AND BOUND BROOK.

Leave Plainfield 6 00, 7 00, 7 30, 8 00, 8 30, 9 00, 9 30, 10 00, 10 30, 11 00, 11 30 A. M., 12 00, 12 30, 1 00, 1 30, 2 00, 2 30, 3 00, 3 30, 4 00, 4 30, 5 00, 5 30, 6 00, 6 30, 7 00, 7 30, 8 00, 8 30, 9 00, 9 30, 10 00, 10 30, 11 00, 11 30 P. M., 12 00 Night.

Leave Bound Brook 6 00, 7 00, 7 30, 8 00, 8 30, 9 00, 9 30, 10 00, 10 30, 11 00, 11 30 A. M., 12 00, 12 30, 1 00, 1 30, 2 00, 2 30, 3 00, 3 30, 4 00, 4 30, 5 00, 5 30, 6 00, 6 30, 7 00, 7 30, 8 00, 8 30, 9 00, 9 30, 10 00, 10 30, 11 00, 11 30 P. M., 12 00 Night.

PLAINFIELD AND BOUND BROOK.

Leave Plainfield 6 00, 7 00, 7 30, 8 00, 8 30, 9 00, 9 30, 10 00, 10 30, 11 00, 11 30 A. M., 12 00, 12 30, 1 00, 1 30, 2 00, 2 30, 3 00, 3 30, 4 00, 4 30, 5 00, 5 30, 6 00, 6 30, 7 00, 7 30, 8 00, 8 30, 9 00, 9 30, 10 00, 10 30, 11 00, 11 30 P. M., 12 00 Night.

Leave Bound Brook 6 00, 7 00, 7 30, 8 00, 8 30, 9 00, 9 30, 10 00, 10 30, 11 00, 11 30 A. M., 12 00, 12 30, 1 00, 1 30, 2 00, 2 30, 3 00, 3 30, 4 00, 4 30, 5 00, 5 30, 6 00, 6 30, 7 00, 7 30, 8 00, 8 30, 9 00, 9 30, 10 00, 10 30, 11 00, 11 30 P. M., 12 00 Night.

PLAINFIELD AND SOMERVILLE.

Leave Plainfield 6 00, 7 00, 7 30, 8 00, 8 30, 9 00, 9 30, 10 00, 10 30, 11 00, 11 30 A. M., 12 00, 12 30, 1 00, 1 30, 2 00, 2 30, 3 00, 3 30, 4 00, 4 30, 5 00, 5 30, 6 00, 6 30, 7 00, 7 30, 8 00, 8 30, 9 00, 9 30, 10 00, 10 30, 11 00, 11 30 P. M., 12 00 Night.

Leave Somerville 6 00, 7 00, 7 30, 8 00, 8 30, 9 00, 9 30, 10 00, 10 30, 11 00, 11 30 A. M., 12 00, 12 30, 1 00, 1 30, 2 00, 2 30, 3 00, 3 30, 4 00, 4 30, 5 00, 5 30, 6 00, 6 30, 7 00, 7 30, 8 00, 8 30, 9 00, 9 30, 10 00, 10 30, 11 00, 11 30 P. M., 12 00 Night.

PLAINFIELD AND RARITAN.

Leave Plainfield 6 00, 7 00, 7 30, 8 00, 8 30, 9 00, 9 30, 10 00, 10 30, 11 00, 11 30 A. M., 12 00, 12 30, 1 00, 1 30, 2 00, 2 30, 3 00, 3 30, 4 00, 4 30, 5 00, 5 30, 6 00, 6 30, 7 00, 7 30, 8 00, 8 30, 9 00, 9 30, 10 00, 10 30, 11 00, 11 30 P. M., 12 00 Night.

Leave Raritan 6 00, 7 00, 7 30, 8 00, 8 30, 9 00, 9 30, 10 00, 10 30, 11 00, 11 30 A. M., 12 00, 12 30, 1 00, 1 30, 2 00, 2 30, 3 00, 3 30, 4 00, 4 30, 5 00, 5 30, 6 00, 6 30, 7 00, 7 30, 8 00, 8 30, 9 00, 9 30, 10 00, 10 30, 11 00, 11 30 P. M., 12 00 Night.

WESTWARD CONNECTIONS.

LEAVE PLAINFIELD.

1 45 A. M. for Philadelphia, Reading, Bethlehem, Easton, Mauch Chunk, Wilmington and Baltimore.

2 45 A. M. for High Bridge Branch, Stanton and Intermediate.

5 30 A. M. for Flemington, Jr. R. & V. R. R., Lambertville, Trenton, Philadelphia, Bethlehem, Easton, Pottsville, Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Mauch Chunk, Wilmington and Baltimore.

8 30 A. M. for Flemington, High Bridge Branch, Stanton, Lambertville, Reading, Harrisburg, Mauch Chunk, Wilmington and Baltimore.

10 30 A. M. for Flemington, High Bridge Branch, Stanton and Intermediate.

12 30 P. M. for Flemington, High Bridge Branch, Stanton, Lambertville, Trenton, Philadelphia, Bethlehem, Easton, Pottsville, Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Mauch Chunk, Wilmington and Baltimore.

3 30 P. M. for Flemington, High Bridge Branch, Stanton and Intermediate.

5 30 P. M. for Flemington, Jr. R. & V. R. R., Lambertville, Trenton, Philadelphia, Bethlehem, Easton, Pottsville, Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Mauch Chunk, Wilmington and Baltimore.

8 30 P. M. for Flemington, High Bridge Branch, Stanton and Intermediate.

11 30 P. M. for Flemington, High Bridge Branch, Stanton, Lambertville, Trenton, Philadelphia, Bethlehem, Easton, Pottsville, Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Mauch Chunk, Wilmington and Baltimore.

SOUTHWARD CONNECTIONS.

LEAVE PLAINFIELD.

1 45 A. M. for Philadelphia, Reading, Bethlehem, Easton, Mauch Chunk, Wilmington and Baltimore.

5 30 A. M. for Philadelphia, Reading, Bethlehem, Easton, Mauch Chunk, Wilmington and Baltimore.

8 30 A. M. for Philadelphia, Reading, Bethlehem, Easton, Mauch Chunk, Wilmington and Baltimore.

10 30 A. M. for Philadelphia, Reading, Bethlehem, Easton, Mauch Chunk, Wilmington and Baltimore.

12 30 P. M. for Philadelphia, Reading, Bethlehem, Easton, Mauch Chunk, Wilmington and Baltimore.

3 30 P. M. for Philadelphia, Reading, Bethlehem, Easton, Mauch Chunk, Wilmington and Baltimore.

5 30 P. M. for Philadelphia, Reading, Bethlehem, Easton, Mauch Chunk, Wilmington and Baltimore.

8 30 P. M. for Philadelphia, Reading, Bethlehem, Easton, Mauch Chunk, Wilmington and Baltimore.

11 30 P. M. for Philadelphia, Reading, Bethlehem, Easton, Mauch Chunk, Wilmington and Baltimore.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

Leave Plainfield 6 00, 7 00, 7 30, 8 00, 8 30, 9 00, 9 30, 10 00, 10 30, 11 00, 11 30 A. M., 12 00, 12 30, 1 00, 1 30, 2 00, 2 30, 3 00, 3 30, 4 00, 4 30, 5 00, 5 30, 6 00, 6 30, 7 00, 7 30, 8 00, 8 30, 9 00, 9 30, 10 00, 10 30, 11 00, 11 30 P. M., 12 00 Night.

Leave Somerville 6 00, 7 00, 7 30, 8 00, 8 30, 9 00, 9 30, 10 00, 10 30, 11 00, 11 30 A. M., 12 00, 12 30, 1 00, 1 30, 2 00, 2 30, 3 00, 3 30, 4 00, 4 30, 5 00, 5 30, 6 00, 6 30, 7 00, 7 30, 8 00, 8 30, 9 00, 9 30, 10 00, 10 30, 11 00, 11 30 P. M., 12 00 Night.

Leave Raritan 6 00, 7 00, 7 30, 8 00, 8 30, 9 00, 9 30, 10 00, 10 30, 11 00, 11 30 A. M., 12 00, 12 30, 1 00, 1 30, 2 00, 2 30, 3 00, 3 30, 4 00, 4 30, 5 00, 5 30, 6 00, 6 30, 7 00, 7 30, 8 00, 8 30, 9 00, 9 30, 10 00, 10 30, 11 00, 11 30 P. M., 12 00 Night.

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Perkins, Mrs. Edward C.—Central ave, cor 4th st
Phillips, Thomas.—134 Central ave
Parker, Mrs. Todd.—Somerset st, cor Madison ave
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Pierson, A. D.—7 Front st—Central Depot
Pierson, Chas. A.—Somerset st
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SPAIN'S BABY KING.

Biography of His Majesty, Don Alfonso XIII.

The Juvenile Monarch's First Boots and His First Bobbs Doll—Like the Child Was Induced to Take a Cold Bath.

In "Born a Baby King," published by Cassell, Francis and Mary Arnold-Foster give some passages from an early history of his majesty Don Alfonso XIII., King of Spain. Many of the stories told of his youthful majesty have appeared before, but a few extracts from the narrative may be interesting:

One morning in May, 1886, one of the Madrid newspapers made the following announcement: "The cyclone has passed, the king has come; the smallest possible quantity of a king."

The christening was of course a great ceremony, and in due time the pair of little royal feet required to be shod. The baby feet generally do:

The bootmaker to the royal footwear duly measured, the royal bootmaker was duly informed, and the royal boots duly made and sent home. Everything appears then, were, too, that, of course, all had a baby, but lovely to the royal bootmaker, who had to make the boots for the baby king. Now, the baby king of Spain is worth hundred other baby feet in Madrid, and the bootmakers of Madrid are proud to say the queen was pleased to ordain that the occasion of the king's putting on his boots for the first time should be made the important event she bestowed new shoes upon three bootmakers of the city selected, and so it was made a right royal entertainment of the matter.

In his eighteenth month his majesty first entered upon the public duties of his high office, by opening the new session of his cortes.

All the chief personages of Madrid were assembled in the splendid opening ceremony, and the senate house could not contain a tithe of those who thronged the streets of Madrid to see the arms of his faithful American nurse, who stood at the right of the throne, at the left of the throne. He was arrayed entirely in white, his white sombrero hat, tied with white ribbons, was removed on his entrance, and with its red

THE KING OF SPAIN.

satiest composition he corrupted the scene, almost instantly watching the crowd and bestowing the most delighted smiles on the ministers and the queen's voice to the assembly. The speech over, his majesty evinced a decided wish to be moving, and the queen, who had been sitting in the queen's throne, he remained very quietly until her long speech was finished, when he departed from his first official interview with his queen and his "virtue."

To bathe in the summer sea at San Sebastian was one thing; to get out of bed and into a cold bath the young king thought was quite another:

Cleanliness, however, he quickly so firmly decided to take his bath that the nurses were obliged to appeal to the queen. "You must take the baby yourself," she said, but she told her an obstinate fit and neither moved nor answered. "Let us tell you what," the nurse-maid bursted by the bedside, "if I tell you to do it, will you have your bath?" Still silence. "If you tell me I will not tell you to do it, baby, but I shall go to my room and bring a baby as big as you are. Do you wish that?" The little fellow's better half was moved, and with the words "Then

The Constitutionalist.

W. L. FORCE, A. L. FORCE
Editors and Proprietors

THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

The National Democratic Committee, *at a meeting held in the city of* Washington, D. C., has appointed Tuesday, the 21st day of June, 1892 as the time, and chooses the City of Chicago as the place for holding the national Democratic convention. Each State is entitled to a representation therein equal to double the number of the representation to which it is entitled in the next electoral college, and each territory and the District of Columbia *shall have two delegates.* All Democratic conservative citizens of the United States, irrespective of past political associations and differences, who can unite with us in the effort for pure, economical and constitutional government, are cordially invited to join us in sending delegates to the convention.

CALVIN S. BRICE Chairman.
SIMON P. SHERRIN, Secretary.

ANTI-MONOPOLY.

At an Industrial Conference recently *held* in St. Louis, Mo., among *its* formulated principles was the following:

"EVERY DOLLAR TAKEN FROM INDUSTRY WITHOUT AN EQUIVALENT IS ROBBERY."

A great and important truth was therein declared, a truth which combined selfish interests can neither artfully obscure nor forcibly crush out.

Labor creates actual riches, or in other words furnishes directly the necessities, comforts and conveniences *of mankind, the vital ingredients of* wealth.

Without labor, this vast and developed realm we call our country would to-day be virtually a howling wilderness, wealthy in natural resources, but poor in practical utility.

Labor is the creator of wealth and should be the primary recipient of its benefits.

Buildings, city and rural, cultivated *lands, railroads,* canals, telegraphs mines, furnaces and factories are all the representatives of labor constructed wealth.

Do we labor enjoy a fair share of the profits of labor? Does it possess the free and equal privilege of accumulating wealth?

We think not.

If it did, the many mills in dollar fortunes now in the hands of speculating *non-producers would be found* in workers, less gigantic in size, and more equitably distributed among those who in contributing toil and, as a general rule, realize only a bare weekly subsistence.

Monopoly is privileged robbery, cloak it as you please.

Monopolistic Combines say in effect—We furnish the capital and governing brains, therefore to us belongs the lion's share of gain, and the employed, *trading, and consuming masses must* tamely submit to whatever we see proper to impose.

Is that the plea of justice?

Is it the spirit of freedom?

No! emphatically NO!

It is, on the contrary, it is the essence of tyrannical oppression. It is directly adverse to popular rights, upon the supremacy of which depends the very existence of free government.

LEON ABBETT.

In our humble opinion a large majority of Democratic voters throughout the United States desire the re-nomination of Grover Cleveland for President, as a just recognition of his former dignified and honest administration of public affairs.

Recent political complications in New York may, however, lead the National Convention to select that State as the proper place wherefrom to select a Presidential candidate.

Then why not confer the merited distinction upon Governor Leon Abbett, of New Jersey?

None can truthfully call in question his executive and statesman ad lities, and all must accord him praise for valiant ability in the discharge of every official duty. Leon Abbett is eminently fitted to serve the people as President of the United States, and the *unwavering loyalty of New Jersey* to Democratic principles certainly entitles her to the honor of his nomination.

Who will second the motion?

THE BOROUGH ELECTION.

Next Tuesday the voters of the borough of North Plainfield will be called upon to elect a Mayor and members of Council to serve until the 1st of May. The Democrats have put a good ticket in the field, and it needs only prompt and efficient work to elect their candidates. The nominee for Mayor, William L. Scudder, is a gentleman of excellent choice, and he has many warm friends *among the opposite party.* It only requires the earnest and hearty support of the Democracy to elect him. With his election and the good standing of the nominees for Council, and other offices, there is no reason why the Democrats should not carry their ticket. Let every Democrat put his shoulder to the wheel and victory will perch upon their banners. Conservative voters, also, who desire good government, should *vote for the candidates* on the Democratic ticket.

Senator Wm. J. Keys has been elected President of the Somerset County Board of Agriculture.

Here are some of the names that ought to be selected to go to the National Democratic Convention from New Jersey: Leon Abbett, Senator John R. McPherson, Attorney General John P. Stockton, Hon. Allan McDermott, James Smith, Jr., and Robert S. Green.

The Manufacturer notes that this country has exported nearly $170,000,000 worth of the products of mechanical industries within a year. It says the "free trade organs" do not call attention to our growing export trade. This is not true. Tariff reform papers have called repeated attention to the fact that implements, boots and shoes, cotton goods and iron work are a lot cheaper abroad than at home. When we can undersell the world in a good article it not only magnifies our skill, but it proves that protection is no longer needed for that particular industry.

A CHALLENGE—The proprietors of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup hereby challenge the faculty to prescribe a remedy more effective than this.

I cordially recommend Salvation Oil to all suffering with rheumatism. Jos. S. Fox, *Candle Dealer, 127 Morris Broadway,* Baltimore, Md.

NIGHT TRAVEL NO MORE AN OGRE. East and West to be United by a Short Block Electric Railway Through Rickards' Barbacoa—Rail Trams to Run at 90 Miles an Hour—A Master-stroke of Enterprise by the Pennsylvania Company.

(From The Press of Feb. 5.)

THE PRESS to-day permitted the privilege of giving to the public first and exclusive information concerning a new railroad project of great importance, extraordinary magnitude, and audacious novelty. As the source of information is official, there can be no doubt of the authenticity of the statements now first made known to the world.

The marvelous development of speed in railroad locomotives has aroused in the minds of the railroad magnates the vexed problem of safety at night. Under the existing conditions the engineer of a fast express knows not at what moment he will strike a broken rail, a fallen rock, or other obstruction, with disastrous results. The ordinary headlight is not powerful enough to reveal whether *safety or danger* exists ahead, and the electric search-light experiments have not met with the success hoped for.

It remained for the pioneer in railroad improvements, the Pennsylvania Railroad company, to solve the problem. The result of their study of the matter is that they will at an early date begin the construction of a system of electric lights that will annihilate darkness, with all its necessities, comforts and conveniences *of mankind, the vital ingredients* of wealth.

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TRUTH OR IMAGINATION, WHICH?

G. F. C. Smillie at this City Discusses Whether the Painter Shall Follow the Revelations of the Camera or Respect Your Idea of It.

Some time ago president Oscar Teale of the Plainfield Camera club invited G. F. C. Smillie, the artist, of Central avenue, to address the members of the club his views in relation to photography and art. Compliance was not then practicable, but Mr. Smillie has since embodied those views in the following article, which THE PRESS is permitted through his courtesy to present its readers in full:

Ever since the application of photography to the phenomena of motion as displayed by men, animals, and birds, the claim has been made that the conventional attitudes usually given, in art, must be supplanted by the truthful revelations of the camera. This is mildly intimated in the very interesting article in "Photography of To-day" that appeared in last Sunday's *Sun*. It was more *strongly asserted in a recent number of the London Spectator*, where a masterly article, submitted to me a few days ago declares that "the best artists are already abandoning what the camera has proved to be false and cultured only because we are accustomed to look at them through the spectacles of artistic tradition".

Permit me to record a dissent from these opinions and give a reason therefor.

The camera has certainly established the fact that rapidly moving creatures never, or rarely assume the attitudes usually depicted by artists, but just as surely the conventional creatures continue to satisfy the eye. The artist believes fully than do the exact representations of photography, and with good reason. For, motion is so simple possession, but a complex one, rapidly changing and of great complexity, varying so swiftly that the impression left on the mind does not conform to any single fact of vision, but is a mean of all of and is composite in its character. So fleeting are they that the revelations of photography appear not only strange, but on examination, which, though very, are both incomplete in itself—the overlapping end of the last and the beginning of the next movement, the elementary fragments of a moment—the result.

All attempts to depict rapid motion or violent action in paintings are unsatisfactory. The effort is too momentary to succeed, as more perfectly appears when stated in less familiar but more exact terms—for, it is an attempt to express statically that which is essentially dynamic. Consequently, dissatisfaction will increase just in the proportion that the elements of the action are particularized *or scattered out in the picture.* If the wheels of a speeding train or bicycle are observed, the spokes cannot be seen at all; there are hubs and rims, but not the former appear *clearly* for a lack of light and a few streaks of shadow. To portray the details in such a case would make stationary objects of the wheels *and falsify the whole picture. This is a* very simple in-tance, whereas the moving bird, horse, or man, presents a most complex aggregate of attitudes, no one of *which can possibly convey* an adequate impression of the whole, but of which the least displeasing will be such as most nearly approach a condition of completeness. *For this reason artists usually* choose for representation those phases in the movement where there is an approximation to quiescence—the initial, recover, or concluding stages—where there is a comparative cessation of motion and the eye has come to rest. Safty exact idea of the pose.

Among the artists who have adopted the disclosures of the camera for the depiction of motion, the work of Frederic Remington is probably the most familiar to the general public. It will be found, however, that the satisfaction afforded by his pro fuctions varies greatly, and farther inve-tigation will reveal that satisfaction *follows primarily* in the degree in which they conform to the principles here enunciated. In all pictures much depends once is placed upon the creation of an adequate mental impression by the selection los of the accessories and effects of the sett-n, and these being less transitory, the eye readily reconciles their accustomed character and the fleeting movement, accepts or interprets the less familiar attitude of the exciting cause. The movement where there is an equipoise—*bird, or animal*—be separated from its surroundings, and viewed alone. The impression conveyed by the picture as a whole will not long be disturbed by the perplexing, but which may be explained by what has been given above. For instance, the most sensational faces of which satisfactory portrait could only be obtained by the use of the camera which possesses known Washingtonian inexhibition of the momentary expression—by the pencil which has the latitudinarian tendencies of Ananias himself. These faces were invariably highly expressive", and have lost light and shadow, that reflected the passing emotions, and were, therefore, the most attractive. *I found* that when watching an expression here and an expression there, and then combining and exaggerating that, results were obtained that *were pronounced "happy"* by my friends, and quite satisfactory. In reality these pictures presented such combinations of expression and such distortions and *eliminations as had never* been seen. The *drawing* was a "composite", if you please, and the resulting component could satisfactorily represent the whole.

Thus, *it will be perceived*, was but the parallel of the horse and bird in motion; but, as we do not contemplate the portraiture of our friend through any "spectacles of artistic tradition", the theory fails to apply here, and the fallacy of such a proposition in the other instance is thus suggested.

Another claim frequently made by amateur photographers is that with the hoped-for ability to reproduce color photographically, the highest art would be within their reach To this opinion they are encouraged by the prodigious improvements in methods and results during the last few years, which will increase rapidly to rank the amateurs; but it is based upon a misapprehension of what constitutes high art.

The most that can be hoped for, with any prospect of realization, must be but reproductions of carefully arranged tableaux—beautiful, perhaps, in their composition, but lacking the true art power, the soul, which is the embodiment of his individuality of the painter. The composition of a gem dish in New Brunswick and a still strong. It ought never to pass the House.

—While a Westfield banker was out for a drive to Dunellen Sunday, a horse ran away, betraying the driver, tossed him out and damaged the cutter with $150 worth of goods.

THE BENEFIT OF MANUFACTORIES.

What the Establishment of Such Industries on the Line of the Central Railroad Has Already Done for Plainfield, Westfield and Elizabeth.

For some years past the territory along the line of the New Jersey Central has been more and more sought for by manufacturing concerns as a most desirable location for many reasons. Among these, because of access to the city of New York, where a number of the largest are employed; facilities for the transportation of all coal and iron needed in manufacturing direct from the mines of the west; and last, but not least, the encouragement offered by land owners along the line and by the management of the Central, in giving such companies low prices for lands, low rates for freight, and privileges for the switches and turn-outs, so that the advantages are hardly less in any respect than they are on water front sites.

Among the largest establishments are the Singer sewing machine works at Elizabeth, the Potter press works at Plainfield, and the Garwood paper mills about to be erected at Westfield. The Potter press works is the largest taxpayer in Plainfield, the Singer sewing machine company the largest in Elizabeth. The Press works at Plainfield have caused a new station to spring up, Grant Avenue station. The Singer works have made Elizabethport almost as large as old Elizabeth-town. At Westfield a new station called Garwood is about to be established which will rank rival in size and importance with Plainfield. These industries are of the greatest interest, first to the citizens, especially the tradespeople and mechanics of the various cities along the line of the railroad, for they involve large pay rolls for the support of every enterprise of the neighborhood in which they are established—as is, for example, the Singer works, which $35,000 a week for Elizabethport, in Plainfield and Westfield other works $5,000 per week. Harper's Weekly and the farmer Beeching's house and farm. The rain above prevented a wholesome conflagration, but *Underwood's* lodge is heavy; fire insurance light. Incendiarism is suspected.

The alarm for the Bremmer fire was sounded by policeman Fredericksen, who discovered the fire while walking on the city department for a borough fire, but the Plainfield authorities refused Frederickson for his act, as the fire was out of their jurisdiction. Plainfield property was endangered.

The fire-men do even much credit for their promptness and clear-headedness at both the Castno and the Brem-mer fire. They worked splendidly. The Country club members praised them highly, and the latter presented out to *the Bremmer fire* had a very disagreeable job in the cold and rain, but they did their duty well.

Half Fare All Over for the Clergy.

The Pennsylvania railroad on announced in THE PRESS, has decided to give all Christian ministers half-fare passes over all its lines. The Philadelphia office of the company is now issuing clergymen of all sorts, from bishops to lay readers, *Scriptures*, and from orthodox pastors to Letter Day Saints, with tickets good for Reading road now announces that it will begin the issue of similar passes to-day.

The Council and its Committees.

Somerset Council, No. 104, *Jr. O. U. A. M. of North Plainfield*, has decided to give an evening of unusual interest, Friday evening, in connection with the visit of the State Councillor and other State officers.

The council, duly organized, will Bound Brook, Dunellen, New Market, Roselle and Cranford, together with the sister local council, Jersey City, No. 41, have been *invited, and will all take part* in the exercises.

Should the weather permit, a parade of all the councils will be one of the features. Reception on the arrival of the visitors, who will come by special train at about 7.30, and, headed by the Plainfield Cornet band, will march through the principal streets of the city and borough to the place of the opening of the session. There will be initiation and other interesting features. A supper will be served after the closing of council. All members of the order are invited.

The People's Lyceum Club Meeting Every Day by Those Who Appreciate the Trustee Rent Away.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE PRESS:—Your editorial on Electric Light Districts, in Wednesday night's Press is both timely and pertinent, and shows that you are fully alive to the public needs, and to the present system of lighting our streets. The silling of a horse by electric light would not only be a terrible fact in the *reminder of the fate* of the horse in our city and a second warnire to the inhabitants which they will do well to heed. The public sentiment is the most powerful *constant menace to the lives of the* people, and some solution should be taken by the city, requiring, within a reasonable time, the removal of the poles, and the *placing of the wires underground.*

Danger.

Shooting for a Purse.

There was a large gathering of sportsmen at the grounds of the Jersey City Gun club, on Bergen Neck, N. J., Thursday, to participate in and witness the *pigeon shooting for* the 400-pound prize trophy offered by Jacob Pentz, of Fanwood, for which there is no more exciting sport or gentlemanly sportsman existing Eighteen contestants faced the traps and fired at 25 birds each, with the following result: E. M. Cooper, 20; W. H. Sinclair, 19; Capt. Jones, 16; Edward Collins, 9; C. M. Hedden, 9; L. Lyon, 9; F. Jay, 9; Stanley Bloodgood, 7; Noel Apgar, 7; Dr. Moller, 7; Gus Fisher, 7; Charles Smith, 7; James Wheaton, 7; Thomas Hughes, 8; George Davis, 8; William Pierson, 8; Hugh Leddy, 8.

The winners, Messrs. Captain Jones, of New York, Hollis and Cooper, of Red Bank, N. J., agreed to shoot off their ties on the same grounds, Thursday, March 3, at which time there will also be all-day sweepstake shooting. Genial Al Heritage, one of the best referees known, "did counter," did everything to make things pleasant for all present and succeeded admirably. Alderman Joseph Keogh, of the 4th district, Jersey City, cheered by the waste of the hunny, in a very satisfactory manner. Mr. Pentz acted as scorer and judge. It is needless to say there were no disputes, as among those present the writer had the pleasure of meeting for the first time that well-known sportsman and shrinks shooter, Harry C. Miller, of Richmond, Va. Mr. Miller's northern friends are legion.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

THREE FIRES IN ONE NIGHT.

The Country Club-house Threatened, a Tatter Shop Burned Out, and Farm Buildings Set Low Fire to Bedding.

(From The Press of March 4.)

Thick smoke filled the basement of the Union County Country club-house on West Seventh street, at 5:45 last evening, and the alarm was sent in from box 23. When the club steward sent in an alarm from box 23. The *department responded* promptly, but the services of the engines were not needed, as while the hose was on the firemen put an end to the blaze that was creeping along beneath *ceiling and* floor in the basement. The cause of the fire is attributed to either the tremendous heat of furnace flue and steam pipes or a *spark from an electric light wire.* The damage is very slight, only a few laths being burned, but the club house probably did furred by the trampling of many *feet.*

At 11 last night box 12 summoned the department to a fire that was eating out the interior of the tailor shop of Brenmer *Bros.*, on Somerset street, just beyond the bridge in the First ward. It appeared that a kerosene lamp left burning in the shop exploded. The *Alerts* stretched a length of hose from a borough hydrant, and the Rescues, Hooks and Ladders and other streams later. The tailor shop was in a one-story frame building. The interior and the stock of goods were ruined. The roof of the building was left standing. The cornice of an adjoining frame building was slightly burned. The total loss is about $1,200, partly insured.

A short time after midnight fire was discovered in the barn of Girard Underhill, in Washington Valley, back of North Plainfield. The residents of the town were in the borough, and at 12.20 the alarm was sounded from Warren engine house. The borough department turned out, but found that the fire was beyond their province. The bucket brigade of farmers was kept at work till 6 this morning. Besides his barns and stables and other buildings, Underhill lost 14 cows and 7 horses, which perished miserably in the flames. The only live stock saved was a little colt. Showers of *sparks and bits of* blazing shingles were carried over to farmer Beeching's house and barn. The rain alone prevented a wholesome conflagration. Underhill's loss is heavy; his insurance light. Incendiarism is suspected.

The senior editor of *The Constitutionalist* has appointed the Rev. Dr. Barrows of his brethren of *The Eagle*, and can truthfully say that Brother Bardon made an efficient Postmaster at Madison under President Cleveland's first administration, while he and his partner Clift publish a live and interesting newspaper.

Address on a Woman's Complaint.

Harry Gordon, of 208 West Front street, was arrested Saturday evening by Andrew Vanderbeek, overseer of the poor, on complaint of a woman who claims to be his wife, and whom he alleges Gordon deserted in Lisle Gordon. She lives at Evona. She insists that he deserted her, and asks that he be compelled to support her and taxi child. Gordon is quoted as saying that she is married to some one else, and was surprised at the arrest. He was taken before Justice Gilbert in judge Codington's office, and his stepfather furnished $1,000 bail for his appearance for trial Tuesday afternoon at

He Has Great Administrative Ability.

[From The Engineering Record.]

Mr. William L. Saunders, Secretary of the Ingersoll Sergeant Rock Drill Co., of this city, is a constituent of the office of Surveyor of Plainfield, N. J. He graduated at Yale college in 1876 from the University of Pennsylvania, and was engaged for several years in different engineering works in this city, from which he went to the present office with the company whose affairs he has administered with ability for ten years. Mr. Saunders is a member *of the American Society of Civil Engineers* and is well and favorably known on account of his published researches on compressed air.

Sale of Lange's Hotel.

On Monday, March 21, the old-established Lange's Hotel property in this city *will be sold* at public auction to close up the estate. This hotel has become exceptionally well-known for over 50 years, and has always been conducted in a first-class manner. Any one desiring to get a good title to a property can be given than to this one. The property has a frontage of 165 feet on Park place, by 100 feet in depth, situate on the principal street of the city. The hotel building is large and commodious and in good repair. Large livery stables and sheds in the rear, with a capacity for 65 horses. Remember the sale is positive and well worth the attention of a prospective purchaser. See advertisement in another column.

Select Excursions for the West.

The American has never become acquainted with the wonders of his continent until he has seen and enjoyed the beauties and marvels of the boundless West. To be satisfied and to feel joyfully the glories of that section one must be sure of the excellence of his railroad ticket. If you desire to join one of the excellent excursion parties that will leave Chicago every Thursday, write to J. C. Jones & Co., 195 Clark street, Chicago, and obtain full information. If you have any doubts whatever for travel they will arrange all the details. They arrange for every comfort of the tourist, and their excursions are select, personally conducted, and in every way a pleasure and a delight.

SEND POSTAL

Answering the following questions:

ARE YOU GOING WEST OR TO PACIFIC COAST?
WHERE ARE YOU GOING?
WHERE DO YOU START FROM?
HOW MANY ARE IN YOUR PARTY?

If you will kindly drop me a postal answering the above questions, I will call on you at your address and furnish you with printed matter giving full information, and quote you the lowest possible rates.

Yours, etc.,

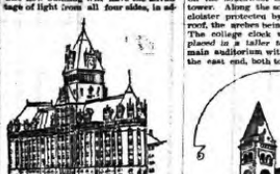
FRED L. CHASE,
South-Western Pass. Agt. Chicago & N. W. Ry.
108 S. Sixth St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Under Continental Hotel. 2 9 tf

DO YOU COUGH
DON'T DELAY
TAKE
KEMP'S
BALSAM
THE BEST
COUGH CURE

MILWAUKEE'S CITY HALL.

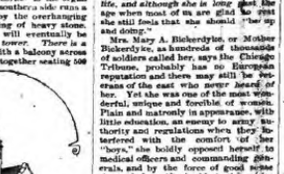
A Grand Structure to Be Erected by Wisconsin Metropolis.

The new building will be located on the triangular block of ground bounded on the south by Oneida street and Mariner square, on the west by East Water street, on the north by Liddle street and on the east by Market street. The ground is a gradual slope from the line of Jefferson street to the south and is 20 feet deep. It is built of gray cut stone. A square tower rises on the southeast corner to the height of 345 feet and on the southwest corner is the clock tower. Along the southern side runs a cloister protected by the overhanging roof, the arches being of heavy stone. The new Bellinger clock will eventually be *placed in a taller tower.* There is a main auditorium with a balcony across the east end, both together seating 500



PROPOSED NEW CITY HALL FOR MILWAUKEE.

ditto to which ample light shafts are provided in the interior which will give to every room in the structure an abundance of natural light and ample ventilation. The exterior of the plan displays as far as possible the defects of the site from a geometric standpoint, and its selection meets with the approbation of a large majority of the citizens—all, in fact, save the interested parties of local architects competing for the award. The building, as will be seen by the accompanying sketch, will be highly ornamental and a credit to the city. It will cost in the neighborhood of $600,000, and it will be ready for occupancy by the close of the present year or early in the spring of 1893. It will be a great improvement in the location in which it is located, for the old structure has long been an eyesore to the city and prevented the erection of *valuable buildings*, which were attracted to the vicinity by the location of the railroad items of freight and fares and securing activity, business and general prosperity all along its line in consolidate the Eastern wants of his brethren of *The Eagle*, and can truthfully say that Brother Bardon made an efficient Postmaster at Madison under President Cleveland's first administration, while he and his partner Clift publish a live and interesting newspaper.



BELOIT COLLEGE CHAPEL.

persons. On the west behind heavy sliding doors are the new quarters of the Milwaukee Library, and the reading rooms thrown 700 can be seated. Across the westend is a platform where the faculty are expected to sit, in massive high-backed chairs.

Half of the money for the structure, which will cost $600,000, is the gift of Mrs. Amelia E. H. Dayon, of Madison, who desired her gift to be a memorial to her mother, Mrs. J. S. Herrick, donor of the college observatory, which she named Smith observatory, in honor of her brother. Other donors are to be chapel are Horace White, of the New York Mail and Express, and her ex-Lieut. Gov. G. W. Ryland, of Wisconsin. The organ, which cost $5,000, is the present of Mrs. Hiram Fitch Story, of Milwaukee, *in memory of her husband.* In a recent of Milwaukee's population, who hall with delight the prospect of a new and sightly edifice in which the city officials may be housed.

STATUE OF FRANKLIN.

It Will Be One of the Artistic Attractions of the World's Fair.

In a conspicuous position, mounted on a pedestal built after the plans and specifications submitted for the Nebraska state building at the World's Columbian exposition, will stand in 1893. After examining a number of the plans submitted the commissioners selected those of Thomas R. Kimball, architect and principal of mechanical drawing at the Hiakh manual training school of Omaha, and graduate of Yale university. The style is Romanesque and combines the necessary qualities of beauty, durability and economy. The commission not being willing to expend more than $15,000. The cut shows only the east elevation, the perspective not yet having been finished. The building will cover 8,658 square feet, not including the large verandas on the side adjoining the little lake. It is to be entirely of wood, and 9,000 square feet of glass will give sufficient light to show off the agricultural and general exhibit, which is to be in a hall 100x66 feet. Outside

THE FRANKLIN STATUE.

over the entrance of the Electricity building, as follows: Franklin, Ampere, Faraday, Ohm, Sturgeon, Morse, Siemens, Davy, Volta, Henry, Arago, Gauss, Ronald, Page, Wheatstone, Gilbert, Davenport, Sommering, Don silva, Arago, Damill, Jacobi, Wheatstone, Gilbert, De la Rive, Joule, Sansanne, Cooke, Yarley, Steinheil, Guericke, La Place, Channing, Priestley, Maxwell, Coxe, Thales and Cavendish.

NEBRASKA STATE BUILDING.

balconies, a lobby and an open reception room facing the exhibit hall will occupy the first floor space. Another large hall for art and statuary exhibits, together with reception and toilet rooms, comprise the second story. The exterior dimensions are 100x132 feet, and the height to the top of the dome is eighty-four feet.

London Thieves in Paris.

A short time ago a New Yorker found was perpetrated upon a Paris jeweller by one of the light-fingered gentry. A gentleman, well dressed and appearing called up the tradesman and asked him to send some jewels for his wife (who he said is in the country) to her residence. The jeweler consented, and in the course an assistant was dispatched to a neighboring house. There he was met by the clergyman, who, asking him to step into the salon, while he carried the ornaments to his wife, withdrew to an inner chamber. The attendant waited for some time and then rang the bell. The matter was answered it informed him that the clergyman had since departed. Neither the divine, nor his wife, nor the jewels were seen again by the Parisian tradesman, whose property, in English, consequently, has not improved.

Most Powerful Explosive.

Chloride of nitrogen is the most wonderful as well as the most powerful explosive known. Since its discovery, many years, from 1811 to 1885, the secret of its preparation was held with a jealous care as a mystery.

A Mean Woman.

First Plaice-Walker—Tells about meanness. I met woman in the black hills in the gold mining days.

Second Plaice-Walker—Did she knock over prices?

First Plaice-Walker—No; she selected her things, and paid for 'em fast enough. But during the whole seven days I remained in camp her husband never bought a single thing.—Judge.

His Beverages Had Always Been Plain.

Uncle Danforth (on a New York visit, from Portland, Me.)—This is grand, ain't it?

His Nephew—Would you like a cocktail before dinner, uncle?

Uncle Danforth (judiciously)—I dunno, Danforth—Take it. Kera, take it. Martha might like one. Don't be a new hermit, when we get back.—One a week.

An Accommodating Official.

"Say, how do I get to the Grand Central depot?" asked a Philadelphia man of a Third avenue elevated gateman.

"Say what?"

"Say, how do I get to the Grand Central depot?"

"How do I get to the Grand Central depot? Anything else you want me to say?"—Texas Siftings.

No Other Lives Like It.

Mrs. Chugwater (while the congregation is passing out)—Never mind, Mr. Josiah. You could make a tremendous fuss about little things!

Mr. Chugwater (still clawing about under the seat for Mrs. Chugwater, who overslept and getting madder every moment)—Do you call anything you wear on your feet little things, madam?—Chicago Tribune.

A Complacent Question.

"But," said the speaker, "there are a great many people in the community in favor of divorce as strongly as I do. What I want to know, gentlemen, and I shall be addressing a young man who was listening with the deepest attention.

"I don't believe in divorce," answered the young man.

"Are you married?"

"No, sir."

"Then! Here is the opinion of one competent to speak on the subject. Now, young man, you may retire."—Detroit Free Press.

A Woman's Instinct.

"Mary," called the husband upstairs, "why don't you come down? I've been pushing your bed for the last hour."

"Why, John," replied Mary, "I've been down stairs for a long age."

"What is that you say?"

"Why, I've been down stairs with my baby two hours."

"Mother Bickerdyke."

How She Nursed Union Soldiers in War Time.

Her Deeds in Camp and on the Field of Battle—One of the Ablest Agents of the Sanitary Commission—Her Record Verified by the Soldiers.

There lives in Russell county, Kan., one of the most remarkable women of the age. Work has always been her watchword and she is now, at past the age when most of us are glad to rest she still feels that she should "be up and doing."

Mrs. Mary A. Bickerdyke, or Mother Bickerdyke, as hundreds of thousands of soldiers called her, says the Chicago Tribune, probably has no European reputation and there may still be the means of the east who *never heard of* her. Yet she was one of the most wonderful workers and benefits of women. Plain and matronly in appearance, with little education, an enemy to army authority and sometimes when she interfered with the comfort of her "boys," she boldly opposed herself to medical officers and contractors, surgeons, and by the force of good sense she made herself valuable to the armies of the west.

She early attached herself to Gen. Sherman and his corps, and not only followed him to battle, but established healthful sanitary rules where before

CITY DEPARTMENT.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE, THE COUNTY AND THE CITY, AND HAS THE LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY PAPER PUBLISHED IN THE COUNTY OF UNION.

J. A. DEMAREST - - City Editor.

—The trial of Harry Gordon for wife desertion was adjourned Tuesday to March 15.

—David Martin's polo team defeated Richard Smith's team, Saturday, by the score of 20 to 2.

—A Pony Tool workman cut open his scalp by a fall on the stone steps at the North avenue station Saturday night. Dr. Long dressed the injury.

—During Lent there will be services Wednesday evening at 7, in the Holy Innocents' church (Episcopal), of Dunallen, to which all are invited.

—Seven-hand bicycles may be procured at Rogers's, as well as the peerless two-wheel, and at his establishment repairs to invalid wheels are made a specialty.

—James Donahua was brought before Judge Ostrander on Tuesday on complaint of his wife, for wanton trespass. He promised to do better, and sentence was suspended.

—One of THE PRESS intelligent critics says he overhears all the leading business expresses their opinions on the merits of the Plainfield papers and all were of the opinion that THE PRESS was the best.

—Lot 50, Nestor of Mount Pleasant, had an arm injured, Saturday, so badly that it is feared he will lose the use of it altogether. The accident was said to have occurred at Scott's, but this is denied at the office.

—Fires in the neighboring woods have come to be such a serious matter that so far as Fanwood is concerned the township committee have decided to take a hand in preventing them. They promise $10 reward for information leading to the conviction of those who maliciously set fire to the underbrush.

—Eddie Allen, a youthful stage driver, was brutally assaulted by John Mehon, a youth somewhat older, on Somerset street, Thursday afternoon. Mehon tried to board the stage, and when Allen drove him away Mehon struck him a cruel blow on the head with a club. The scalp was cut open, and the wound bled profusely, necessitating surgical attendance. A warrant was issued for Mehon's arrest.

—Charles Hopper, who until recently was the obliging agent of the Union News company at the North avenue station, has gone into business for himself, in partnership with Mr. Hubbard. His firm is prepared to do trucking and express business of all kinds. Furniture and pianos will be removed with care. Leave orders at their office, North avenue, and they will be promptly and satisfactorily attended to.

Thanks from the Tw to They Friends.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE PRESS:—We wish to extend to you a hearty vote of thanks for your kindness to us in regards to the fire which destroyed our entertainment. Your notices helped us very much.

Would you be willing also to extend, through your columns, a vote of thanks to all who so kindly assisted us in various ways. ELSANON T. MORRISON,
Secretary.

Laid Up by a Board Walk.

Francis Vanderveort is laid up with injuries inflicted by a board walk. The walk is a new one being laid at Fifth street and Arlington avenue. It was left unfinished and has been in bad condition for some time. Sunday night Mr. Vanderveort, who was unacquainted with the condition, fell over the loose planks, ruined his Sunday trousers, sprained his ankle, and injured his knee.

Started for the Fire, and is Missing.

Patrick McGlynnt, ago about 14 years, and whose parents live on Somerset street, near Dunellen avenue, left his home Tuesday to meet his father at Smalley's butcher shop on Somerset opposite Bailey's mill. He has not been seen since in the direction of the Underhill fire, and has not yet been found. His father was out all night searching for him.

Uncle Hiliy's Sons Now Without.

Johnny Hoffman, the wife, who a few months ago were married in court as the sequel to a breach-of-promise suit, are hereafter to live apart. For some time their wedded life was unhappy, and Sunday both decided on separation. The wife wanted $2,000, but Johnny said he would give her only $1,200. Monday they were reconciled, and the $1,200 sum John agrees to deposit to his wife's credit. Counselor John H. Jackson drew up the separation papers, and both husband and wife signed them. The wife keeps the child.

A Good Time at the Duckie House Warming.

Ex-Councilman Buckle of North Plainfield has just completed for himself and family a lovely, new house on Westervelt avenue, and he had a house warming there, last week. There were about 100 present and a grand good time was experienced by them all. Mrs. Buckle and the Misses Buckle were untiring in their efforts to accomplish the gratification of every wish. The supper was bountiful and the music, by Guttman, kept the young folks busy dancing. Among the old folks like ex-Councilmen Emmons and Vetterlein, and Messrs. Woolston and Chandler, enjoyed the festive game of whist.

Preaching Against Base-Ball Gambling.

The pastors of most of the Plainfield churches Sunday preached stirring sermons against the race-track evil. They said they had been given to understand by Mr. Lindabury, acting president of the State Citizens' League, that there was a chance of the proposed race-track bills being made to do duty in fight-lotteries by securing the legalizing of gambling. The Rev. Dr. D. J. Yerkes, pastor of the First Baptist church, said it would be a crying shame if the Legislature should hold that when legislators openly defied the wish of the people it was time for a revolution. The various clergymen strongly urged their influence and prayers on all in their power to influence the legislators from their districts against the passage of the bills.

A Change Rocket Soon.

It is reported that with the new management of the Central railroad, a change will be made in the manner that information is now given the telegraph office on reaching designated trains. There is a boxed hung outside the station on which is supposed to be bulletined how many minutes late are the trains that are held back for connections. A business man with such information can thus judge whether he will wait or whether he has time to return to his office and finish what business he left in a hurry.

Here is one instance of many and almost daily ones. The 11:09 a. m. for New York, a day or so ago was reported 8 minutes late, then 15 minutes, then 25 minutes, then 28 minutes, but only arrived after its patrons had been kept in the station waiting indecently for 38 minutes.

They Work Wonders.

For over 6 years I have suffered with Dyspepsia, and for the most part could find no relief. Within a few days after commencing to use Dr. Deane's Dyspepsia Pills for 5 weeks, and now am all right. I have also used Dr. Deane's Kidney Pills and found relief from their use. I feel that I am much benefited by the use of these remedies, and cheerfully recommend them to all. Dyspeptics may see fit to try them.

DUNCAN W. FIELDS, Jr.,
Gen. Pass. Agt.

Letter from Byron W. Fiske, Jr.,

6 EAST 56TH STREET,
NEW YORK, Feb. 15, 1892.

Several times this Winter I have suffered from severe colds; on my return each time I have applied Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and in every instance have been relieved by its use. I have also used it in my family, and find it a most reliable remedy for coughs and colds.

PERSONALIA.

Dr. C. M. Field has gone South for two months.

Will Beckelaer of West Fifth street is home from a surveying trip.

Mrs. Hallock of West Fifth street is entertaining her sister, Miss Grace Beak, Ex-Councilman and Mrs. Seymour G. Smith have gone to Hartwick, Otsego county, N. Y., for a ten day visit.

The ladies reception to club members at The Casino Monday night, was the usual success. The music and supper were perfect.

Daniel and Michael Crowley, members of Andrew McC-rdell's department at the Fond Du Lac road, are at Burlington, Vt., attending the funeral of their father.

One of the happiest men in the borough of North Plainfield is Ed. Sebring. The cause of his felicity is the arrival of a new little girl. Mother and babe are doing well.

The Rev. Samuel W. Clark, so well-known throughout the State, having filled the office many years as State secretary of the Sunday-school association, died at his home at Paterson on Saturday.

Mrs. Van Winkle, jr., son of counselor Van Winkle, celebrated his thirty-fifth birthday anniversary Saturday evening, when he entertained a merry party of young people at his home on Duer street.

A Plainfield young lady, leading the Misses Coward of East Front street, the Misses Valentine of Central avenue, Miss Dunham of West Fifth street, and Miss Maltby of Plainfield avenue, has left town for Washington.

Robert Gordon has resigned from the First Presbyterian church choir.

J. Archer Hutchings, a banker of Havardee, Iowa, is visiting his brothers, the Mes-srs. Emerson of Central avenue.

Miss Clementine Yates of this city will speak of "The Duties of the Corresponding Secretary" at the Young Ladies' Society School of Methods at Elizabeth March 17.

Miss Florence M. Randolph was given a most enjoyable surprise party by Plainfield and Dunellen friends, at her home, Grant avenue and Front street, Friday night.

The Hon James E. Martine, the people's choice as to next gubernatorial nominee in this district, has seemingly started in to paint the town red and has begun on the house at the corner of Ninth street and Prospect place.

Funeral services were held over the remains of the late Elisa King at her late residence, 230 West Front street, Sunday. The Rev Dr. Hayes officiated. Appropriate music was sung by Messrs. Elmer E. Bowyer, George Stevens, and B. T. Ib-rsoe.

Alfred A. Marsh, of the firm of Marsh, Ayres & Co., received a telegram, Saturday, stating that his brother, Francis Marsh, age 37, had died suddenly in Chicago, where he had lived fourteen years. Mr. Marsh left at midnight, to attend the funeral.

The Rev. Dr. E. P. Ketcham, in spite of the inclement weather, preached to a full house over the remains of the late "Aunt Sallie" Butcher, Monday. Among the old friends of the departed present at the services were Messrs. Charles W. Dodd, formerly of this city.

The lecture by profes-or Richardson in the Library course, which was to have taken place on the night of the postponement of the concert of the Choral society, be postponed until March 10; and in lieu of the proposed lecture on "The Nibelungen Lied" professor Richardson will by request deliver his famous lecture on "The Passion Play".

Charles Winston, an aged landscape gardener, was found dead in bed at his residence with policeman Flanagan, on *Liberty street*, Sunday morning. County physician Westcott said heart disease was the trouble. Mr. Winston, brooding over the death of his wife, which occurred three months ago. His age was 63.

Hugo C. Munday, a bright young newspaper-man, has begun the publication of a newsy weekly paper, the *Rockland County Herald*, at Congers, N. Y. His paper is "independent in politics and religious things", and the *Herald* shows every evidence of pluck, push and enterprise. It will undoubtedly be the success it deserves to be.

The New York *Recorder* of to-day says: "George Taggart of North Plainfield has written a very comedy farce entitled 'Four Leaf Clover,' which he and the Spooner brothers will bring out at Plainfield after Lent. Those who have heard the new production promise to brighten the Four-Leaf Clover has ever done, and that is saying a good deal."

Sarah Butcher, who was known throughout Plainfield as "Aunt Sallie", died at 1:30 Friday night, as the result of a lingering illness from which surgical operation failed to save her. She was a good Christian woman, and a member of the First Presbyterian church. Her memory will be cherished by a host of friends. George Butcher, her husband, was formerly driver for No. 1 engine company. He has the sincere sympathy of the community in his loss.

A Pleasant Reception.

Carl Brown delight ully entertained a company of his young friends at his home Mercer avenue, Friday night. Mrs. Emma R. Brown and Miss Grace Brown of Bellevue assisted in receiving the guests who remained until after midnight, dancing and chatting away the pleasant hours. Those present were the Misses Lizzie Brown, Alice Barlow, Blanche Miller, May Shreve, Edith Clapp, Marion Henderson, Ornella Faber, Elizabeth Hull, Ella Loyd, Alice Vanderveer and Grace Bowne; Messrs Belon Hasbrouck, Kate Overton and Hallie VanDeventer; Messrs Burnham Tiler, Everett Dwight, Walter Cowperthwaite, Thompson, Charles Cook, Phill, Wells, Howard Turrill, Philip Jacques, Harry McGee Edward Warling, Perry Lone, Clarence Pack, Fred. Taylor and Lillard Brown.

One of the City's Attractions.

Signs of an early spring are brincing many applications for rooms and suites at The Albion, and a number are already engaged. The dining room will be comfortably filled now, and it is probable that the annex will be thrown open in a few days to accomodate the numerous guests who will make their meals at the hotel, during the weeks that their homes and households are turned upside down by the spring cleaning.

The bar and cuisine of The Albion is the luxurious and generous way proprietor Miller has followed, is one of the greatest of benefits to the city of Plainfield. It proved by the one fact that during the passing season its accomodations have yet at times taxed to their utmost to provide for the many out-of-town society people who have attended the numerous weddings, receptions, teas and other swell affairs here that in days past attracted some of the best-em's friends from New York because they would afterwards be compelled to travel a long way home. Now such people come to Plainfield and go back to the great metropolis *full of praise of this city and its* hotel accomodations.

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THE RECEPTIONS.

Plainfield Society Has a Double Feast of Good Things.

The receptions given by Mr. and Mrs. B. A. Robertson at Stonelodge Thursday, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph W. Yates and the Misses Yates at West 7th street, Thursday night, were both highly enjoyable events, and complete social success.

The interior of the Yates home was artistically decorated. Large mirrors reflected the beautiful profusion of palms and lilies. The windows were draped with twinings of graceful smilax, and portieres of smilax were hung at the doorways. The mantels were also adorned with green. The mantels were beautified with marmet, bride and pearl roses and smilax. There were carnations in profusion. The conservatory was hidden from view by a bank of ferns, lilies and palms. The stairways and landings were decorated with palms and ferns, with pale candle lights interspersed. The table was beautifully arranged, in pink. The menu was perfect, and the service perfection. The parlors, conservatory and house were perfect for just such a social affair. The costumes of the ladies were superb in simplicity and richness. The general impression of the evening was that the house was perfect for such gatherings. Those who received were Mr. and Mrs. Yates and the Misses Yates assisted by Mrs. J. Evarts Tracy, Mrs Henry B. Newhall, Miss Butler, Miss Dumont, and Miss Yates of Brooklyn. About 75 were served 400.

Similarly magnificent were the details of the affair at the Hegeman home, where Mr. and Mrs. Hegeman were assisted in receiving by Mr. and Mrs. B. A. Hegeman, jr., and by Miss Roome, sister of Mrs. Hegeman. Everything was charmingly suggestive of Easter, and the guests were most hospitably entertained.

Among those prominent at the receptions were the following:

Mr. and Mrs. Theo. Taylor and Mrs. Alexander Gilbert, Mr. and Mrs. John B Dumont, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Cahoone, Mr. and Mrs. Herman Wentz, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Cokefair, E. M. Dantel, Mr. and Mrs. Mason W. Tyler, Mr. and Mrs. Augustus D. Shepard, the Misses Tracy, Evarts Tracy, Henry B. Newhall, the Misses Anthony, Mr. and Mrs. George Lisegloolo, Dr. and Mrs. Endicott, the Rev. and Mrs. Fernald, Mrs. J. W. Mundhenk, Mr. and Mrs. Murray, the Rev. Wm. E. Richards, Mr. and Mrs. Roger F. Murray, the Rev. D. J. Yerkes, Mr. and Mrs. Marlin Ackerman, the Rev. Dr. Goodrich, Dr. and Mrs. Tomlinson, Miss Minnola Tomlinson, Rowland Cox, jr., Mr and Mrs. A. W. Sullant, Dr. and Mrs. Pitts, Miss Pitts, Dr. and Mrs. H. Raymond Munger and Miss Munger, Harry Munger, Cy ig Mar-h, the Misses Marsh Mr. and Mrs. Geo. L. Goddard, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Dunham, Mr. and Mrs. Townsend Richmore, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Rushmore, Rev. and Mrs. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Rice, Rev. and Mrs. Wm E. Honeyman, Dr and Mrs. H. Lowrie, the Misses Erskine, the Misses Martine, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Bunting, and Miss Huntington, Mrs. Dr. Kimball, Mr. and Mrs. Erickson, Mrs. Chas. Hunter and Miss Hunter, Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Wade and Miss Wade, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Forsyth and Miss Forsyth, Mr. McKenzie, Mrs. West, Miss Edgar, Mr and Mrs. Chas. D. Wadsworth, Mr. and Mrs. I. S. Dumont, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. W. Jacks-n, Mrs. C. Wharton, Miss Niles, Mis-Gardner, Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Squiers, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Stewart, Miss Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. L. U. Lovell, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Stillman, Mr. and Mrs. P. C. Saville, Miss Saville, John Watson, Mr. and Mrs. James Middleton, Mr. and Mrs. John McKnachton, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Burt, Wm. Martine, Mr. and Mrs. Herring, Mis Kirkner, Mrs. Lauritsen Gilbert, Arthur Gilbert, Mr. and Mrs. Ephraim Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Miller, the Rev. and Mrs. T. Logen Murphy, Miss Margery Lawrence Murphy, Mr. and Dr. Murray, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Warfog, Mr and Mrs. Martin I Cooley, Mr. and Mrs. James Watt, Mr. and Mrs. *Henry McGee*, Mr. and Mrs. *James B Joy*, Mr. and Mrs. Francis Wood and Miss Wood, Joseph Sandford, jr., Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Thompson, Mrs. Tiffany and the Misses Tweedy, Mr. and Mrs. Van Boskerck and the Misses Van Boskerck, Mr. and Mrs. J. H Van Arsdale, Mrs. Clifton Wharton, Mr. and Mrs. J. B Drayton, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. James De Graff, Wm. B. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac L. Miller, Mrs. Stroull, Mr and Mrs. Deane Van Vnet, and Mrs. Fanny Foster, Mr. and Mrs George Chapman, Aaron M. Powell, Miss Dora, Mr. Patterson, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Patton, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Ames, Mr. and Mrs Charles Burnet, the Misses Day, the Misses Miller, Mr. John Leal and Miss Way, Mrs. Julia Scribner and Miss Scribner, Mrs. Worthington, Albert Thicey, Mr. and Mrs. Van Seise.

The Victor Takes the Pate.

Time was when those who wanted a bicycle hardly know what to choose, as different machines lacked something of perfection Now, however, there is no question as to which is the superior wheel. Bicycledom all over the world has with delight the advent of the new and perfect Victor, whose merits are so fully explained to inquiring ones by the local agent, William H. Rogers. If you want to buy a new wheel or to replace your old-fashioned with a modern one, see Rogers about it. His Victor will suit you better than anything else.

A Leading Event of the Season.

The largest and most beautiful collection of orchids, plants and rare flowers ever seen in New York city is now on view at the Elsen Museum, on West Twenty-third street. The annual flower show has become one of the fashionable events of the year. Among the patrons and exhibitors are Jay Gould, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Thompson, Charles Cook, Phill, Wells, Howard Turrill, Philip Jacques, Harry McGee Edward Warling, Perry Lone, Clarence Pack, Fred. Taylor and Lillard Brown.

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THE LAST AND THE BEST.

Rest the People are Treated to by the Association of Another Philharmonic Drama Next Season.

The Casino was filled to overflowing Thursday night upon the performance of the third and last concert of the New York Philharmonic club, under the management of N. Otis Kerr. Owing to two large receptions to follow—one in the city and one in Washington Park—there was an unusual display of full dress.

The concert as a whole excelled either of the others, and was a fine ending to a very satisfactory course. The programme, as given, was as follows:

PART I.

Symphonie, No. 8, B major.....Haydn
Largo.
Allegro Vivace.
Adagio.
Menuetto Allegretto.
Presto.
(Expressly arranged by the Composer for chamber music.)

Piano Solo—
a. Spinning Song.....S. Hoffman
b. Scherzo di Bravura.....S. Hoffman
Mr. Richard Hoffman.
Cantone, "La Dagherro".....Benedict
(Pete Ohlfiago, Mr. Wiener.)
Miss Marion E. Weed.
Kinderscenen—
a. Der Dichter Spricht. (The Poet Speaks)
Schumann
b. Fastnachtsschuke, (Frightening)
Schumann
c. Romantic.....Schubert
N. Y. Philharmonic Club.

PART II.

Quartette, No. 1, C major.....Mozart
Allegro.
Andante.
Rondo.
Piano, Mr. Richard Hoffman.

Songs—
a. Romance—"Some First I Met Thee".....Rubinstein
b. Unguided, (Impatience).....Schubert
Miss Marion E. Weed.
Serenade and Minuet.....H. Hoffman
N. Y. Philharmonic Club.

Miss Weed did herself full justice. She has always been a great favorite here with all who have heard her, and she gained new friends for herself last evening. Her voice is remarkably pure and sympathetic, her appearance and manner are charming. For both numbers in which she appeared, she received a rebeat.

Mr. Hoffman needs no introduction either as pianist or composer. Although he is not familiar with a Plainfield audience, he will receive a hearty welcome. His playing song and scherzo were charming and of course, played as they existed in the mind of the composer. He received an encore. The Mozart quartette, in which Mr. Hoffman took a prominent part, was also delightfully rendered.

The concert's music was without exception well selected and pleasing. That it was well rendered goes without saying. The Haydn symphonie made the finest impression of the concert course. It has been a matter of comment why, when there is so much grand music by the great composers, the works of inferiors are rendered in their stead, as was the case in the Philharmonic concerts. A contrast to Doppler, for flute, violin and violoncello, was omitted from the programme as originally printed.

The concerts have been such a success this year, that a second series will be given next season under the same management. The list of soloists will be engaged. Due notice will be given regarding subscriptions.

HYMENEAL.

Rohen—Butler.

The marriage of Ellis Walton Hedges, M. D., of this city, to Miss Lelia Butler, formerly of San Francisco, which took place in the first Presbyterian church at 7 Tuesday night, was a very charming event. The church was thronged with invited wit-nesses of the wedding, the fashion and culture of the city. At the fr-nt of the church was a heavy bank of fern, with lilies and palms interspersed. The bridal party entered from the parlors, entered the church, leaning on the arm of her uncle, William C. Butler; and, preceded by the maid of honor and the ot ushers, two by two, passed up the aisle to the altar, where the groom, with his best man and the officiating clergyman, stood waiting. The ceremony, which was performed by the Rev. Dr. Kneeland Pisst Ketcham, was a very pretty one, being Episcopalian in form. The bride was given away by her uncle. The music was by Clarence Eick of Hoboken; and was very beautiful.

The bride presented a most stately and queenly appearance. She was attired in a rich costume of white corded Bengaline, trimmed with point- and Duchesse lace. She carried a handsome bouquet of lilies of the valley. Her gown was caught at the throat with a magnificent diamond ornament, the gift of the groom.

The maid of honor, Miss Emma Butler, sister of the bride, wore a handsome Parisian gown of white silk and mousseline de soie trimmed with white satin ribbons. The best man was Dr. W. Le D. Hedges, brother of the groom. The ushers, who were distinguished by now-knots of gold, were Messrs. Harry Munger, Andrew Conkling and Francis A. Cokefair, of Plainfield; Charles Honeyman of New York, John R. Hardin of Newark, and Dr. J. A. Rohe of Philadelphia.

After the ceremony a delightful wedding reception was given at the home of the bride's uncle, 65 East Front street, to the family and a few friends. The floral ceremonies of the wedding party were notable for their beauty and excellent taste. The bride's gift to the maid of honor was a black satin French gown, trimmed with jets and leather trimming and adorned with diamonds; Mrs. Hedges, the groom's mother, was given a fine fan, and point- and Duchesse lace; Miss Hedges, white silk, with feather trimmings; Miss Belle Butler, plan China silk; Miss Kirkner, a pretty gown, with feather trimming; Mrs. Kirkner, black velvet and diamonds; Mrs. C. C. Cokefair, Nile-green silk.

Miss Etz and Mrs. Hedges have returned from their wedding journey, to May, they will be at home in the beautiful residence prepared by Dr. Hedges for his bride at 101 Broadway.

MAYBE A FATAL ACCIDENT.

Bicyclist Who Carried no Light, Almost Kills Himself in a Collision.

From The Press of Feb. 26.

J. Louis Oliff, prescription clerk in Moy's pharmacy at Park avenue and Fourth street, has met with a very serious, if not fatal accident. Oliff was pleasantly unseasable and his bicycle is a wreck.

As he came at full speed down Park avenue on the right hand side, he saw coming down the left hand side a bicycle with no light on it. It was on the wrong side of the road. He turned in close to the curb to pass just as the coachman turned in to the stepping stone at the gate of Dr. Endicott's new office. Oliff ran with great force into the horse next the sidewalk. He had no light on his bicycle and consequently he did not know of his coming until the collision occurred. The coachman immediately pulled the horses back on their haunches to keep them from trampling on the unfortunate bicyclist, and the unfortunate bicyclist from trampling on the horses.

Dr. Endicott has charge of the case. The patient is in a high fever today and unconscious. The most serious injury is a severe blow over the forehead, which has produced concussion of the brain. Dr. Endicott has charge of the case. The patient is in a high fever today and unconscious. The most serious injury is a severe blow over the forehead, which has produced concussion of the brain. Dr. Endicott has charge of the case.

Orville Mallory, an employe in the Central railroad yards, had the misfortune to have his leg broken by a fall from the top of a car, on Monday afternoon.

OBITUARY.

Richard Reill.
From The Press of March 1.

William Reill, one of Plainfield's oldest and best-known residents, died peacefully to sleep last night and awoke this morning to the eternal happiness of a better world. He retired to bed at his usual hour. As he had been in somewhat feeble health the past few days the members of the family watched over him during a portion of the night. At 4 o'clock he seemed to be sleeping peacefully, and shortly after 6 it was found that his sleep had merged into that which knows no awakening. The end, the approach of dawn his soul had taken its flight, leaving, in departure, a happy smile on the features of the lifeless tenement of clay.

Mr. Reill was a lifelong resident of Plainfield. He was one of the following old-time hatters who once did so thriving a trade in Plainfield. His house was with his son, R. Mulford Reill, the bookseller and stationer, at 60 Grove street. Besides him there survive a daughter Mary, the wife of Samuel Wallace. He was eighty-three years of age last September. Dr. Probasco, who was summoned soon after 6 this morning, said the immediate cause of death was made, said that life had been extinct about an hour. Ripe old age is given as the cause of death.

Charles Frederick Truitt.
(From the Press of March 1.)

After living a year in several months in Southern California in vain hope of permanently restraining the plainly apparent progress of consumption, Charles Truitt, the only grandson of the late John L. Everitt of this city, sailed with his devoted wife for the Bahamas some weeks ago, trusting that those good health again. But it was in vain. In response to his earnest desire that he might not die among strangers, he was brought home to New York on the Friday last, where he lingered until Wednesday. A nature more magnanimous, a heart more generous, a character more noble, or one that bore more gentle and winning yet manly and courageous, were never yet combined in any human being. In heaven above he will be missed by the nobles of the land, whose mind, and heart, and hands and life have been consecrated to naught but thought and care of him, for years past.

Rose Kane Has Set to Love Her.

Funeral services were held at Bound Brook Sunday over the remains of Adella L. Merlatt, daughter of Conductor John Merlatt of the Jersey Central railroad. "Dodie", as she was affectionately called, was born at the residence of her grandfather, A. J. Lansberry, in Bridgebrook, July 30, 1876, and would have been 16 years of age this coming summer. She was taken sick with the measles a week ago Thursday, and the disease going to her brain on Sunday made rapid inroads on her wonderful constitution, and she succumbed to the fell power of the white robed messenger of the night. Her sweet spirit was rounded by her loving relatives. The bereaved parents are well nigh heartbroken, but heroically resign themselves to the decree of God, even in his all-wise mercy has taken Dodie home. She was a member of the M. E. Sunday-school and of the Epworth league, a picture of perfect health and noble character, and one of whom it has been truly said

"None knew her but to love her,
None named her but to praise."

She was a girl of truly lovable character, and had many warm friends in Plainfield.

For a Visit South, the Princess Anne's the Place.

Now that the Lenten season approaches and the claims of society are for the nonce set aside, people begin to cast about for some quiet resting-place, and for such no place is more ideal than a seaside resort. It is just at this season that Virginia Beach is at the height of its loveliness. This queen spot of nature is situated in Princess Anne county, on the eighteen miles due east of Norfolk, and thirty miles from Old Point Comfort, and forms a part of the most beautiful beach on the Atlantic Ocean. The temperature at Virginia Beach is always warm and balmy in the severest winter months, for the prevailing pine forests shut off the icy blasts from the north, and the Gulf stream trends shoreward and tempers the breezes from the sea.

Within easy access to the famous Princess Anne Hotel at the Beach are the famous duck shooting grounds of Broad Bay, and game is abundant in the woods skirting the stretches of meadows. The region has been rightly named the sportsman's paradise, and the surf and still water bathing are unsurpassed. Other amusements include crabbing, bowling, billiards, tennis, horseback riding and charming drives. Rowing sailing and fishing may be enjoyed on the lake, bay and ocean. Lynnhaven bay, an adjacent body of water, is famous for its delicious oysters.

The Princess Anne Hotel is a most magnificent beauty, and is complete and superb in all its appointments. The cuisine is always reputed. Everything conceivable is provided for the comfort and convenience of the guests. There are accommodations for four hundred. It has electric lights, bells, spacious amusement rooms, a billiard room, tennis courts, children's play rooms, private and public parlors for adults, hot and cold seawater baths, elevator, and all other features of a first-class hotel. The *pavilion near the hotel* is two hundred and fifty feet long and one hundred feet wide, and affords delightful and ample opportunity for out-door exercises, games and sports.

The hotel is eminently popular both as a winter and as a summer resort in winter, glass-inclosed balconies and verandas, sunny rooms and open wood fires add to the enjoyment of the comfort of guests. The hotel has perfect drainage and all modern sanitary appliances. It is accessible by all steamboats, stages and railroads terminating at Norfolk. Trains run hourly between Norfolk and the Beach, where proprietor S. E. Gribbenden of the hotel may be relied on to secure to all visitors a most glorious time. Drop him a line asking for pamphlet, and ascertain further about this famous hotel and its genial host.

Spring Styles for Ladies.

Women who wish to be properly and fashionably attired should be well to glance over the monthly fashion letter in *La Mode de Paris*, *Album des Modes* or *La Mode*, the favorite fashion journals published in the city of the best on the subject with which it deals, explaining particularly the styles prevailing or coming in fashion. Ladies would do well to subscribe for these journals, which are not only reliable, but are now considered the standards of fashion wherever they are known. The publishers, Demorest, have given each month in *Album des Modes* and *La Mode de Paris* is intended to explain fully how to make the new styles as soon as they appear. The fullest information has been procured under the direct supervision of A. McDowell, the inventor of the well-known garment drafting machine, and the publishers have had to employ a corps of artists to illustrate the fashionable of dressmakery, and has made the cutting and perfect fitting of ladies' garments an easy task to all. The March number, just issued, price $1.00 a year. *La Mode de Paris* and *Album des Modes* are intended for those general use, the subscription price being but $1.00 a year. *To every* an author for either of these journals who pays a year's subscription in advance will be given a Pattern Book, which is usually sold at retail at $1. Failing to obtain these journals from your newsdealer send your money to A. McDowell & Co., 9 West Fourteenth street, New York.

A CRISIS IN PLAINFIELD.

Business Questions Involving Spring Purchases Under Discussion—Dress and Electric Light Companies Have Never Dazzled.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE PRESS:—Your suggestion to organize a Law and Order League is approved by me. Dr. Rodman's letter is a valuable one. May I venture to say that your own journalistic enterprise could hardly be made more effulgent in the public interest than to collect the names and addresses of public spirited citizens who might be willing to join in such a movement? I understand that Dr. Rodman's suggestion embraces two things—first, carefully against immoral and injurious legislation at Trenton; second, assisting in the maintenance in the city of good morals, as well as in the observance of the calls "truth and honesty and right dealing" in our municipal affairs.

As to the former division of such a scope of effort on the part of a "Law and Order League", I beg to call your attention to another race-track bill introduced in the Legislature, and read briefly against in yesterday morning's papers. It is said that this bill is to be rushed through, if possible, during the concluding days of the session.

Among matters which would come under the second division of such a movement, we find the most urgent and pressing needs on the part of the Electric Light company to obtain the auditing and payment of their bills, notwithstanding the apparent fact that has been made of their shortcomings, and of what seems to be clearly established by the testimony taken by the experts (under judicial direction):

(1) That the lamps were in part at least not 25 candle-power lamps; (2) That they did not have the requisite voltage for the circuits; (3) That very often the light supplied was depleted, or partly dissipated, by private wires, for the service of which the company was receiving pay.

Let me in this connection, fellow citizens, thank you for the service you have rendered the public in Plainfield as one of the press of this good town. To me your remarks concerning the leaky wires and rotten poles seem well-timed. You and your contemporaries published recently the fact that a valuable horse had been killed on South avenue by a live electric light wire, and that the owner had a narrow escape from instant death. How long are we to stand the slovenly methods and deteriorated service, and run the risk of further public peril out of our public treasury just as it they were correct?

I will not in this letter burden you with suggestions touching the water and sewerage question, save to say that regarding in a position of danger as to the city's future interests. I was, however, impressed with the view recently taken by one of the leading citizens to the effect that this whole question should not be separated into parts; that the absolute control of the entire water service be the same as that of the sewerage; and Mr. Rockfellow could not, any more than myself, see how that control could be had while either of the two is allowed. Such questions as these might well be dealt with by such an organization as Dr. Rodman proposes, and which, if you should so choose, you could organize and sell. I have notes but find remarks to make of our present city administration, though I cannot, with my own experience and experience in view, help differing with the ideas entertained by some of our public officials. The present is a momentous period in the history of Plainfield, and a "Law and Order League" would be a great help toward a wise and honest administration of public affairs.

Plainfield, Feb. 26, 1892. W. F. RANDOLPH.

IS THIS CITY INCLUDED?

Secretary Elder of the Plainfield Street Railway Company, Joins a Corporation That Proposes to Acquire All the Railroad Franchises in Hudson, Essex and Union Counties.

At a meeting of capitalists at the Essex club in Newark the other day, at which the proposed plan for the consolidation of the Plainfield Street Railway company, the New Jersey Traction company was formed, and under it all the street-railway companies in Essex and Union counties except the South Orange line of Newark will be consolidated. It will also mean the acquisition of the electric line to Jersey City and the Hoboken ferry lines. The new company will take charge of all the lines and guarantee the stock and interest.

The company is organized under the general laws of New Jersey, with a capital stock of $600,000, all of which has been subscribed. It has a power to lease, purchase, or acquire in any way the street-railway franchises and property in Essex, Hudson, and Union counties, and also to extend, improve, equip, and operate street railways in those counties and between the cities and towns of other counties and to other parts of the State. The special purpose of organization, at present is to acquire control and possession of the entire Newark passenger railroad system, including any rights it may have in the operation of the new electric railroad to Jersey City, and to more fully equip and extend the electric lines and to operate them under one control and operation. Stock in the new concern has been taken by the following incorporators:

Benjamin F. Frey, Secretary of the Navy; John J. Mitchell, Vice President of the Manhattan Trust company of New York; Frederick Frelinghuysen, George L. Record, John Kean, jr., Edward Q. Keasbey, James Smith, jr., Bernard M. Shanley, Gottfried Krueger, John F. Dryden, Lewis D. Ward, T. T. Kinney, Chandler W. Riker, Peter Doremus, Martin Murphy, Edmund B. Giddis, Thomas C. Barr, A. Q. Keasbey, Andrew Lemmerman, jr., Henry Conger, S. S. Battin, John H. Ballantine, William Clark, of Newark, Edward Q. Dennistoun, Richard W. Clay, and Edward J. Moore, of Philadelphia.

Officers and directors will be elected on Tuesday next.

FRANCIS WILSON'S GREAT SUCCESS.

Only a Few More Weeks of "The Lion Tamer" at the Broadway.

The success which Francis Wilson and his superior company of comic opera favorites have been enjoying at the Broadway Theatre, New York, since the first of last October, still continues, and their latest and greatest production, "The Lion Tamer", has scored such a record of prosperity and popularity for itself that the New York papers have unanimously declared it to be the most novel, interesting, humorous and elaborate representation of its kind that has been seen in that city in many years. The scenes and incidents relate to circus life in France, and no obstacle, however great, has been permitted to obstruct the adequate production of the piece, even a complete circus parade, in which mounted knights and ladies, a huge band wagon, a cage of lions, and all theatrical car and other features are introduced, while the first act shows the performers' dressing tent. As for Francis Wilson, he never appeared to better advantage, and he certainly never emitted so much laughter in his life. Marie Jansen, Fawn Hope, Nettie Bell, Thomas Reinald, Gilbert Clarke, William Francis and a large and handsome chorus all contribute to this most enjoyable performance. As for the engagement at the Broadway it is limited on a few more only, enforced visitors and theatre par

EARLY FASHIONS.

They Are Seen Already in the Shop Windows.

"The Wrong Styles to Indulge in Sleeves Are to Be Worn in Everything."—Winter Hats Will Not Be Seen Discarded.

[COPYRIGHT, 1892.]

Have you seen the early spring fashions? They are displayed already in the shop windows, and they are seen in all the streets as you walk up and down Broadway or any of the large shopping thoroughfares.

With frost in the ground and with occasional falls of snow and wintry winds blowing, one is treated to a sight of some of the prettiest spring goods that could possibly be imagined.

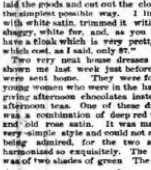
It is very much like looking in a hothouse window to stand up upon a wintry sidewalk and to gaze through the panes at the sateens, the challies, the muslins and the cambrics which are now being displayed so lavishly everywhere. It is as if one were permitted to take an glimpse of rare conservatories growing luxuriously under the sunlight of June, while the poor looker-on stands out in the cold and admires the rare blooms.

Almost everything you see is in stripes. And such very pretty stripes! They are broad and some of them are exquisitely shaded, beginning at the lighter shades and going all the way down to the deeper tones—all in the same stripe. Others are of a color contrasting with the ground work of the material, and making such harmony that it is as good as gazing upon an oil painting just to look through them.

Real artists must have been at work designing such lovely things, and now that they have finished their work they are perhaps gazing upon it from the shop windows along with the other passers-by, they quietly gratified at what with their work, and they cannot help being delighted with the notes of admiration which fall from the lips of the fair ones who stop to make a choice of the pretty materials.

A lovely little gingham has stripes which are at least three inches broad. The stripes shade from almost white to the deepest pink. A beautiful green gingham has pink stripes. The green is rather deep in tone and the pink is fair, as if some delicate pink blossoms had sprung from out a bed of moss.

A soft gray background has broad stripes of black and steel color. The stripes are each an inch wide and are placed both together, and then there is



A BOX BEAUTY.

was braided, and straps came over the shoulders as if they were suspenders. The skirt was plain, with a deep band of dark green velvet around the bottom of it.

Last summer there was at Lenox a daring society woman who wore real suspenders with a little silk shirt and a pleated skirt. It was a very bold thing to do, because suspenders are the most essentially mannish things in a man's wardrobe.

The woman was pretty, and so carried off the suspenders nicely. They were exactly like a man's and were fitted out with little clasps and button holes and all that sort of thing in precisely the same way that a man wears his.

The afternoon gown had suspenders, but they were womanly suspenders, and so pliable and did not make the wearer look mannish.

She Pardoned Him.

"Why didn't you come to see me when I was down with the ague, Henry?"

I was afraid—"

"You needn't have been. It is not contagious. But even if it were, your love for me, if you have any, should have led you to risk coming to see me."

"I was beginning to thought the ague was contagious that I didn't come to see you, and also because I am so fond of you," I didn't see how to give me the cold shake."—N. Y. Press.

An Instance of It.

Mrs. McCorkle (showing her new bonnet)—When we came to look at this lot I fell in love with it at once, as I saw it.

Mrs. McCrackle—Ah, a case of love at first site, I perceive.—Detroit Free Press.

Signs of Weariness.

"I am afraid that George is tiring of me."

"Why, dear?"

"He has been telling me that I am too good a woman to be the wife of any man as he is."—Indianapolis Journal.

Versed in Rings.

Gwendolin—Have you the ring?

Harold—Yes, but I'm afraid it is too large for your dainty finger.

Gwendolin—Never fear. That's what Billy Rhone and Horace Fassett said.—Jewelers' Circular.

Just a Moment, Dear.

"Take supper with me here at nine tonight, and place there will be a surprise for you."

And that is why, her husband says,
They saw no play that night.
—Cloak Review.

QUEER WAYS OF CITY DUDES.

Uncle Reuben (from Posey county)—Wall by jiggers, down in de neck of de woods we allus black 'em on the *outside*. Probably these city dudes black 'em inside. Dey do mos' anything outside with mutton taller.—Chicago Mail.

That's What It Is.

Tolling—When I hear a boy cackle I am always reminded of a one-sided story.

Dimling—I wonder why?

Tolling—Because it is because it is an egg-party statement.—Judge.

Pottey in the Venture.

Old Parkrich—My life is insured for $250,000.

Dora Felicitas—Then policy dictates that I take you.—N. Y. Herald.

Wanted Variety.

"Is Parsons as much of a bibliomaniac as ever?"

"Yes. He paid five hundred dollars to get his own book published last summer."—Brooklyn Life.

The Difference.

"Is income burned on the altars of the Comic Muse?"

"No; nonsense."—Puck.

Willing to Oblige.

She—Would you put yourself out for me?

He—Indeed I would.

She—All right, I've got to get up early to-morrow—please do.—N. Y. Herald.

His Feelings Gone.

Mrs. Bunting—I wonder how that poor man feels who lost both his hands to-day?

Bunting—I don't suppose he can feel at all.—Judy.

"If at First." Etc.

He—Will you be mine?

She—You?

He (of College)—My chief.—Puck.

The Height of It.

We always like to be perfectly correct in all the details of our social duties,
All the calls we send I marry or bury,
I'll bet here I stand on the right side.

TAKING THE "TIP."

Effete Europe and Its Outstretched Palm.

The Fear and the Fund—"Thank You" at Four Prices—Pride of American—Feeling in Paris—Servants, Waiters and Liverpool Millionaires.

[COPYRIGHT, 1892.]

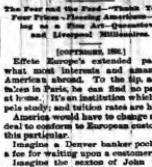
Effete Europe's extended palm is what is interesting and amazing American abroad. To the tip, as it is taken in Paris, he can find no parallel at home. It's an institution which compels study, and tuition rates are high.

America would have to change a good deal to conform to European customs in this particular.

Imagine a Denver banker pocketing a fee for talking up a mine!

Imagine the sexton of John Hall's church smuggling a stranger into a choice pew for 50 cents!

Imagine the station master in a big American town gratefully accepting



"JE VOUS REMERCI, MONSIEUR."

two cents for showing a traveler the shortest way into town!

Imagine a New Hampshire farmer allowing his children to sing anthems for pennies to passing tourists; imagine his wife joining in the discord and hurling shrill curses after the traveler who remains unmoved by it, after the Swiss custom!

Imagine an apple seller in Central park turning beggar when her stock is sold out!

Imagine an Adams express agent keeping back two cents in making change and grumbling at being compelled to dispense!

Imagine an usher in the Chicago Auditorium "hanging round" for pennies after showing a party to their seats!

Imagine a Washington "help" paying fifty cents to the private soldier who checks out with her Sunday afternoon, or a dollar to a corporal, or a dollar and a quarter to a sergeant, as the London housemaids are said to do!

Imagine the baggage smasher of a back country railroad in Indiana omitting to smash the trunk of the traveler who has crossed his palm!

Imagine Vanderbilt — who is the closest American parallel to a duke in England—admitting the public to his picture gallery at a quarter a head and pocketing the quarters!

Imagine a Pennsylvania railroad conductor bowing humbly, hat in hand, to the dude who has made a point of deliberately bundling into her car the poor wretch who has not a dime to give! Imagine him reserving ten unpaid seats in a sleeping car from Philadelphia to New York for the sake of twenty-five cents, as a German conductor did for a commercial friend of mine!

Imagine the attendant in the Metropolitan museum chasing visitors around with unasked suggestions in the hope of a fee!

Imagine an American omnibus or coach driver waylaying every passenger for "drink money" at the end of a drive!

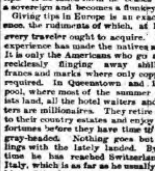
Imagine the clerk in a "left luggage" office asking whatever you please, simply taking care of a parcel when the regular charge is posted outside!

Imagine Mr. Wanamaker's post office clerks trying to cheat the public, or the ticket sellers in the Grand Central depot "making mistakes" in the change to their own benefit!

Imagine a Kansas City carpenter taking a present of the magnificent sum of two cents and a half for giving a better dressed man a "fight!"

Imagine a bootblacker in a St. Louis saloon expecting one or two cents for himself every time he pours out a drink for a customer!

Imagine a Philadelphia city clerk accepting a three-cent fee for giving a



A TWO-CENT THANK YOU.

stranger a permit to view the public buildings!

Imagine the "man at the window" in an American newspaper office adding a few cents daily to his income by taking coppers from people who have questions to ask!

Imagine a policeman who would take one cent for directing a traveler to the nearest letter box!

If a person is gifted with a sufficiently lively intellect to imagine all these things coming to pass in America, not the exceptional instances but as common, every day occurrences, he can then form some faint conception of what a European and American would be like. And it wouldn't suit him so well as the present variety. The American screwdriver, Prof. Sam Langley, would take sips. If he taken them he ceases to be a sovereign and becomes a flunkey.

Giving tips is foreign to a fact sense, the rudiments of which, at least, every traveler ought to acquire. Long experience has taught me that as compared with the Americans who go about recklessly flinging away shillings, francs and marks where no purpose is required. In Queenstown and Liverpool, where most of the summer tourists land, all the hotel waiters and porters are millionaires. They retire early to their country estates and enjoy their fortunes long before they have lines of gray-headed. Nothing goes but shillings with the lately landed. By the time he has reached Switzerland or Italy, which is as far as he usually gets, his rapidly shrinking purse teaches him to be a little more economical. In Italy and Switzerland and on the Rhine the swallowtail-coated jugglers of soup plates get much less encouragement.

Everyone over here understands this propensity of American travelers to give big fees upon landing. Chester is the first city in England usually visited by the tourist, and the fees for seeing the rather second-rate cathedral there amount to something like three shillings. No other English cathedral costs anything like so much. The thrifty Chester people act on the ecclesiastical doctrine of supply and demand. Fees will bear and get a big discount received from the swarms of visitors.

"I don't believe there's a soul in England who won't take a shilling, from the queen down," said a casual acquaintance to me in Liverpool once. "I wish I knew how much I ought to give to the leeches. If I have to fork over a shilling every time one of these dogs anything for me I'll go home dead broke in a week. I've tried giving 'em nothing, and then I've given them a shilling. If they don't see what they want they ask for it."

"Try pennies," said an experienced traveler, laconically.

"Pennies!" repeated the Liverpool person.

"Yes, pennies, singly or in combination; one for the chambermaid, two for the chambermaid and the waiter and so on. That's English style."

The perplexed one looked relieved. "Pennies!" he said, thoughtfully, and refuse tuppences if he can't get a shilling," he added.

"Precisely," was the answer. "On the continent, if you go there, your smaller fees will succeed. A Frenchman will receive fifty centimes and be

EXCELLENT MORTAR.

Satisfactory Results Obtained with Portland Cement.

Dr. J. Takayama, of Japan, has been investigating the properties of cement and Portland cement as adapted to building purposes as a mortar. Large quantities of this decomposed granite are found in Japan, and it is mixed with slacked lime, becomes as hard as European pumalana and trass. The Japanese lime is of a dark color, from a yellowish powder, in appearance like china clay of good quality, and when mixed with lime, is supposed likewise natural volcanic ash. The percentage of silica varied between 68 and 80. Another substance combined with hydrochloric acid. Dr. Takayama attributes the hardening with lime to the formation of aluminates and silicates of lime. A mixture of 10 parts of slacked lime to 100 parts of sand was found to give, on the whole, the highest tensile strength. Briquettes made with that mixture, after two weeks' exposure to the air, gave a strength of 56-20 pounds per square inch, and by fifteen weeks' exposure the strength was raised to 85-70 pounds per square inch.

The same mixture gave the best results when the test specimens were placed in water during hardening, the tensile strength being 74 pounds per square inch after two weeks, and 111-63 pounds per square inch after fifteen weeks. One specimen, however, consisting of 100 parts of slacked lime and 100 parts of sand, had a tensile strength after twelve weeks of 119 pounds per square inch, but the strength declined during the next three weeks. The lime mixture would not stand immersion in salt water, the author attributing the fact to the solvent action of the magnesium salts present in salt water. When the surface of the briquettes was smooth all the mixtures resisted the action of frost except the one containing the smallest amount of lime, (i. e., 8-41 lime to 100 sand); but when the surface was roughened by scratching the 10 to 100 mixture was the only one not acted upon, although frozen and thawed five times.—Scientific American.

Why He Prefers.

Snodgrass—If aerial navigation is ever a success, balloon lines will be the most fashionable means of transportation.

Snively—How do you know?

Snodgrass — Because balloons are swell affairs.—Detroit Free Press.

A Smashing Machine.

Hicks—We've got something new at our house—a machine to wash dishes.

Wick — And how does it work?

Hicks—Beautifully. It breaks on an average of five dishes a day. Each one would have broken if from a hired girl.—Boston Transcript.

Life-Long Devotion Assured.

Mrs. Social—And so Miss Flirtie is engaged to your son. Do you think he will be true to him?

Wise Dame—Oh, she'll be true to him as long as other women admire him, and I guess he'll be handsome all his life.—Drummond's Monthly.

Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
THE STANDARD RAILWAY OF AMERICA.

Operating over 4,000 miles of road.
Connecting system and Atlanta Express.

TRAINS FOR THE WEST.

On and after Jan. 4, 1892, trains leave Atlanta daily:

8:30 A. M. FAST LINE, with Pullman Vestibuled parlor and sleeping cars for Cincinnati, Columbus, Cleveland, and St. Louis, Columbus, Cleveland, and St. Louis, Indianapolis, Chicago and the West.

3:30 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS, with Pullman Vestibule sleeping cars, making our or Pullman sleeping cars for Memphis, Cincinnati and St Louis, daily except Saturday, for Memphis.

11:45 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS, with Pullman Vestibule sleeping cars for Memphis, Cincinnati and St. Louis, daily except Saturday, for Cincinnati.

For further information, see time tables to be found at all stations.

W. A. TURK, General Passenger Agent, Washington, D. C.
J. M. CULP, Traffic Manager, Washington, D. C.
HARLAN B. PURDY, General Manager, Washington, D. C.

Central Railroad of New Jersey.

(THE PORT READING R. R. CO.—LESSEE.)
SCHEDULE IN EFFECT JAN. 17, 1892.
Reserve. These trains will leave Atlanta, Nov. 15, 1891:

PLAINFIELD AND NEW YORK.

Leave Plainfield 7:14, 8:07, 9:30, 11:03, 11:50, 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30, 12:30

The Constitutionalist,
A DEMOCRATIC WEEKLY,
H. L. FORCE & A. L. FORCE, Editors and Proprietors.
AT PLAINFIELD, NEW JERSEY.
TERMS—TWO DOLLARS a YEAR.

THE CONSTITUTIONALIST.

VOL. XXV. PLAINFIELD, N. J., THURSDAY, MARCH 10, 1892. No. 10.

"Support the Constitution, which is the cement of the Union, as well in its limitations as in its authorities."—Madison.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

JACKSON & CODDINGTON,
Counsellors-at-Law,
Chancery Proctors, Notaries, Masters in Chancery, Commissioners of Deeds, Solicitors of Park avenue and Second street, etc.—1m37

GEORGE W. DAY,
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Sales of Personal Property solicited. P. O. Box 182. Dunellen, N. J. Orders may be left in care of Constitutionalist. Terms reasonable.

DR. CHARLES R. THEIS,
Dentist,
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207 Broadway, New York city. Rooms 52 and 53. (Up-stairs, Equitable Building.) Residence, Grove street, Plainfield, N. J.

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PIANO TUNER.
All orders promptly attended to, and satisfaction guaranteed. Shop at 128 Somerset street, Plainfield, N. J. Can be left at Wilson's Music Store, No. 5 Park avenue, or at residence, No. 20 Somerset street. Residence, 21 East Second street. Postal card solicited.—6y1

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CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
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Jobbing promptly attended to. 1y37

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Artistic Hair Dresser,
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Next door to Dime Savings Bank. Children's Hair Cutting done at their residences if desired. Shampooing, &c., satisfactorily performed.—11y1

CARNEY BROS., Ag'ts,
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Grates and Bricks for all kinds of Stove s can be found here at Jobbers' prices. Bring your Tinware standing to us. We put Tinware, the best Planished, at the same price as the inferior article. We can none but the very best of the metals, and our work always gives satisfaction.

Keys of All Kinds are Made Here.
Tinware Made to Order.
Ranges, Brick and Portable Furnaces
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J. Hervey Doane,
6 PARK AVENUE.
[Formerly Clerk.]
Watches,
Clocks
And Jewelry,
Repairing neatly and promptly done. 1y37

Beautiful Assortment!
Furniture!
Largest Assortment!
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NORTH AVENUE, (NEAR R. R. STATION,)
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A FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL. Steam Heat. First-class Plumbing.
Transient guests at reasonable rates. 10-31-87

Dime Savings Institution
OF PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Is now receiving deposits payable on demand, with interest at the rate of three (3) per cent. per annum payable semi-annually.
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Jobbing promptly attended to. 1y37

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(Successors to O. F. & C. E. Brown & Co.)
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English Tiles, Anaglypta, Hand, Leather Raised Flock Papers, &c. Burlaps for Walls.
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Carriages for Weddings, Parents and Private Calls. Light carriages of all descriptions for country.
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Boarding of Carriages, Horses, etc., with care and safety.
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Carriages, safe drivers for shopping calls or pleasure drives. Special attention given to boarding horses by the day, week or month.—1m37
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GEORGE A. MOORE,
(Of the late firm of Moore Bros.)
Is now the sole proprietor of the old established market at
No. 14 NORTH AVENUE,
Where he will continue to supply patrons with the finest grades of
Fresh and Salt Meats,
Fish of all kinds, Oysters, Clams, Game in season, at the Lowest Market Prices.
Anything not usually kept in stock, furnished at short notice. 6mo 17

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For Weddings, Parties, Etc.,
TO HIRE. CHARGES REASONABLE
Hugo Weigman,
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[Successor to T. J. Corey.]
Furniture and Freight Express!
OFFICE—56 W. FRONT ST.
Large Covered Vans to Trains. Goods delivered to any part of the U. S. Furniture packed for shipment. Orders by mail or telephone promptly attended to. P. O. Box 1000. Telephone No. 1000.

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No. 17 Park Avenue,
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C. O. D. CIGAR.
The best Cigar in the State, and made entire premises from the finest Havana.
CUBAN HAVANA SMOKE A SPECIALTY
Always on hand at the Cheapest Rates: Foreign and Domestic Cigars, Cigarettes and Tobaccos always on hand.

Smokers Articles in Great Variety.
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WEEKLY CONSTITUTIONALIST

DAILY PRESS

PLAINFIELD N. J.

MISCELLANEOUS

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GENERAL DEBILITY
ALL STOMACH TROUBLES
COLES'
PERUVIAN BARK
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WILD CHERRY BITTERS
ARE THE BEST.
A Vegetable Substitute for Quinine.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
Price, 50 cents and $1.00 per Bottle.
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Miss SCRIBNER
AND
Miss NEWTON'S
SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
AND KINDERGARTEN
17 LaGrande Avenue,
CORNER OF WASHINGTON STREET.
Will reopen THUR SEPT 17, 1891.
The regular course will include Modeling, Drawing and Painting. 9 12 12

THE WOMAN OF FASHION.

And in What Attire She Clothes Herself.

An Ideal Reception Gown—Clothes Striking and Conservative—New Stones in Capes and Gloves—The Latest in Hats.

[Copyrighted, 1892.]

A tall slender figure in white bound about with a narrow band of gold, the bodice cut in a low, square V, with gold lace revers, as large as to form a square yoke, said white to be buried on the shoulders and narrowed down to an edge which almost stands up straight; the sleeves to the elbow, so that the lace falls in a great puff over a band of crepe tied at the top; the bodice covered with a soft drapery of the same, which falls over the right hip to the bottom of the skirt and is embroidered with a fine scallop of gold and white beads on the edge of the skirt trimmed with two rows of marten sable; this a narrow band of gold embroidered with beads at the top; falls almost straight, but is very full at the bottom; the bands to match the lace across the chest and hold the drapery; white gloves edged with gold; white slippers with gold trimmings. Tis is the sight that greets my fair young debutante as she stands and prinks herself before a tall mirror. And as smiles with approval and satisfaction at how she has planned it all herself, and has given her many pleasure, proudly, than she will derive from the fashioning of her gown. And then she takes out the cloak that will envelope the beautiful gown.

This cloak is long—Paradoxical silk brocade. The ront is cut and fitted, like a cape, the fullness being pleated, part in the shoulders, the remainder in the back under yoke of velvet covered with jet shrubbery. The whole cloak is edged with black feather trimming, and lained throughout with gold. The high medici collar comes well together in the front, so that its fair wearer will be well protected against any vats of cold air that might seek entrance.

Midwinter is about over, yet fur still holds its own, though more as a trimming, perhaps, than as an entire garment. It would seemingly impossible to devise anything new in the way of fur trimmings, but a bright young friend of mine has accomplished that task. She had a gray cloth dress which she wished for the theatre, and for that purpose she wanted a sweetheart when he was coming. She made him think of a fur trimming, and he bought it for her, dame, and he did, in a substantial way that all girls appreciate. He sent her enough for a regular set—muff, boa, and she strained every nerve to make both ends of that fur meet. In the first place, she lined her soft brown cloak with a deep rich red, and then edged the red with a narrow band of the squirrel fur. It went all around, from the top of the tails at the back down to the edge, and around up the front on the other side, where it widened into a high collar. Then she made a flat muff lined with red, with ribbons the same color that went round her neck and tied in a large bow on the left shoulder. There was enough left then, by careful managing, to make a low, straight cap, with red ribbons that came under her chin and were brought up the back and fastened on the knot of curls. When the coast flies in the wind she makes a great blaze of color, and the carmine in her cheeks rivals the red that peeps out of over her.

I saw a cloak the other evening which was as much superb and yet was extremely delicate. It was worn by a pure blonde, and as she entered the box at the theatre the light fell full on its exquisite coloring. It was little deeper than a cream and fell to her feet perfectly plain, save that it had four narrow rows of brown mink down the front, and that at the shoulders, there were three separate capes, the last one of which was edged with the brown fur. As she threw it back I saw that it was lined with the palest turquoise blue, just the shade of her gown.

I saw another that afternoon. It was a decided shade, a fine fawn, of Bedford cord, made shorter. It was quite unique, in that it was trimmed with the tails of the wood animals, in groups, of black and white. They were on each seam in the back, there was one on each side in the front, and on each sleeve. A small one on each lily connected the wide pockets with the bands at the back.

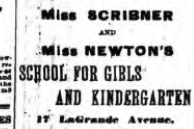
Wraps are gorgeous in their coloring, which is growing more oriental every day. There were three on Fifth avenue yesterday that a great many people turned again to look at. One was rarest throughout, embroidered all over in the fine gold work and bright spots of the Japanese, which are impossible to duplicate in this country. The embroidery was set on dark green velvet, and the wrap was trimmed with a deep crepe fringe, with a heading of tiny balls in the bright color of the embroidery. It was beautiful beautiful, and one could not help but admire the courage of the woman who wore it.

The second a deep shade of heliotrope, embroidered in black jet and gold beads. The high collar was edged with feather trimming. There was a large yoke of jet and gold and embroidery, and the sleeves were the plain, puffy long compositions of "leg-of-mutton" which the garment was entirely covered.

The third I fell in love with. It was in perfect harmony. The ground was a pale bistre, and it was covered with a design in dull gold and white beaded beads with fine interlacings of jet. The collar had a high roller edged with feather trimming, and a deep plain fringe to match the bistre.

With all our novelties, the original is up upon which we pride ourselves, with all the striking and even startling things that one sees every day in the shops or the avenues, where everyone goes, there still remains a certain similarity between all women one meets, a nonchalance that the most fertile brain of man or woman cannot efface. For after all, one dress with certain details to any great extent from what is decreed by the fashion as "the thing." All cloaks are long; all wraps are three-quarter length and have high collars; all high collars have feather trimmings; all dresses are trailing and of the same length; all hats are extremely low in the crown, with wide brims and something standing up very stiff and straight above the back. And if one would take his place behind a row of women and survey them from the shoulders down they would all present very much the same appearance.

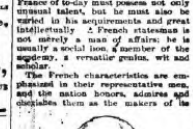
Although cloaks maintain their length capes are growing shorter, particularly at the hips, where they reach just to



ANTHONY JOSEPH DREXEL.

among his sitters many of the great men, including Gen. Simon Bolivar. But another sitter was Anthony Joseph Drexel's friends in Philadelphia thought that he was very unwise to go into the banking business with such inadequate capital and with no business experience. From a little office was opened in 1837 in Third street in Philadelphia, and the new great firm of Drexel & Co. began its career. The business at first was naturally very small, and the head of the firm was frequently in doubt as to whether he could afford to go home and eat a midday meal. Gradually his business had been established. Mr. Anthony Joseph Drexel, the present head of the firm, was taken into the service of the bank. This institution grew apace, as the founder of the house soon became well known for his irreproachable integrity. Long before he died, in 1863, he had become a millionaire, a distinction which not many men in America had achieved thirty years ago. When he died the present head of the house took charge of affairs. He had inherited his father's money-making faculties, and under his control the afore-mentioned institution has grown to immense proportions. Besides the parent house in Philadelphia, there are now established a branch houses in the other great money centers—Drexel, Morgan & Co., in New York; Drexel, Harjes & Co., in Paris, and A. S. Morgan & Co., in London. These great firms do a very large proportion of the international banking, and there are few great business undertakings in which their cooperation is not sought. From his father Mr. Drexel also inherited artistic instincts, and he has for a long while been a most discriminating collector of valuable paintings, which he has always been devoted from youth, of which he is passionately fond. He has always set aside as though his great wealth conferred certain obligations upon him, and he has been prominent as a contributor to those philanthropic schemes which in him seemed wise. Though not the most fortunate friend for many years has been Mr. George W. Childs, with whom he is interested in many other charities. Their intimacy, indeed, is so close that it almost seems hereditary in the family.

BOW KNOTS IN SILVER AND GRAY.



BROCADED CLOAK.

the waist-line and no more; and on the occasional warm spring-like days that come upon us so suddenly, sometimes the fashionable adies of the day of temperature has been very near zero, it is a fine matter to have one of these little garments to slip on. They are tights fitting now and pointed long in front and sleeves large and full.

Have you been invited to the very last reception that is to be given before Lent, and do you want to wear something befitting the occasion? If so hearken to my words of wisdom so that you may appear in a dress that will be fair and sweet, and yet not too ostentatious. For "coming events cast their shadows before," you know, and you want to be just a little quieter and more sedate in view of the coming season. Select then a heavy silk of a very pale shade of gray, and have your skirt made plain and tight, with the train a little shorter than usual, and simply a deep fall of lace at the bottom. Then have your artist friend outline over the whole, skirt, tiny bow knots in silver. It would seem almost impossible to devise anything new in the way of for bow knots, but a bright young friend of mine has accomplished that task. She had a gray cloth dress which she wished for the theatre, and for that purpose she wanted a sweetheart when he was coming. She made him think of a fur trimming, and he bought it for her, dame, and he did, in a substantial way that all girls appreciate. He sent her enough for a regular set—muff, boa, and she strained every nerve to make both ends of that fur meet. In the first place, she lined her soft brown cloak with a deep rich red, and then edged the red with a narrow band of the squirrel fur. It went all around, from the top of the tails at the back down to the edge, and around up the front on the other side, where it widened into a high collar. Then she made a flat muff lined with red, with ribbons the same color that went round her neck and tied in a large bow on the left shoulder. There was enough left then, by careful managing, to make a low, straight cap, with red

WHITE CREPE AND MANTEN SABLE.

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TEXAS STATE BUILDING.

It Will Be an Ornament to the World's Fair Grounds.

Texas will have one of the most notable state buildings at the world's fair. Plans for it have just been completed and approved by the chief of the bureau-ville. The structure will be 82x250 feet. The main height of the cornice will be seventy feet.

Constructed entirely after the style of the old Spanish missions, it will, it is presumed, be a good example of Spanish renaissance architecture. The front part of the building forms a square eighty-five feet wide, inclosing a large assembly hall. The general grouping of the building shows that it is flanked on each corner by towers, between the intervening curtains consisting of two stories of open arcaded loggias. The towers have also loggias in their top stories. But the main building and

TEXAS WORLD'S FAIR BUILDING.

the towers are covered with a low pitched roof of brown-red Spanish tile. Broad surfaces of masonry in a wall crossed by highly ornate carvings around the windows and in the spandrels of the arches.

Extending from the main building toward the east is a wing nearly 150 feet long. It is one story high in its entire extension, but is designed to be in thorough harmony with the rest of the building. In the center of this wing is a richly carved doorway leading into the different offices, the big assembly-room, and the commissioner's suite. The structure will be built of Texas materials, which have already been guaranteed without grade, including their transportation to Jackson park.

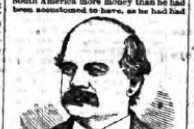
A Lively Gator.

Three boys went out hunting near Milton, Ga., and, among other trophies of the chase, killed an alligator, seven feet long. Putting the body in a wagon they drove homeward, but to town, when one of the boys, who was sitting near the middle of the wagon, noticed that the mouth near the fallen enemy by kicking him in the side. He kicked perhaps twice, and then gave a more violent kick, and, quickly, that the boys could not explain it. There was a rush, a long and a yell, and the kicker went out of the wagon headforemost, leaving, as a souvenir, a part of his trousers in the gator's teeth. The others broke up to the importance of prompt action; but one boy, who took a little too much time in getting out, fell to the floor, and sand back, struck the ground minus a shoe-heel, which the saurian swallowed. The boys finally rallied from their stampede, and, advancing to the wagon, put an end to their lively foe, first time making no mistake about the job.

ANTHONY J. DREXEL.

Something About the Head of a Famous Banking House.

When Francis Martin Drexel, the young portrait painter from the Austrian Tyrol, came to America in 1817, at the age of twenty-five, he probably had no notion whatever that he was destined to do anything else than practice the art to which he had been trained. And for twenty years painting was his only business. He made portraits which were in great demand, and even went so far as Cuba and Peru in the practice of his profession. From this long journey Mr. Harper's Weekly, he returned to his home in Philadelphia and concluded to give up painting and start a bank with the little money he had saved from his earnings. It is likely that he had brought back from South America more money than he had been accustomed to have, as he had had



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BROCADED CLOAK.

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Have you been invited to the very last reception that is to be given before Lent, and do you want to wear something befitting the occasion? If so hearken to my words of wisdom so that you may appear in a dress that will be fair and sweet, and yet not too ostentatious. For "coming events cast their shadows before," you know, and you want to be just a little quieter and more sedate in view of the coming season. Select then a heavy silk of a very pale shade of gray, and have your skirt made plain and tight, with the train a little shorter than usual, and simply a deep fall of lace at the bottom. Then have your artist friend outline over the whole, skirt, tiny bow knots in silver. The waist must be made in the style I have sketched—alternating bands of bow knots lace and gray silk edged with silver. The bodice of silk, sprinkled with ribbon that has a silvery sheen, and a bow knot of ribbon in the lace and gray muscadetaires complete the soft effect which is yet extremely attractive.

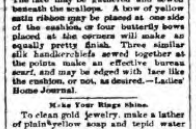
Handkerchief Toilet-Jar.

Materials: A square cushion covered with yellow satin; a small embroidered silk handkerchief, sheer lace three inches wide. The handkerchief is placed cornerwise across the cushion. The lace may be gathered and sewed beneath the scallops. A tow of yellow satin ribbon may be placed at one side of the cushion, or four quarterly bows placed at the corners will make an equally pretty finish. Three similar silk handkerchiefs sewed together at the points make an effective bureau scarf, and may be edged with lace like the cushion, or not, as desired.—Ladies' Home Journal.

Make Your Brass Shine.

To clean gold jewelry, make a lather of plain yellow soap and water, and wash the ornaments in it; dry them thoroughly and afterward brush them with a little dry whiting and finally polish ing them with a very soft leather.

BASEBALL IN AFRICA.



The Boa—Say, get onto my curves. The Traveler (as he empties his revolver)—Shoot! But how do you like my in-shoots?—Life.

The Best Lead Plant Ever Sold.

Mr. Smartchap (who thinks he sees the opportunity of his life)—I have noticed that business has been very dull lately.

Employer—Yes, it has.

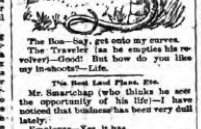
Mr. Smartchap—And your profits have been greatly reduced, with no immediate prospect of improvement.

Mr. Hardhearted—That is true.

Mr. Smartchap—I have therefore come to you to ask you to reduce my salary.

Mr. Hardhearted (in a hollow sepulchral voice)—Humor the poor fellow while I go and telephone to the insane asylum.—N. Y. Weekly.

VERY MUCH ATTACHED TO HIS DOG.



Texas Siftings.

Had Heard It.

"Did I tell you what my boy said to Elsie?" asked Marbery.

"Yes—four times last night and three times this morning," said Barton, wearily.—Judge.

Considerate.

"I suppose your father and do almost anything to get rid of you, Miss Flyppe."

"No, he can't," answered Tommy; "he won't stop the baby crying at night."—Harper's Bazar.

Mrs. Hayes-Ellis.

Mrs. Hayes-Ellis, who is the wife of Rev. Dr. Hayes-Ellis, pastor of the Church of the Disciples, Boston, is a woman of rare intellectual attainments. She is a graduate of Wellesley college, and has been a teacher of literature in that institution. She is a writer of ability, and has contributed to the leading magazines and literary journals. She is a woman of fine presence, and is a favorite in the social circles of Boston.

Mrs. Dr

The Constitutionalist.

W. L. FORCE, } A. L. FORCE
Editors and Proprietors.

THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

The National Democratic Committee, at a meeting held in the city of Washington, D. C., has appointed Tuesday, the 21st day of June, 1892, as the time, and chosen the City of Chicago as the place for holding the national Democratic convention. Each State is entitled to a representation therein equal to double the number of its representatives to which it is entitled in the next electoral college, and each territory and the District of Columbia shall have two delegates. All Democratic conservative citizens of the United States, irrespective of past political associations and differences, who can unite with us in the effort for pure, economical and constitutional government, are cordially invited to join us in sending delegates to the convention.

CALVIN S. BRICE, Chairman.
SIMON P. SHERRIN, Secretary.

THE PEOPLE'S FRIEND.

The Democratic party came into existence not for the furtherance of the political aspirations of any individual, nor for the enrichment of any privileged class, but for the good and welfare of all the people.

It was founded upon the principles of everlasting freedom and justice, for the supremacy of which the Declaration of Independence was issued, the Revolution waged, and the Constitution of the United States framed and ratified.

Principles not men is a fundamental creed of Democracy.

Democrats may justifiably differ as to mere measures and men, but they cannot barter principles for mere personal ambition, or ruthlessly cast aside the obligations of truth and equity for the attainment of partisan ends, without calling in question their Democratic loyalty.

The Constitution is the guiding star of the party of Democracy.

Steering closely thereby it has safely weathered the political storms of a century, and it is but right to its original course it will still proudly on for hundreds of years to come.

The Democracy, because of steadfast devotion to principles, differs from all other partisan organizations that ever had being in this country, and therein dwells the secret of its continued life and strength.

It has been assailed in every possible manner, but never conquered.

The poison-tipped arrows of partisan hostility have been showered upon Democracy without damaging effect, and why?

Because the Constitution was its invulnerable shield and Popular Rights its rallying cry.

We cannot more appropriately close these remarks than by quoting the language of Judge Turney, of Tennessee, a possible Democratic candidate for the Governorship of that State. He words were—

"Democracy is bold, open and candid, not afraid of light and publicity.

Its principles are embodied in the Constitution and Bill of Rights.

It demands that every member of its family shall publicly subscribe to its faith, and not be ashamed to confess it.

It can and will make no concession to unconstitutional tests.

It is the party of the people—the people's friend."

JUST JUDGMENT.

To prolong, regardless of opposing claimants, the official term of one whose experience and records are of public value, and whose private character stands above reproach, is to act the part of wisdom.

In so doing Governor Abbett has, in several instances, given proof of enlightened administration. The re-appointment of L. vis S. Hyer as Lay Judge of the County of Union is a case directly in point. Judge Hyer has for ten years filled the office so well, so fairly, with ability, honor and honesty. Clear-minded, affable and of unblemished personal repute, to again commission him was just judgment. We thank the Governor for it and at the same time congratulate the Judge.

MAKING A FOOL OF THE CITY.

Councilman Bird, See and Others are Closing Its Treasurer Safe and Driving the Proprietors Out of Town.

Such "consistent" and "model" councilmen as Bird, See and others—who will shut up the City Hotel by refusing a license to Mr. Beerbower in whose place a mouse could not get in Hoss or no—granted a license to barkeeper Windon who himself sold liquor on Sunday—will succeed in the end in doing this city more harm than a city full of "d—s."

James H Force has been compelled by the action of the council in declining his license to give up his hotel. He yesterday bought the lease of Hoss et al, B and Brock, and will take possession Thursday of next week. Mr. Beerbower will be compelled to close up in a few days, and the city will be left without a hotel for transient trade.

Not only does this mean a loss of thousands of dollars to the grocers, butchers and others who deal with the city, but in a score of other ways the community will suffer and the city will be heard of abroad only as the subject of professional jokes and when pictured in the comic papers.

It is now certain, too, that Music Hall man-ti-ne cannot apply most of the companies engaged as are in the habit of feeding at free-lunch counters and sleeping in fifty-cent boarding houses. Six hundred people enjoyed Arthur A West's min-trels, yet those six hundred can never have a minstrel show or any other first-class entertainment in this city, after Mr. Bird, the amateur councilman, and Mr. See and other such "consistent" members, have closed the City Hotel and driven out the other proprietor of his class.

Firemen Not to Elect Their Chiefs.

The fire committee Monday reported that it did not consider it expedient to accept the proposition to change to election by the firemen the method of choosing fire engineers. The report was accepted, councilman Frasee voting no.

Getting Ready for Sewers.

Councilman Case reports that substantial progress is being made in the sewerage matters, and the joint committee of councilmen and citizens in charge of the matter is perfecting a plan for a complete sewer system which will among other things remedy the Liberty street nuisance. Councilman Weber says that if the Liberty street nuisance is not speedily adjusted the residents whose property is flooded at every rain will sue the city for damages.

REDEEMED!

Union County Democratic on Its Board of Freeholders.

North Plainfield Democratic.

Aggressive Campaign did the Work.

MULFORD SCUDDER FREEHOLDER FROM WESTFIELD.

THE SON SUCCEEDS THE FATHER.

BRAD. JONES DEFEATED IN NEW PROVIDENCE.

WHICH IS A PUBLIC CALAMITY!

TO THE VICTORS BOW THE BELL THE REWARD!

There was a political blizzard in Union County last Tuesday and the Democrats are happy. The wind blew too strong for the Republicans and the council of the Board of Freeholders has passed out of their hands for years to come. The first of next May there will be a general exodus of Republican office holders and good Democrats will take their places. The surprises last Tuesday were various and pleasant.

For instance take Westfield. Two years ago that village gave the Republican candidate for Freeholder, James T. Pierson, 251 majority. This time it gives Mulford Scudder, Democrat, 86 majority. The results in the township are as follows: Clark—J ohn A. Riley, Dem. Cranford—Jasper C. Hunt, Dem. Fanwood—George Price, Rep. Linden—J. Irving Winans, Rep. New Providence—John M. Badgley, Rep. 61 majority. Summit—William H. Swain, Dem. Springfield—J. Martin Bell, Rep. Union—Noah Woodruff, Dem. Westfield—Mulford M. Scudder Dem., 86 majority.

Which makes the Board Democratic by fourteen to seven, after Elizabeth has chosen her four additional members under Senator Marsh's bill.

North Plainfield did itself proud Tuesday in the election of the Democratic candidates for mayor and councilmen. Councilman L. Saunders is elected mayor by 56 majority, and Neal and Connolly are elected councilmen by 61 and 39 respectively: all this in spite of the fact that the number of Republican ballots cast exceeded the Democratic by 115. The voters of the borough may rest assured that in the hands of such men as mayor Saunders the continued prosperity of the municipality is assured. Details of the election follow:

North Plainfield Borough.	1st Dist.	2d Dist.	Total
Democratic tickets	316	305	621
Republican tickets	242	264	506
FOR MAYOR—			
William L. Saunders (Dem.)	282	281	563
Edwin L. Bonny (Rep.)	277	230	507
FOR COUNCILMEN—			
George H. Neal (Dem.)	282	281	563
M. L. Connolly (Dem.)	282	281	563
George D. Holdich (Rep.)	274	241	515
T. Wilford Powell (Rep.)	278	226	504
FOR CONSTABLE—			
H. Newton Spencer (Rep.)	280	184	464
(no opposition.)			
APPROPRIATIONS.			
For roads			$1,200
$50 for use on Somerset street.			
For borough purposes			$1,200
For board of health			$ 200
[For appropriations were the same as both tickets, and were unopposed.]			
FOR COMMISSIONER OF HIGHWAYS—			
Michael Powers (Rep.)	252	187	439
Francis H. Whitely (Rep.)	211	161	372
Thomas Newman (Dem.)	306	305	611

South Plainfield Township	1st Dist.	2d Dist.	Total
FOR TOWN CLERK—			
Horace J. Martin (Rep.)	220	241	461
Frank C. Kreuzer (Dem.)	228	238	466
FOR TOWN COMMITTEE—			
William C. Smith (Rep.)	211	168	379
David N. Force (Dem.)	238	238	476
FOR OVERSEER OF THE POOR—			
J. W. A. Bonnewache (Rep.)	222	166	388
William B. Martin (Dem.)	241	241	477
FOR JUSTICES OF THE PEACE—			
Thomas J. Young (Rep.)	212	166	378
Alfred Westerfield (Dem.)	238	238	476
FOR COMMISSIONER OF HIGHWAYS—			
Michael Powers (Rep.)	212	168	379
Francis H. Whitely (Rep.)	211	161	372
Thomas Newman (Dem.)	238	238	476
FOR COMMISSIONERS OF APPEAL—			
James S. Longer (Rep.)	220	156	376
David R. Warner (Rep.)	212	166	378
Johnathan Chamberlain (Rep.)	211	168	379
John T. Case (Dem.)	240	238	478
Edward C. Mosher (Dem.)	238	238	476
George D. Brammer (Dem.)	238	238	476
FOR CONSTABLES—			
John W. Vanliew (Rep.)	222	201	474
John R. MacDonald (Rep.)	224	164	388
William N. Pangborn (Dem.)	238	145	379
FOR SURVEYORS OF HIGHWAYS—			
Samuel Hudson (Rep.)	220	159	379
Godfrey Reich (Rep.)	224	159	373
Samuel Taylor (Rep.)	221	159	380
Samuel Taylor (Rep.)	221	159	374
Abram Wade (Dem.)	238	238	476
Harrison Dillon (Dem.)	238	238	476
Christian Stonekin (Dem.)	238	238	476
James H Force (Dem.)	238	238	476
APPROPRIATIONS—			
For repair of Roads outside of Borough			$1,000
Still to be left in the hands of Township Committee.			
For support of Poor			$1,200
For support of Poor [This is the only difference in the Democratic proposed appropriations was $1,200 instead of $1,500 for the poor fund.]			

Warren Township.

The following Democratic ticket was elected in Warren Township. There was no opposition:

For Justice of the Peace—full term, Benjamin L. Pettibone.
For Township Clerk, Peter Shrenkler.
For Overseer of the Poor, James Ralph.
For Township Committee, John D. Bornmiste, 2 years.
For Constable, Wm. Miller, jr., 3 years.
For Surveyors of Highways, Peter Bonnell, Henry F. Williams.
For Commissioners of Appeal, Wm. H. Stiles, Theodore B. Stiles, Andrew D. Johnson.
For Pound Keepers, Lyman G. Hunter, Jerome Johnson, Gottlieb Lemrich.
For support of poor, $ 200
For repair of roads, 1,000

THE LOW-TAX PARTY WINS.

Record Party Vote and Result's Hope by a Big Majority.

[SPECIAL TO THE PRESS.]

Round Brook, N. J., March 9.—In the municipal election held between C. Howard Perry and Hiram Bergen, Tennant, in Round Brook, Wednesday, Perry came under the wire a winner by a majority of 20 votes. The result was an exciting one, and was between the "Tax-payers" (the low-tax party) and the "Citizens" (the high-tax faction) standing every nerve to win. All day long the hacks were working the different voters, were working the polls, and notwithstanding the storm the vote was very heavy. The close work of counting the ballots was not completed until 11 o'clock, when it was found that Perry was easily elected. The whole "Tax-payers" ticket was elected, much to the chagrin of the "Citizens."

When it was found that Perry was surely to be the next mayor, his friends hired a brass band and at a late hour last night were parading the streets of the borough. They went to Mr. Perry's house and called that gentleman out. He responded with a speech, and then sent the boys to the "Central" hotel in the place to "take one with him". Thus the fight for mayor in the borough of Round Brook ended, amid the blowing of trumpets and the blare of red fire.

SCHORR'S OLD PLACE RE-LICENSED.

Charles Book Also Restored a Majority of Councilmanic Votes, Which Means Two More Saloons.

Towards latter part of Monday night's meeting of the Plainfield common council councilman See arose and made a little speech concerning the important and usually old subject of matter of liquor licenses, and that was merely the preliminary step to granting two more license applications. Mayor Henry F. Winne upon the old Schorch saloon, where he was until recently bartender, and the other to Charles Book on East Second street.

Mr. See said that previous to the last meeting it had been decided by a majority of the councilmen in favor to grant no new applications for licenses, and to see applications from those who had violated the law, but to grant the others. Having violated the law and did not ask for it just to discriminate against anyone not coming in under this category and to refuse one license when he stood on strictly the same place as those to whom license was granted.

Mr. See therefore moved to reconsider the vote on the application of Charles Book.

Mr. Case moved to table the motion. Those voting to table were councilmen Case, Gunn, Gimea and Marsh, 4 to 7, and the motion was lost.

The matter was reconsidered, and the license was granted, by the following vote:

AYE—	NO—
Bird,	Ackerman,
See,	Case,
Frasee,	Gimea,
Gallup,	Marsh.
Johnson,	
Weber.	

The Windom license-application was reconsidered and granted in exactly the same way, in spite of councilman Marsh's protest that Windom was the ex-bartender for Schorr who was convicted of selling in violation of the laws and that Windom's proposed saloon was Schorch's old one.

Before the vote on either application was taken, the Rev. Dr. A. H. Lewis made a strong but futile appeal that no more licenses be granted.

The vote to license Windom's place was as follows:

AYE—	NO—
Bird,	Ackerman,
See,	Case,
Frasee,	Brobham,
Gallup,	Gimea,
Johnson,	Marsh.
See,	
Weber.	

There voting no asked to see the matter tabled, but were unsuccessful.

—Long's Hotel property will be sold at Public Auction March 21. See ads.

Want the Old Grade Back Again.

E. E. Page and other residents owning property along West Fifth street protested against the recent cutting away of the road-bed, leaving in place of a macadamized drive an unbuilding mud-hole, from Park to Arlington avenues. They demanded restoration. The matter was referred to the committee on streets.

The Fire Department Fail.

A considerable number of newly-elected firemen were confirmed in office Monday night, and then a resolution was passed that no more members be elected, on the grounds that the membership is already far larger than needful and that every additional member adds to the cost of the city's receipts under the firemen's exemption law.

Street Railway Matters Moving.

The Plainfield common council will meet again March 21, to consider street-railway matters. On Monday the Plainfield Horse Railway company notified the council that it was going ahead with the work of laying its tracks, and asked for a conference with the street committee to decide on the most satisfactory method of motive power. The matter was referred to the street committee, as were also the applications from Alfred B. Nelson et al for the right to lay tracks, and the manager of the United States Electric railways, for a street railway franchise.

What Privileges Has the Poor Policeman?

Many people envy the blue-coated and brass-buttoned policemen his seemingly free life and privileges, but he is hedged about by regulations under which the average citizen would chafe. At the last council meeting a list of 46 rules was adopted and ordered to go into force. Among other things these rules stipulate that the officers shall not use any coarse or profane language, shall not unnecessarily strike or abuse any man, another or wife citizens, shall not lose the fair opinion and dignity of being public-hood for misdemeanors, and shall not carry walking-sticks or umbrellas.

Everybody Watching John Crane's Latest Move.

(From The New York Recording Mess.)

The American Casualty company, appears to be on the alert for insurance business. It has added a soldiers' policy to its line with a versatility that is somewhat amazing. The best idea is one, we think, which is fathered by John C. Crane (a well-known Democratic politician of Westfield, whose name is as familiar as "Constable" all over this country and in many parts of Europe). Mr. Crane's idea is that the American Casualty company be add to its numerous kinds of insurance that of a "thirty insurance department," which will be under the management of Mr. Crane. We understand the object of the department is to "insure employes against dismissal without cause, or where one does so willful acts or neglegence". We think this idea of Mr. Crane's will be a popular one, as the procedure charged will be but one per cent of the amount named and would, we think, be willing to pay $50 per $1,000 of his annual salary for such protection against being let loose through no fault of his own. We shall watch with no little interest the outcome of this experiment on the part of the American Casualty.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

THE COMPANY ADMITS ITS ERROR.

Settlement of the Street-Light Investigation Has been in Progress Since Last November—Is Just Now Arranged. It will seem somewhat peculiar to the members of last year's common council who were called upon to repeatedly investigate, that the city had been paying for a far better service than it was getting. The committee on lights Monday presented to the common council a report which was accepted after a compromise, and action was taken agreeing to accept from the Plainfield Gas and Electric Light company a credit on the bill of $1,000 to cover the cost of the deficiency reported. By this adjustment the city is really out of pocket, for it gets only $148 as damages from the light company, and after paying $119 for the investigation appropriates $100 to employ an inspector to do the work for which the company ought to be made to employ. The report follows:

Here is the report which was received by the council, and the recommendations of which were adopted:

To the Honorable the Common Council of the City of Plainfield.

GENTLEMEN:—Before definitely fixing the appropriations for the various departments of the city for the current year it seems proper to call your attention to the importance of making more suitable provision for the city's lighting. Your committee on lights and fuel, to whom was referred the matter of the city gas-lighting, have familiarized themselves with its contract and with the service rendered under that agreement, and have carefully considered the recommendations of the city engineer, to which reference is made in the report of the committee on lights and fuel, and to which your attention is respectfully called.

Your committee is convinced that the present method of lighting the streets of Plainfield is not the standard adopted in other cities of like size, and that the city is not receiving the service which it is entitled to under the contract. The company has failed to keep the lights burning all night on many occasions, and has refused to do so when requested by the police. The lamps are frequently not lighted at all, and the lighting under the old system, and no question has been raised as to the right of the city at any time to demand the service rendered under the former contract.

Your committee would therefore suggest that the council making the new contract some such provision as will secure to the city the service which it pays for, and which it is entitled to, and which precludes it from making any claim thereunder.

Your committee, all the expert examination made and all the defects developed seem to point unmistakably to the fact that the service rendered during the month of November last, when the residence of any kind was obtained going much of that period and the lamps were lighted only on the darkest nights of defects that could be ascertained or maintained at the present time, will reduce per cent to the month of November last.

In regard to the service during that month the committee would say that a comparison of the meter readings for that month with those made by the experts shows a deficiency in the amount of gas furnished since the service has been generally satisfactory.

The tests made on 5 of the lamps, taken from various sections, and covering a period of 3 hours these tests applied to all the circuits, seem to indicate a deficiency in the amount of gas furnished not up to the standard, but fell short thereof about twenty per cent; and the committee have accordingly concluded to make a reduction of 20 per cent. of the amount of the bill for the month of November last, which leaves no demanded. The company practically accepted that point to the committee, after some discussion, and has refused to allow any such reduction, and has ordered to allow a reduction of the price of its lamps for one month, amounting in all to $148.36, there being 108 lamps in service in November last.

The company on their part claim that during the month of November last they were negligent in the 3-horse-power engine with one of 10-horse-power, which would account for the deficiency in gas furnished somewhat by the company's disarrangement of their plant, although your committee is not to keep the power up to the requirement of the service, and for an amicable adjustment of the matter would make the above offer, which the committee deems a reasonable adjustment between the two corporations, and advise the acceptance thereof.

The committee think that it would be more satisfactory if the future gas supply contract should be negligent under their direction from time to time to impose and report to them the condition of the street lights in service, and would suggest that they be empowered to employ an inspector to report such an inspector, and that an appropriation of $100 be made for that purpose.

P. F. MIENS,
E. N. BRICKSON,
C. H. CLEVELAND,
Committee on Public and Public Lights.

To square accounts, the amount of rebate was deducted from the last bill rendered, and the balance was ordered paid.

THE SPRING VACATION SET.

Time and Other Matters Considered by the Board of Education.

A regular meeting of the Board of Education was held Monday. The members present were Bedford, Bolton, Bond, Cole and Lounsbury. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. The collector of taxes reported having collected for the month of February $1,012 76 a school taxes, which was deposited to the credit of the board in bank. The city treasurer reported having received $1,409.- 97 of the March 1st division, and deposited in bank to the board's credit. The president read a petition addressed to the common council from residents of East Fifth street, asking that the road be put in good condition, and he was authorized to sign the petition on behalf of the board. Dr. Probasco brought before the board the question of raising the grade of the sidewalk in front of the Stillman building on Fifth street, and the committee on repairs was authorized to proceed at once to do the work, not to exceed at an expenditure of not more than $200. The principal reported tuition moneys received amounting to $126 00, which was handed to the president, who ordered it deposited in bank. It was ordered that the spring vacation begin March 28 and end April 4. The secretary was directed to notify the janitors of the Madison and Stillman buildings, and the janitor of the Grant school, to have the buildings in readiness for the opening of the spring term. The following bills were presented and ordered paid:

Plainfield Gas and Electric Light Co., gas	$ 30 00
Plainfield Gas and Electric Light Co., lighting	148 00
Plainfield Gas and Electric Light Co., lighting	148 00
Plainfield Gas and Electric Light Co., lighting	148

CITY DEPARTMENT.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE, THE COUNTY AND THE CITY, AND BY FAR THE LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY PAPER PUBLISHED IN THE COUNTY OF UNION.

J. A. DEMAREST - - City Editor.

NOW FOR RAPID TRANSIT.

Tracks for a Street Railway to be Laid Without Delay.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Plainfield Street Railway company, held at the office of Walter L. Binfield, 18 Park avenue, on Monday, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the executive committee be authorized to at once let the tracks of the railway, and to enter into the necessary contracts for that purpose.

The company has all along been ready and willing to construct and put in operation its line of railway, but has been prevented through the opposition of local monopolists. Now, however, under the new law just passed by the Board of Equalization and to be signed by the Governor, the company is assured in getting the public demand and lay its tracks.

Rapid transit—for which THE PRESS abuse of Plainfield papers has been fighting, in opposition to the selfish and the bosses—is now assured. The line will be completed and in operation this summer.

—Westfield is planning for electric lights.

—To-day Park club house is to be formally open, but no reception will be held till after Lent.

—The Peace street property-owners who will be affected by the proposed widening of that street will be heard at the regular April meeting of the Plainfield common council.

—During the coming base-ball season the Plainfield Bicycle club will have the use of the Crescents' grounds for their amateur games when the Crescents are playing out of town.

—Workmen have begun renovating Rolling Rock cottage for the summer season, and the management of that popular and famous house are already renting rooms, for which there are daily applications.

—Charley Bodd, of Des Moines, defeated champion Fulford in a five-third shoot at Chicago Thursday. The conditions were, 100 birds each man, for $200 a side. Bodd killed 93 to Fulford's 81.

—Rev. Dr. Edward Ya. Welsh delivered two letters, one day last week, which had been in the New York postoffice since 1861. They came to light during repairs in the postoffice building.

—Although Tuesday was a dull and rainy day the largest number of votes ever polled were cast in the borough of Dunellen. The total was 294 and the Republican ticket received the greatest number as usual.

—Andrew Vanderbeek has prepared a ninety-foot-front room over Prime's office, with entrance on Park avenue, for his office as overseer of the poor. It at any time he needs legal advice he has it very handy, as prosecutor Steele's office adjoins.

—The need of paved sidewalks on Madison avenue from Seventh street to Eighth, was manifest Sunday. People living in that neighborhood going to church had to go blocks out of their way or else wade through mud ankle deep and spoil their clothes. Let it be done.

—The report that the lawsuit of Middlesex county has been possession of and closed the New Brunswick office of the *New Jersey Press Telegraph* company as denied at the Postal office in Plainfield, where messages are being received and promptly sent, as usual to New Brunswick as well as to other places.

—The *Unionist Gazette* last week published a searching editorial acknowledging that the streets of Somerville are a "glaring disgrace to any town". It very pertinently asks how the town can be run under such conditions, and suggests in addition to macadamizing the road straw making a fine ornamental border for handsome residences from Raritan to Round Brook.

—During the past three months Judge Outhouse had 96 prisoners before him, 25 of whom were discharged, 21 committed, and 1 committed and fined. On 26 sentence was suspended, and 1 case is pending. The fines collected from which fines was $624.20, of which police sergeant Patrick Lynch received $237.50, being one-half of the fines paid by offending liquor sellers.

—Andrew Vanderbeek, over sec of the poor, paid out $377 56 Monday for the support of the in town last month. Of this amount $210 50 was paid for old Nick contractor prior to February. During the previous three months his predecessor, J. Oakley Nodyne, expended $794 53 in the support of 36 families. There are now 44 families on roll Mr. Nodyne *paid out $2,931.23 during the year.*

The musical concert rendered Ever Sweet.

It the people of Plainfield had appreciation what was offered them there would not have been room in Music Hall last Tuesday evening to have held them.

The concert given by the Arion Club Symphony orchestra, Walter Damrosch, conductor, was, according to the generally expressed opinion of the large audience, the finest entertainment ever given in this city.

Of the four movements to Raff's "Leonora" all were characteristically beautiful. The third movement "Pastorale", was the most generally enjoyed, and received applause to the point of recall.

Anton Rubinstein's "Kamennoi Ostrow" solo soloist. For both movements to Golterman's Concerto he received hearty applause. The only disappointing thing in the evening was that he did not respond to the encore given him, with some one of those it is gone that are seldom heard except at such times.

Pf infield people are too familiar with the Wagnerian dramas to make comment upon the merit and style of the latter half of the programme, numbers particularly ad. Funeral services took pl from her late residence, 86 Third avenue, Newark, at 3 p. m. Sunday. The bereaved husband is left to mourn the loss of a devoted wife. Mrs. Bodine was a member of the Plainfield M. E. church during ten years of her residence in this city. She had been ill about four years, and was always a patient sufferer. Her gentle and resigned and gladly welcomed the summons to her Master. Her family and friends are deeply afflicted by the affliction.

—Long's Hotel property will be sold at Public Auction March 21. See ads

New Families Admitted into Plainfield Church.

The statement of the Lord's Supper was observed in all of the Plainfield churches, Sunday morning, and the following were admitted to membership in each church:

At the Rev. Dr. Ketcham's church: Three on *confession and four by letter.*

At the Rev. Mr. Dilts's church: Two on confession.

At the Rev. Mr. Goodrich's church: Four by letter.

At the Rev. Mr. Richards's church: One on confession and two by letter.

At the Rev. Mr. Scudder's church: Received into Hope chapel again are added members.

At the Rev. Mr. Mitchell's church: Three by letter and two on probation.

Letter from Wm. F. Wells, Sr.

Plainfield, 1 East High street, March 8, 1892.

Several times this Winter I have said, Before the Lord I would like to be baptized and join the Church, but I was afraid I could not live a Christian life. Now I feel that I can and will live a Christian life, and I want to be baptized and join the Church. Please write me what they are to be by Christian baptism.

Yours truly, WM. F. WELLS, Sr.

Rev. Dr. Ketcham's Reply.

Plainfield, March 9th, 1892.

Dear Sir:—In reply to your letter of this date, I would say that the Lord's Supper will be observed next Sunday morning, and the ordinance of baptism will be administered to those who desire it. Those who are to be baptized are expected to be present at the morning service, and to remain after the close of the service for the baptismal rite. Those who are to be received into the church on confession of faith and four by letter.

Yours truly, J. KETCHAM.

Rev. Dr. Ketcham's Reply.

Plainfield, March 9th, 1892.

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Yours truly, J. KETCHAM.

"Love thy neighbor as thyself," and "Do unto others as you would that they do unto you" are the two great principles which underlie the whole fabric of Dr. Hall's Church Creed. Price 25 cents.

PERSONALIA.

Mr. and Mrs. James Clark have returned from St. Louis.

Freeholder Vanderbeek was married 50 years ago Tuesday.

Miss Ethel Hall left to-day for a month's trip to Florida.

The Rev. William A. Langford will preach at Holy Cross church, Friday evening.

Mrs. James Mitchell and Miss Lydia Collins of Grove street, are at Washington, D. C.

Miss Adelaide R. Storm, of Rockview avenue, is visiting her former home, Hackettstown, N. J.

Fred S. Cutler, the postmaster of one of the best bass voices in this city, is on trial for a permanent position in the choir of Dr. Ketcham's church.

H. G. Marshall and wife, formerly of Grove street, but now of Monticello, were the guests of B. A. Hegeman, jr., of Myrtle avenue, Sunday.

The pleasant reception was held at the home of Mrs. Martin, Park avenue and Fourth street, Friday night, under the able management of Messrs. F. Leland and C. Ahlgren.

A number of Plainfield guests attended a delightful informal dance at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Lawrence, Westfield, Friday night. Andrew G Carpenter *of this city* furnished the music.

Fred. S. Cutler desires the statement made that he is not yet on trial for a position in the First Presbyterian church choir, and does not expect to be given a trial before some time in April.

Isaac D. Titsworth, one of Dunellen's oldest citizens and president of the First National bank of Plainfield, is quite ill of pneumonia at his home on Watchung avenue, Dunellen.

Mrs. Caroline F. Randolph, daughter of L. V. F. Randolph, returned to Wellesley college Monday. Miss Randolph came home on account of illness, but goes back to her studies fully recovered.

Funeral services were held over the remains of the late William Ebell at his late residence on Grove street Tuesday afternoon. The Rev. Dr. D. J. Yerxa officiated, assisted by the Rev. A. R. Dilts. A telegram of condolence was received from Bishop Newman, an old neighbor.

A pretty wedding took place at the parsonage of the Church of the Holy Cross last Saturday evening, when the Rev. T. Morton Murphy united in marriage G. F. Hoffman of New Haven, Conn., and Miss Celia E. Clark, daughter of Thomas Clark, of 15 Park avenue. The happy couple left for New Haven.

The death occurred Tuesday morning under especially distressing circumstances, at her home in Albany, widow of Mrs. Benjamin W. Arnold, formerly Miss Harriet A. Thomas, of this city, the sister of Mrs. A. V. V. Raymond. She died very suddenly leaving a daughter and an infant.

The resignation of the Rev. Asa Reed Dilts from the pastorate of the Park Avenue Baptist church was accepted by the unanimous vote of the church at a meeting. A committee app inted to try to adjust the matter made no report. The Park Avenue people—comments an outsider—evidently want a pastor, and not a politician.

It is now understood that Miss Bulkley has definitely decided to accept the preceptorship offered her at the North eastern University at Chicago, and that her resignation from the principalship of the Plainfield public schools will follow as rapidly as the necessary business matters can be finished. Her successors will be Plainfield's loss and Chicago's gain.

The many friends of the Rev. Dr. K. F. Ketcham and of the First Presbyterian *church will regret to learn of that estimable* gentleman's decision to leave the Plainfield pastorate which he has filled so long and faithfully. It is understood that the resignation is to be officially announced from the pulpit Sunday, March 27, and is to take effect about May 1.

Samuel W. Little has recently purchased for Major Eugene A. Gross the handsome lots at the west Seventh street corner for $6 000 It includes the frontage running from the flatt property to that of F. F. Williams on the corner, and also extends back into Dorrance street. Major Gross will expend considerable money on the place and make it one of the most complete homes in the city.

It will be good news coming on top of the announcement in Tuesday's PRESS of secretary Miner's resignation from the Boys' Club, as has been reported that Mr. Miner was about to accept a position as choir instructor at Saugatuck, Conn. He will spend two days each week in the latter place, but will never be absent from North Plainfield on Sundays.

Edward E. Anthony, of Orange street, has been busy ill with what every one is sick of grip that he doesn't seem to recover at all, let yesterday by the Royal Blue line for Richmond. He has been granted a three months' leave of absence by the insurance company with *which he is connected. Mr. Anthony* will visit his uncle, J. W. Eaton, manager of the Postal Telegraph company for the southern district of the United States.

In the death of Edna V. Hazeltine, eldest daughter and second child of Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Hazeltine, which occurred Friday afternoon at 1, sad affliction falls upon a wide circle of loving friends. Miss Edna was a young woman of rare and lovable character, and a devoted member of the First Presbyterian church. She was in the seventeenth year of her age. She is the first death that has occurred in the family, and in the community it is a most grievous affliction. The deceased had suffered for several months from a peculiar lymphatic disease which baffled the skill of physicians.

Death called away, Friday, Carrie J. Ode, the beloved you g wife of Fred. C. Gnann. She had been ill but a short time, and was always a favorite with many friends as a promising and pleasing woman. She is the daughter of Watchel and Mary Bisher. She was born in Germany and had their little home on Third avenue, *Near ark.* It was nicely fitted up, and everything pointed to a promising future, so the death was particularly sad. Funeral services took pl

ASSAULTING THE CLERGY, NOW.

The *Courier-Journal* has taken the "Dark" in the North with a clerical blunderbuss, and has begun THE PRESS Against Venerable Attacks.

(From The Press of March 7.)

An infamous falsehood was published in both the *Courier* and the *News* of this city on Saturday night in the statement that THE PRESS had refused to publish the announcement of Dr. Ketcham's resignation from the pastorate of the First Presbyterian church, and had thereby violated that pledge. Dr. Ketcham himself will bear proof to the fact that never a pledge was made by any member or employe of the PRESS as to announcing the matter. THE PRESS has for weeks had in its possession, through other sources than Dr. Ketcham, full information concerning the contemplated resignation, and had at its service this knowledge weeks before either the *Courier* or the *News* had any talking of the facts. THE PRESS has *never been hampered in the matter by any* pledge or promise, but has been at perfect liberty to publish at any time all the facts of the case, fully and freely. Dr. Ketcham did suggest by note, that it would be to his liking if public comment on his resignation were withheld for a few days, but that is the sentence he came to treat a request for secrecy. In response to that note no pledge nor promise was given, but the clergyman's petition that his note to us was respected; and publication was deferred until circumstances made the contemplated resignation a matter of *public talk. Not until people of Dr. Ket*cham's church began to spread the report of the resignation, and gossip was distorting the facts to the discredit of the parties concerned, did THE PRESS in justice to church and pastor announce the facts of the case and set the tongues of gossip right. *Dr. Ketcham told* members of the PRESS staff the very next day, and has told them repeatedly since, that he in no way blamed THE PRESS for publishing the announcement, but himself freely acknowledged that the position of THE PRESS was perfectly right and honorable. *Only his respect for himself* and his cloth prevents him from denouncing in stronger terms than he uses in the appended correspondence the lies of the *Courier* and the *News*. Both papers, conscious of its own integrity and rectitude in the matter, is satisfied with having the indorsement and support of Dr. Ketcham, which fully refutes the malicious lies and calumny of the *Courier* and the *News*. Surely a man and minister of Christ with proudly his Christian character as Dr. Ketcham ought to be exempt from the scurrilous misrepresentation of lying blackguards. THE PRESS regrets that the *Courier* has fallen so low as to be in the same category as the *News* but that the *Courier* has gradually been sinking down to the level of the Somerset street sheet has for some months been apparent. It has now deliberately put into Dr. Ketcham's mouth words which he never uttered and which were as repugnant to him as to the public. In this connection the following correspondence will explain itself:

To the *Rev. K. F. Ketcham, D. D.*

Dear Sir:—In each of two pap rs published in this city to-day appeared an article that was full of false and malicious statements concerning THE PRESS and yourself. These articles are appended:

(From The Courier.)

THE COURIER RESPECTS ITS WORK.

The statement that Dr. Ketcham contemplated resigning his pastorate of the First Presbyterian Church has been in possession of the Courier for more than a week. A Courier reporter interviewed the well-known pastor and received a positive denial. He positively declined to write nothing in regard to it because he was told that every other editor in town had been given the same information. Under such a public reference would be made to it until the matter had been officially announced from the pulpit Sunday, March 27, and it to take effect about May 1.

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Will you kindly state for publication, over your signature, whether or not the charge s herein made against THE PRESS are true?

Whether or not the language pu blished by *The News* in quotation marks and attributed to you was ever uttered by you?

Whether or not you were ever in any way authorized by the Board of Trustees or members of THE PRESS staff that nothing should be published in THE PRESS concerning your resignation until you gave permission or made public announcement of same?

Whether or not *you consider* that under the circumstances, which you fully understand, THE PRESS was not fairly in duty to publish the announcement concerning your proposed resignation?

EDITOR THE PRESS.

DR. KETCHAM'S REPLY.

To THE EDITOR OF THE PRESS:—In reply to yours of March 7, I have to say:

1. That I gratefully appreciate the fact that the *News* and *Courier*, at my request, endeavored to publish my intended resignation.

2. That I do not consider a newspaper man under obligations to refrain from publishing what does not go before the jury, and which is not reported by me, even though I have requested it.

3. The alleged quotation from me in the *News* that I said "Yes I am going," I never to the office and asked the proprietor personally, in addition to asking the reporter, and received this pledge that they would respect my wishes; in full of inconvenience. What is true, and what I said as to this point, is that I had been interviewed from the Press office and had requested the editor not yet to publish and that I thought he would not do so. I did not say, and it is not true, that I had been to the office and received any pledge in the matter. The editor wrote by a boy, and I replied in a note, as above indicated.

4. The *Clarion's* statement too—that I told the reporter that every other editor in town had given personal assurance that there would be no mention of the matter—is somewhat inaccurate. What I did say was that I had been interviewed by the other editors and had requested them not to publish, and supposed that they would do so.

5. Let me here add as a side item that my contemplated resignation is not due to the slightest reaction in the people.

K. F. KETCHAM.

There is nothing in the world which will so quickly relieve a cough as Piso's Cure. Sold everywhere. Price 25 cents.

THE SOLOISTS WERE INFERIOR.

And the Scotch Concert Was Not Up to Those Given by Other Societies.

(From The Press of March 4.)

The second concert of the Choral society, given last evening, equalled as a whole any that has been previously rendered by it. The first part of the programme consisted of vocal solos, part solos, and choruses, and the latter part of the programme consisted of Scotch songs, in which the Choral society "Th vocalists are accompanied by the orchestra in artistically woven—and instrumental selections by the orchestra. The audience was large, and the principal features of the evening, A. D. Gaul's new cantata, *Joan of Arc*. From this standpoint—the author of The Holy City—the concert was disappointing. The cantata was received. The work in no way falls below the former productions, being strong throughout and powerful in several parts. It is modern, dainty solos, brilliant, martial and pleasing choruses, and the construction is especially beautiful. The soloists were Miss Hattie Miller, soprano; J. H. Richeson, tenor, and Percy Averill, baritone.

Miss Katherine Hilke was not at all pleasing in Fair Elien, as the part was in no way suited to her voice. She was better liked in the cantata and Scotch songs. Her solo in the simple, "simple thing" also received a recall. She is not, however, above mediocrity.

It was difficult to tell at first whether Jessie M. Richeson had any voice at all. In his solo "In dieser stunde", by Spicker, he was so completely drowned by the orchestra, that his attempts to sing were lost in undistinguished. In the Rotoson-White "Evening Hymn" he was also somewhat overpowered by the chorus. His voice, however, redeemed itself in the duo of the making of them will be seen, before many games are played. Affairs are working most harmoniously among the magnates and it is hoped that nothing will be done by any of the four clubs to cause dissension in the ranks.

From Visitors from Plainfield.

Plainfield was more honored than most other places, when the awards were made at the late dog show in New York. Wilson Pinks of Archer road won *first* prize for English setters (novices) with his Sheldon, 21,806, by Rockingham—Dacca.

T. Boles's bull dogs won two first prizes—S-lect and Carrie; two second prizes—Pathfinder and Cardinal Wolsey; and Lady Eagnet was very highly commended.

A. D Shepard's fox terrier puppy Choker, 21 874, received a ribbon of commendation from the judges.

Bowling-Rooms Burned in the Borough.

The dwelling of David Drake, at the corner of Park avenue and Somerset street on the side of the mountain, near the extension of Rockview avenue, was destroyed by fire, with nearly all its contents, at 2:15 Thursday afternoon. A portion the of household goods was saved, and those were removed to a vacant building on the corner of Park avenue and will be temporary quarters by the burned-out family. The fire was caused by a defective flue in the second story. The loss on the house is $600, and the insurance $900. Warren Engine company turned out in response to the alarm, but was unable to get further than the Rock brook bridge on Rockview avenue. A half-mile of deep mud intervened between the bridge and the burning house.

Base Ball.

New York for the Cranston.

The Plainfield Cre-cents had an easy time with the Arthur Kolb Thursday, defeating the latter by a score of 56. The individual games were rolled. The score:

CRESCENTS.		ARTHUR KOLB.	
VanBuskirk	193	Hilke	98
Thomas	152	Hilke	122
Howe	173	Gardner	122
Hoagland	169	Hilke	122
Arnold	135	Sawyer	125
Rent	116	Hilke	122
Smith	146	Hilke	122
Van Winkle	152	Hilke	122
	1,165		1,009

BY AVERAGE.

Crescents...168 152 167 167 193 152 173 169 135 146 1,165
Arthur Kolb...122 Hilke 122 sub 98 Hilke 122 Hilke 122 Hilke 122 Hilke 122 sub 125 Sawyer 1,009

Umpire—Chas. E. Moore, Scorers—Chas. F. Hoagland, C. B. Vance.

Can the City Beat Three Runners for Honors?

The Plainfield Athletic Club Team's Annual Event which last evening a collision occurred on East Second street, between Fence street and Park avenue. A heavy wagon driven by two horses collided with one of three wagons which may be found day or night standing on said street. The heavy wagon was overturned, and the driver thrown out was badly wrecked. Fortunately no lives were lost.

As the city has furnished storage for these wagons, it is claimed that the city has not the city a right to sell said wagons for storage? In this way the city might be able to meet bills for damages which may be presented to the city for accidents occuring from allowing the stones to be thus obstructed.

It is now too late for the city to appropriate to the cause, if nothing referred to in Monday's PRESS, and which has descended one gutter for ten days or more. A cyclone of rain would be following the other with these yesterday morning. 3 5-32.

A Letter Among New York Theatres.

A charming attraction for theatre-goers is presented, next week, at Palmer's theatre, where "Squire Kate", now rusting at the Lyceum Theatre, Fourth avenue and Twenty-third street, New York. "Squire Kate" is a three act play by Clyde Fitch, one of the notable successes of the current theatrical season. The play calls for a fine cast and scenic setting, and receives it at the hands of Miss Isabel Waldron and company in the Presidential canvass than Kelsey, and a company of strong players. Miss Clayton is a woman of delightful personality; she has sweet grace and charm of manner combined with her versatility of action and rendering of the different She role, and of course the leading feature of the play. The character of "Squire Kate" is the sweet simplicity of the English manor-farm, but above this sturdy independence runs like a noble harmony of womanly tenderness. Miss Waldron makes the story of *Squire Kate's* life out of personal sympathy and delicate discernment. The leading people are intensely dramatic, and the by-play and humor of the piece are very entertaining. As "Squire Kate" is soon to be given up by Miss Waldron, those in town should go to take advantage of the present or following week and enjoy this charming pastoral before it is taken off the boards. The Lyceum is one of the most comfortable and convenient of New York's theatres. Its evening performances are at 8:15; its matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2.

The Borough Council Adjourns.

The borough council of North Plainfield met Monday and conducted its business for the year. The work of the council was somewhat light, and the only considerable matter of the settlement of claims to date and the transferring of liabilities between the old and new boards. The new board is composed of the same members as the old, with the exception of the new borough engineer, Charles Pinn, and several holdovers were appointed without change.

Connect then adjourned without day.

THE WORLD FOR 1892.

The most energetic, resolute and relentless journal in America, when it sets out to accomplish a purpose, is the New York World. Its record for 1891 is a fair testimony to its ready humanity, comprehension and persistence."—GAIL HAMILTON

We can tell our Republican readers a good deal about Democratic papers, but we need not. Democratic papers are the World of good news!

The World intends to and will elect another Democratic President this year. As it elected Grover Cleveland in 1884 and 1892.

Whether Democratic candidate shall be Grover Cleveland, representing the views of Tariff Reform, or those of a number of other Democratic leaders, depends upon the action of the Democratic elements of opposition to Republicanism. THE WORLD will be foremost in the struggle for Tariff Reform principles. "I am WORLD never colors news; it photographs it."

The World is now printing an average of 360,000 copies a day. It has more than a million and a half readers every day in the year. It will circulate this year, 1892, more than 360,000,000 copies, or 1,200,000,000 copies of the almost strongest Democratic newspaper ever printed.

The World is recognized as distinctively the Newspaper for the People. It believes that to be the highest journalism and to be rewarded by the largest success.

The World puts best and cheapest within the reach of all. It is the friend of the people, the champion of the poor, the strength of the weak, the terror of evil doers, the unsparing foe of tyranny and wrong, the fearless champion of the People. It gives back to them freely whatever service its influence and circulation can render.

With a perfect equipment, a thorough organization, capital and brains, and the determination to move on and up to higher standards, the management of the New York World wishes its friends to realize a prosperous year, and confidently bids them to expect from it during 1892 even more wonderful things than it has already accomplished.

—Through the courtesy of the librarian of the Denver public library, the Plainfield public library has received a most valuable pamphlet relating to Colorado, and some of especial interest on Denver. These may be seen at any time during library hours.

Hot Springs, Ark.

Hot Springs, Ark., is reached only via the Iron Mountain Route. A solid train leaves St. Louis 9.30 p. m. each day, and a Pullman Buffet sleeper is run through to Hot Springs without change. Arrives Hot Springs 9:30 a. m. next day. Elegant hotels, sulphur baths, delightful climate and healthful surroundings. Descriptive matter can be had by calling on or addressing any agent in the United States and Canada. For further information, call on or address W. H. Bury, Gen'l P. A., 201 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

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Absolutely Pure.
A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—*Latest U. S. Government Food Report.*
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., N. Y.

MR. AND MRS. ROONEY.

Two Members Who Make Up Some Of Those Who Are Missing.

There are some lovely characters in a large western city. These gentle folk have been in Stamford, Conn., about four years, and were educated at Mount Holyoke seminary and came to Plainfield in 1872. She was made matron of the senior class and taught the languages and the higher mathematics. The position she occupied for many years. Upon the death of John P. Gross, in 1886, she was unsolicited. She has extensive traveler, and has visited every portion of the United States and Canada. A year or so ago she spent eighteen months in Europe, visiting Egypt and Asia. She has been an extensive writer upon educational topics, and is one of the leading educators in the country.

An Apology in Order.

To THE EDITOR OF THE PRESS:—An apology is in order from president Ginna for absence of commissioner Frazee at a meeting on Monday last. Will president Ginna be man enough to set himself right before the people by making an apology to Mr. Frazee as an act manl- ing?

FAIR PLAY.

Sounds as Though It Was Written in the "Nave" Office.

The seventh annual report of the Borough committee on fire, water and lamps gives out this valuable information:

At a regular meeting of the Mayor and Council held April 21, 1891, a resolution was adopted whereby the Fire, Water and Lamps Committee was authorized to have the hose and wheels painted of the fire engines, also to paint the interior of the hose houses, and have this having been done, and improving the Fire Department, as well as giving satisfaction.

Well! well! well!!!

Posted at the Altar.

No more attractive library of good fiction is published to-day than the "Choice Series" issued by Robert Bonner's Sons, 27 Rose and Spruce streets, New York. Up to date the Plainfield Public Library has volumes, all of which are by leading authors, and printed and illustrated in the highest style of the art. To appreciate the advantages and delights of the "Choice Series" one must scan the catalogue. Special mention, however, may be made of the following, which are unusually and intensely fascinating—"We Parted at the Altar", a passionate love story by the favorite writer, Laura Lovejoy; and "Lost in the Desert or Widow I" a strange and absorbing tale, by Malcolm Bell. These volumes, like the entire series, are published in paper, for sale by all book-sellers, or may be obtained in either paper or cloth bindings direct from the publi-hers. The choicest and most popular books of the day is now being published by the Bonners.

Junior Assistant Rockwells Have a Good Time.

An unusually interesting meeting was held by Somerset council, No 104, of North Plainfield, assisted by her sister council Franklin No 61, Junior Order of United American Mechanics, last night at Odd Fellows Hall, 10 West Second street, Friday. Councils from Somerville, Bound Brook, Dunellen, Middlesex and Grassford were well represented. A parade of the visiting councils was given at 7:30 over the line of march published in THE PRESS earlier in the day. During the regular session of Somerset council, a candidate was initiated, after which a banquet was held. Among the numerous toasts responded to and made interesting remarks for the good of the order were: State Councilor F. G. Skirling, of Freehold; Past Councilor Oliver H. Hill, of Trenton; State Council Outside Sentinel W. B. LaRue, of Bound Brook, and Past Councilor W. S. Glenlon, of Elizabeth. J. C. Martin, of Somerset No. 104, gave several vocal selections, among which was one of his own composition dedicated to the order entitled "Comrades" which were well received.

—Long's Hotel property will be sold at Public Auction March 21. See ads.

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AT COST!
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STOVES, RANGES, MACHINIST and CARPENTERS' TOOLS, TIN and GRANITE WARE, PLOWS and AGRICULTURAL TOOLS. NAILS 2 cents a pound.
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The Best on Earth!
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Millers' Agents.
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BERNHARD MEYER,

Successor to A. D. Thompson.
Riverside Stock Farm,
AT FINDERNE STATION,
On Central Railroad of New Jersey, will always have for sale a large assortment o
Horses of all Kinds and for all Purposes. Also Mules and Fresh Cattle.
Everything warranted as represented or money refunded.
WM. C. SMITH, Superintendent.
Branch Stables, No 338 Palisade Ave., and Nos. 11 and 13 Ogden Ave., JERSEY CITY.
Have now on hand some fine Road Horses and Trotters, and closely Matched Teams. 2 12 tf

Misses A. L. & M. D. GORSLINE,
Fancy Goods, Notions, Art Needle Work, Painted Novelties, &c.
14 WEST FRONT STREET, PLAINFIELD, N. J.
STAMPING AND DESIGNING A SPECIALTY.
ARTISTIC CUTLINING AND EMBROIDERY. 4 9 tf

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We stick to our own business, reliable clothing, color that don't fade, and as stylish as the sort of clothing as you see illustrated in the fashion plates. Handsome, stylish, yet tough and true for wear.
Our Clothing is good enough to make Me way in the old-fashioned, a straightforward, honest plan. It sells on merits at our price, and it will wear as well as it looks.
We see no occasion to make a cheap boise about it. You get your money's worth of Clothing—not clatter.
This is our way of advertising, and we do a good deal of it.
The store is full of correct Clothing at the right prices, and we've no old stock to make sensational statements with. The designs are choice from stylish light to dressy dark, and the prices named on each and every garment can only be reached by manufacturing the Clothing ourselves.
We started out to talk about our Boys' and Children's stock, and indeed we have a matchless assortment to show you, but the statements we have made are just as up, lizable to every garment we sell, whether for man or boy.
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WHERE ARE YOU GOING?
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WHERE DO YOU START FROM?
HOW MANY ARE IN YOUR PARTY?
If you will kindly drop me a postal answering the above questions, I will call on you at your address and furnish you with maps, time-tables, and full information, and quote you the lowest possible rates
Yours, etc.,
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South Eastern Pass. Agt. Chicago & Atlan. R. R.
205 S. Third St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Under Consolidated Ticket. 2 9 tf

THE PLAINFIELD
PACKING HOUSE!
25 West Front Street,
Would respectfully inform its patrons that in addition to its usual stock of
Fresh, Salt and Smoked Goods,
It has added a full line of
Fresh Beef, Lamb,
Veal, Mutton & Poultry,
Which it is prepared to sell at
Reasonable Prices!
and all goods delivered free of charge.
C. M. ULRICH, Prop'r.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF
REAL ESTATE!
The subscriber, Executor of the last Will and Testament of Jacob Ackerman, deceased, will sell at Public Auction, on the premises, on
MONDAY, MARCH 14, 1892,
at 1 p. m., that certain
House and Lot of Land,
Lately owned by said deceased, situated on the northwesterly side of Somerset place, in the Borough of North Plainfield, and known as Lot No. 5, in said premises, as shown on a map of said Borough, filed and made by Edward Hart, C. E., and dated March 1, 1890, and filed in the office of the Clerk of Somerset county, on May 27, 1890.
WILLIAM D. CRAIG, Executor.
Dated February 29, 1892. 3 7 4w

DEATHS.
ARNOLD.—On Wednesday, March 9, 1892, Harry, son of Thomas, 6th of Bell, W. Arnold.
ALLEN.—In this city, March 8, 1892, Dr. John Allen, in his 83d year.
BRADY.—In this city, March 8, 1892, John H. Brady, aged 45 years and 10 months.
DAY.—In this city, March 8, 1892, Jeanie F., only child of Jeanie and Harry Day, aged 1 year and 11 months.
SMITH.—At Scotch Plains, March 7, 1892, Wilson Smith, aged 72 years.
HAZELTINE.—At Plainfield, March 4, 1892, Edna V., daughter of Charles B. and Mary E. Hazeltine, in her 17th year.
PRICHARD.—In Dunellen, March 9, 1892, Henry Prichard.
STONE.—At Metuchen, Friday, March 4, 1892, Mary, widow of Ezekiel Stone, in her 84th year.
WALLER.—In Piscataway Township, March 6, 1892, Mrs. Mary Waller, widow of Capt. Peter Waller, aged 81 years.

OVERLAND EXCURSIONS
LEAVE CHICAGO EVERY THURSDAY
J. C. JUDSON & CO.
192 Clark St., Chicago.

JOHN CHINAMAN'S COAT.

It Is an Elaborate and Very Expensive Affair.

The Dress Worn by China's Aristocracy Depends It Pathers From Age—Rules Noted by the Custom Found in the United States.

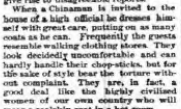
[Special Chicago Letter.]

"The apparel oft proclaims the man," said Polonius to his hopeful son several hundred years ago. If we can believe the voracious Chinese historian this Shakespearean axiom is in rank plagiarism, it having been in use among the pig-tailed dwellers in the celestial empire for ever so many thousands of years. In China a man is judged by his clothes. If he can wear but one coat his social standing is below par, but if he can cover his body with twenty or thirty costly robes of silk he is a gunpiddy of some note.

The seasons do not affect the tailor's trade in Mongolia. The man who has money to buy clothes will wear them as cheerfully in the heat of summer as during a Siberian blizzard. He dresses that his acquaintances and the public in general judge his financial condition by the amount of his income, and he cannot afford to dress comfortably. China has a sort of Bradstreet, whose business is to look up mercantile records, it is true, but they keep a sharp eye on the wardrobe of merchants, and even the line of one dress pattern will give rise to disagreeable reports.

When a Chinaman is invited to the house of a high official he dresses himself with great care, putting on as many coats as he can. Frequently the guests resemble stuffed dummies in a shop. They look decidedly uncomfortable and can hardly handle their chop-sticks, but for the sake of style they stand it all without complaint. They are, in fact, a good deal like the hickety civilized women of our own country—who will wear a sealskin coat in a hot room.

Chinese merchants are fond of embroidery and gold lace. Their robes are more glorious than the fabled raiment of Joseph. Thousands of dollars are frequently invested in an outer garment. The most skillful embroiderers of the empire are engaged to put forth their best efforts, and goldsmiths

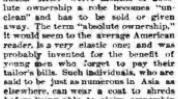


CHINESE TROUSERS AND SASH.

are commanded to exercise their ingenuity in devising new designs for robes to be worn, perchance, to a reception at the viceroy's palace.

Inasmuch as it is not unwritten law among the Mongolians that no garment shall be worn longer than one year it becomes apparent that dressing is the most expensive luxury of the Chinese dudes. After twelve months of absolute ownership a robe becomes "unclean" and has to be sold or given away. The term "absolute ownership," it would seem to the average American reader, is a very elastic one and was probably invented for the benefit of young men who have to wear their tailor's bills. Such individuals, who are said to be just as numerous in Asia as elsewhere, are wont to avoid to shreds before being able to claim ownership and thereby nullify a law or custom which was, nodoubt, established by the powerful guild of tailors in those happy days when people held their cash only and when everybody had plenty of money.

The Chinese who come to America do not belong to the upper tendom, however, and hence it would be a mere waste of space to describe exactly the wearing apparel at length. No man of standing in the Mongolian realm will emigrate unless he be appointed a member of a foreign mission, or compelled to flee from justice or some high official who may happen to have a grudge against him. Expatriation—and by that term is meant removal from one province to another—is considered a disgrace which nothing can blot out. Criminals of the worst stripe are sometimes sentenced to leave the bones of their ancestors and are forever considered dead in the eyes of the law. The

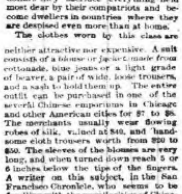


CHINESE BLOUSE.

people of the northern provinces of the empire are particularly sensitive on this subject and frequently vile wretches consigned to emigrate from their neighborhood have a strong preference to living as outcasts among strangers.

With the exception of a few merchants, who obtain consent from the local government to emigrate, and students at American and English universities and military academies, the Chinamen found scattered throughout christendom belong to the very lowest class. For the sake of earning a few dollars they sacrifice everything held most dear by their countrymen and become dwellers in countries where they are despised even more than at home.

The clothes worn by coolies are neither attractive nor expensive. A suit consists of a blouse or jacket made from cottonade, blue jeans or a light grade of heavy gauze, a pair of baggy trousers and a sash to hold them up. The entire outfit can be purchased in one of the several Chinese emporiums in Chicago and other American cities for $7 to $8. The merchants usually wear flowing robes of silk, valued at $40, and handsome cloth trousers worth from $20 to $30. The cloth of the blouse is very long and, when turned down reach 5 or 6 inches below the tips of the fingers. A writer in the Chicago Herald, or San Francisco Chronicle, who seems to be familiar with the peculiarities of China-



CHINESE FOOTWEAR.

town society, states that the wearer employs this extra length of the garment to cover over his nose and mouth when entering a room, until he becomes accustomed to the temperature. The same rule is applied when going out in the air. It is the sentiment that to this custom is attributable the rarity of pulmonary complaints and disorders among the Chinese.

The same authority states that John affects five styles of headgear while sojourning in the land of liberty. "The ordinary laborer or coolie, so he is now fashionably known, protects his cranium with a hat made of bamboo fiber woven into a basket. It is circular in form, with wide brim, and is held in place by strings that tie under the chin

CHINESE HATS.

1. Merchant's Hat. 2. Highlander's Hat. 3. Servant's Hat. 4. Laborer's Hat. 5. Hood.

about $75 annually for the same purpose. This includes the stockings on the hat down to the footwear, which consists of socks or stockings and sandals or shoes. The stockings or socks are made of wool, cotton or silk, and can be purchased at prices ranging from twenty cents to several dollars. The sandals are wonderful productions of the cobblers' art. They are supported several inches from the ground by narrow wooden blocks placed under the ball of the sole and the heel. The shoes are made of felt and leather. The sole is made from light wood or cork covered with felt with a cloth upper. Another feature about these shoes is that they never wear out and one can buy of $1.50 or $2—the price of the different qualities—and have a new suit shod for a lifetime.

Chinese women dress exactly like their lords and masters, the only difference being that the women wear a cloth or silk skirt of dark colors and underneath the blouse which falls to the knees. The women wear no hats or other head covering, but dress their hair in quantities of grease and toilet compounds to lend gloss to the hair and fragrance to their surroundings.

Chicago has in its Chinese colony a merchant whose clothes have become famous among his countrymen. This plutocrat, according to report, invested over $5,000 in an embroidered robe a short time ago. Inasmuch as he owns most of the basement laundries in the city, and controls the labor of nonebeths of his poor countrymen, he can afford to indulge in luxuries which would have been considered extravagant even by Berry Wall and his brainless followers.

G. W. WHITTIER.

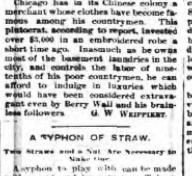
A TYPHON OF STRAW.

Two Straws and a Nut Are Necessary to Its Construction.

A typhon to play with can be made with a nut and two straws. Take a shell-nut, as Brazil nut, or any nut with a large kernel, and cut in it two holes at right angles with each other. If you distrust your powers of cutting, rub down the nut on a stone. Then scrape out the kernel with a pin, and insert into each hole a straw, making the joint air-tight with soap or wax. Let one leg be longer than the other.

Now arrange two glasses as shown in our sketch. Put the short leg into the water in the upper glass, give a cock at the end of the long leg, and the water will begin to flow and continue to do so until it sinks below the level of the short leg.

For emptying fishbowls and aquaria, and getting water out of cisterns when frost has put a stopper in the pipes, syphons are freely used, the simplest syphon being a length of India rubber tubing, and the best way of using it is to immerse it in water so as to fill it and then, holding a finger at both ends, keep the water in it till the proper position is obtained with the short leg in



A SYPHON OF STRAW.

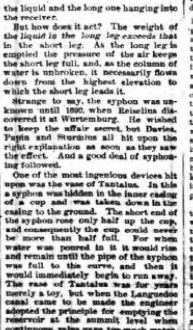
the liquid and the long one hanging into the receiver.

But how does it act? The weight of the liquid in the long leg exceeds that in the shorter one. As the longer leg emptied the pressure of the air keeps the short leg full, and, as the column of water is unbroken, it necessarily flows down from the highest elevation to which the short leg leads it.

Strange to say, the syphon was unknown until 1690, when Reisellus discovered it at Wurtemburg. He wished to keep the fish in their ponds, as Papin and Sturmius all hit upon the right explanation as soon as they saw the effect. And a good deal of syphoning followed.

One of the most ingenious devices his upon was the nose of Tantalus. In this a syphon was hidden in the inner casing of a cup and was taken down in the casing to the ground. The short end of the syphon rose only half up the cup, and consequently the cup could never be more than half full. For when water was poured in it it would rise and remain until the pipe of the syphon was full to the curve, and then it would immediately begin to run away. The case of Tantalus was for years merely a toy, but when the Lancashire canal came to be made the engineer adopted the principle for emptying the reservoir at the summit level when continuous sales gave too much water.—Golden Days.

A LANDED GENTLEMAN.



"SWEET SWEARING AND PAIRS."

Of course when they are married they may swear. To other people they are known as

REST FOR THE WEARY.

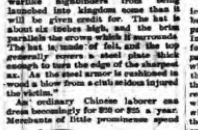
How the Homeless Are Cared for in the National Capital.

Reverend Dexter of a Man Whose Name Was Given a Household Word in a Shocking Manner.

[Special Washington Letter.]

There is rest for the weary and hope for the homeless in all cities of the republic. The tragedy tramp upon the street who solicits a dime or a quarter to pay for a night's lodging is not only a nuisance but a fraud. In almost every case the money so solicited is intended as the first payment to enjoy the gentle hightiders from being launched into kingdoms some than it will be given either for the hat in hand nickel-brew, commonly called tramps, in the summer time these creatures of fortune are underfoot in the alleys. They usually secure a steel plate thick enough to turn the edge of the sharpest ax. As the usual armor is reinforced by wood a blow from a club seldom injured the victim.

The ordinary Chinese laborer can dress becomingly for $20 or $25 a year. Merchants of little prominence spend



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Daily Press. ..... 24 and Front st
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Day, Frank ..... 34 W. Fourth st.
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Hall, Frank ..... 15 W. Front st
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Hoben, Mrs. ..... 9 Park ave.
Hoben, Miss ..... 9 Park ave.
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Hoffman, Wm. ..... 19 Grove st
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Hall, Wm. ..... 14 Castle hill ave
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Hall, Wm. ..... 14 Castle hill

THE CONSTITUTIONALIST

VOL. XXV. PLAINFIELD, N. J., THURSDAY, MARCH 17, 1892. No. 11.

"Support the Constitution, which is the consent of the Union, as well to its limitations as to its authorities."—Mason.

The Constitutionalist,
A DEMOCRATIC WEEKLY,
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Anything ever usually kept in stock, forwarded on short notice.

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Also PARK AVE. corner of NORTH AVE. PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Tobacco and Segars of the Choicest Brands.
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A Luxury Smoking Tobacco.
Telephonic Communication. Orders by telephone, with checks, promptly attended to.

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Manufacturer of
CIGARS,
And Dealer in all kinds of Smoking and Chewing Tobaccos, and Smokers' articles. Shop on Somerset street, No. 19, next to Somerset House. All orders left at Wolff's Cigar Store, corner of Madison avenue and Somerset street, Plainfield, N. J., will receive the best attention.

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Woolston & Buckley,
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WEEKLY CONSTITUTIONALIST §

DAILY PRESS

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PLAINFIELD N. J

MISCELLANEOUS

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Next session will include Modeling, Drawing and Cutting. SEPT 17, 1891.

A POPULAR AUTHORESS.

Miss Rose Terry Cooke and Her Excellent Work.

Unquestionably One of the Foremost of American Story Writers—As a Poet She Occupies an Enviable Position.

Some thirty or thirty-five years ago the name of Rose Terry began to appear frequently in the magazines and literary periodicals of the country, attached to stories of the most bright and original stories and charming poems coming from any of our American authors. The initial story in the first number of the Atlantic monthly was from her pen, says Harper's Bazar, and from that time until this it has been pretty busily employed for the pleasure and good of those who delight in pure and sparkling stories, sketches and verse. After awhile the name became Rose Terry Cooke, and under that title, which she has signed since her marriage to E. H. Cooke, in 1873, she has done much of her best work.

Though the name of Rose Terry Cooke became a property one among readers, little was known or written about the person herself, for in those times, a quarter of a century ago, when the writers were not interviewed and written up and exploited for photographs and autographs as they are now. It was known that she lived in Connecticut and her stories and verse were of New Englander born and bred. She surpassed any other writer in those days in depicting the delicate shades and feelings and habits of New England rural life, and though there are many writers now who work more brightly and entertainingly in that field, they have none of them improved upon the original lines marked out by Mrs. Cooke. A large amount of her work, which has been appearing in magazines through all these years, has never been collected in book form. A collection of her poems was published before her marriage and a few volumes of her stories have been issued since. One of her longer stories, entitled "Steadfast," was issued in a book two years ago, and last season there was published a

ROSE TERRY COOKE.

collection of some of her later stories called "Huckleberries from the New Hazel Hills."

Much that Mrs. Cooke has written in verse form is charmingly natural and delightfully lovely. "The Two Villages," beginning:

Over the river on the hill
Lies a village white and still,

has been printed and reprinted number less times and is an example of sweet and touching simplicity. Also the poems which became universally popular. But perhaps the most of the true soul of her poetry and feeling and expression is found in the often quoted poems, "Vanilla Leaves":

Perfume of the forest!
Blossoming alone,
Where no human creature
Ever set a foot before.

Yet something about copyrights:

The first copyright law," replied Mr. Spofford, "in the United States was passed in 1790. There are now on our shelves bearing that date. In these later days of making books there is no end, but at that time the copyright business was not a haughty part of wisdom; in fact, during the summer of 1790 there were only fifteen copyrights recorded, as follows: Books, 14,798; periodicals (8 mound numbers), 1,000; maps and charts, 200; musical compositions, 6,000; photographs, 3,000; engravings and chromo-lithographs, 2,000; models and drawings, 1,000; designs for signs, drawings, paintings, maps and charts. Formerly business trademarks and labels were also issued under the copyright law, but in 1874 these were transferred to the patent office. The issue of copyrights by the librarian of congress is now confined to literature and art. In the early days of the republic, among the principal pillage of the produce of his brain, as a patent does the inventor. The life of a copyright is twenty-eight years. At the expiration of that time it may be renewed for fourteen years more by the author, or by his widow, if he be dead. It cannot be extended beyond forty-two years. I am chiefly unworthy of you." And there is the sob of a lost soul in his voice.

"That's precisely what pays and ought to, George," the reporter.

"And for a long time thereafter he is silent.—Life.

Mrs. D. Well, Mr. Dumley, what do you think of the new minister?

Mr. D. (tempted) You say you were married before?

Mrs. D. Yes.

Mr. D. Then I don't think he can be much worse than your last husband.—Life.

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AMERICAN BRAIN.

A. R. Spofford Discusses Our National Library.

All Among the New Literary Building Which Is to Cost $6,000,000—It Will Be the Largest Collection of Literature in the World.

[SUPPLEMENT, 1892.]

The great American brain is the most active brain in the world. The gray matter which lines our cranial cavities is of a purer fruit than that of any other race, and there are about as many inventions as there are men. Every year, in the United States, a book is sent out, as well as a working one, and the day will come when the National library of congress will contain in size any of the other great libraries of the world. We have a child of twelve years of age, Ainsworth R. Spofford, who for a quarter of a century has been one of the

to the congressmen, scientists and literateurs who make Washington their headquarters. I called on Mr. Spofford yesterday and asked him to tell me the extent of the library and give me the condition of the copyright bill. He talks most entertainingly, and the revised result of his conversation is the following. He said:

"We now have in the national library very nearly seven hundred thousand bound volumes and two hundred thousand pamphlets. This is an immense amount of literary matter, and we now rank as the third great library in the world. The five greater ones are the national library of France at Paris, the British museum library at London, the royal library of Germany at Berlin, the imperial library of Russia at St. Petersburg. The Paris library is the largest, containing two and a quarter million volumes. The British museum library ranks second, with one and a half million volumes.

"These foreign libraries are much older than ours. The library of congress has a small beginning in the year 1800, when an appropriation of three thousand dollars was made for purchasing books for the use of congress. The selections were limited as to works were needed by the members for reference. As a people we were then quite unknown in literature. There was evidently no thought of giving to the library its present wide scope. Additions were made from time to time and the library gradually assumed a more extended range.

"Besides copies of all books copyrighted and published in the United States, the library contains probably 500,000 foreign books which we procured by both purchase and exchange. About three-fourths of the whole number are of American and English authors. The remaining fourth represents all civilized nations of the world, with France and Germany at the head. There are books in all the languages of Europe, and a limited number from Asia and other countries. A few foreigner visiting Washington and wishing to con-

INTERIOR OF THE PRESENT LIBRARY.

sult books in his mother tongue may find them here."

"Does the library grow much from year to year?"

"The yearly increase of books in the library is from 15,000 to 20,000. In the present fiscal year the number of volumes is 10,000 to 12,000 greater, as the copyright law requires the filing of two copies of each publication. One copy is placed in the library and the other is deposited in the copyright archives. From 5,000 to 6,000 volumes, chiefly foreign, are added by purchase each year, and as many more by donation and deposit."

"Will you tell me something about copyrights?"

"The first copyright law," replied Mr. Spofford, "in the United States was passed in 1790. There are now on our shelves bearing that date. In these later days of making books there is no end, but at that time the copyright business was not a haughty part of wisdom; in fact, during the summer of 1790 there were only fifteen copyrights recorded, as follows: Books, 14,798; periodicals (8 mound numbers), 1,000; maps and charts, 200; musical compositions, 6,000; photographs, 3,000; engravings and chromo-lithographs, 2,000; models and drawings, 1,000; designs for signs, drawings, paintings, maps and charts. Formerly business trademarks and labels were also issued under the copyright law, but in 1874 these were transferred to the patent office. The issue of copyrights by the librarian of congress is now confined to literature and art. In the early days of the republic, among the principal pillage of the produce of his brain, as a patent does the inventor. The life of a copyright is twenty-eight years. At the expiration of that time it may be renewed for fourteen years more by the author, or by his widow, if he be dead. It cannot be extended beyond forty-two years. I am chiefly unworthy of you." And there is the sob of a lost soul in his voice.

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Up to Date.
Old King Cole
Was a merry old soul,
And a merry old soul was he;
He called for his pipe,
And he called for his bowl,
And a customer jay had he!
—Puck

An Editor's Luck.
Society Reporter—Mrs. Skibigh complains the pictures we printed does not look a bit like her.
Editor—That's lucky. We can use it for some one else then.—N. Y. Weekly.

Unappreciative Wife Is.
"You're holding a regular fire trap, sir," said a guest to the proprietor.
"If that is true it is a very poor trap, for it has never caught fire yet," was the reply.—N. Y. Sun.

Many Work.
Scamper—I'm doin' a rattlin' business.
Tramps—Wot are ye at?
Scamper—Blankets dies for drinks.—Brooklyn Eagle.

What It Is.
She—I wonder why leap year has an extra day in it.
He—Oh, I suppose it is to give the girls that much more chance.—Detroit Free Press.

Like His Milk.
"I've had a good deal of trouble," said the milkman, confidentially.
"Yes," replied the cook. "I've noticed that even your milk has the blues."—Washington Post.

Nothing Venture, Nothing Win.
Her Father—Tell me, sonnyboy, Mr. Bonnell, just what your prospects are for Miss Edith. Well, sir, I'll tell you. If you're as liberal as I've been told.—Jury.

A Tow-headed Statement.
The orthodox Icelander believes that the earth has an opening through it from people to gods; in other words, that it is the egress, passage or way of a gigantic head. According to their ideas all waters which flow to the north are carried underground to this opening, and brought back to the ocean's tumbling downward through the bottom which they form in their descent. Their authority for this curious belief is the "Usama Saga," a romance of legendary origin of the fourteenth century. If the ancient volume is to be relied upon, one Biorn Asbrandson, who lived in the northwest part of Iceland about the year 1001, is reported to have made a journey through a region where the waters of all countries disappeared in a gigantic head. According to their ideas all waters which flow to the north are carried underground to a magnificent head. According to their ideas all waters which flow to the north are carried underground to a magnificent head. According to their ideas all waters which flow to the north are carried underground to a magnificent

The Constitutionalist.

W. L. FORCE, } A. L. FORCE
Editors and Proprietors

THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

The National Democratic Committee, at a meeting held in the city of Washington, D. C., has appointed Tuesday, the 21st day of June, 1892, as the time, and chooses the City of Chicago as the place for holding the national Democratic convention of the party, restricted to a representation therein equal to double the number of the representation to which it is entitled in the next electoral college, and each territory and the District of Columbia shall have two delegates. All Democratic conservative citizens of the United States, irrespective of past political associations and differences, who can unite with us in the effort for pure, economical and constitutional government, are cordially invited to join us in sending delegates to the convention.

CALVIN S. BRICE, Chairman.
FRED'K P. SIEBERT, Secretary.

AWAY WITH CANT.

The Union League Club of New York is a body of extreme partisans, in whose ranks the Republican party is goodness itself and the Democratic sit together bad.

They have the full right of being Republican politicians, thinking as they please and saying what they like, provided, truth and consistency are not slaughtered.

Consistency is a sterling jewel even politically estimated.

Facts are amusing to nothing, unless consistent practice follows closely in its train and makes action perfect.

To profess party purity and whirk at party degrades it by exactly what fills the land with go-blind hypocrits, and they are not all to be found within the Democratic camp by very long odds.

A committee of Union Leaguers recently put forth, in the shape of a report, a virulent manifesto against Governor Hill and other State officers of New York, charging them with fraud in giving to the State Senate a Democratic majority.

The partisan Republicans of the Club held up their hands with trembling horror and wept bitterly for fallen virtue.

P or creole!

We confess ignorance as to the particulars of that election case, and therefore cannot express an intelligent opinion, but were we conversant with all the real facts in the case, the hideous animal trotted out by the indomitable Cable League politicians could be readily unmasked.

But, suppose there was some crooked political work on the part of the Democratic officials of New York, is the Union League Club a competent tribunal to pass judgment?

We unhesitatingly say no!

When in 1876 the greatest partisan steal of this or any other age was perpetrated by Republican leaders, and the Presidency of the United States filched from its rightful occupant Samuel J. Tilden, did the Union League Republicans protest against the outrage?

Not a murmur of dissent escaped their lips. On the contrary, shouts of hearty applause.

Again, when the Reed-McKinley Congress, in order to strengthen their majority for partisan purposes, disinvestly unseated Democratic members, did the Union Leaguers, boiling over with virtuous indignation, arise and rebuke the Republican offenders.

Never a mite! Never a word!

Away with hypocritical cant!

GREAT HEADS, THESE!

What the ex-Union and the Relentless Organs of the Republican State to Say About North Plainfield's Election.

(The Same—Before Election.)

It is conceded that among the "400", as a society leader and manager of amateur theatricals, the Democratic candidate is a success, but his candidacy in the political line seem short. He has never been identified with its interests and is not familiar with its needs. His election at best would be an experiment, and experiments are dangerous, as people of Plainfield last year learned to their cost.

(The News—After Election.)

THE RESULT ONLY AS EXPECTED.

But while we can hurrah for the ticket, we must go to sackcloth and ashes for the leading candidates, who "fell outside the breastworks", and rub our lachrimonal glands because they cannot join in the merry chorus, being decidedly "out in it".

(The Courier—After Election.)

We believe that the taxpayers of the borough are too well satisfied with the management of its business affairs by the Republican League to make a change now. They will without doubt elect the whole Republican ticket, because they propose to let well enough alone. The borough is a-booming and growing rapidly, and the residents therein are particular who fill their offices.

(The Courier—After Election.

The Borough election was not nearly so much of a surprise to the Republicans as it was to the Democrats.

DENOUNCING THE RACE TRACK.

New Jersey's Democratic Legislature Unanimously Demand That the Law-Breakers be Punished.

The Democratic Legislature of New Jersey made an affirmative and memorable fit closing hours Friday, by the unanimous adoption of the following resolution by Mr. Ketcham:

WHEREAS, It is a matter of daily report that in connection with this State have organized gambling are persistently and shamelessly violated; and

WHEREAS, It is also affirmed in the public press and elsewhere that certain officers of justice of more or less prominence are aiding and abetting these violations of the statutes, thus undermining the very fabric of society and merchandising the good name of the community, wealth, therefore,

Resolved, That the (secretary). That a committee of five be appointed, two from the Senate and three from the House of Assembly, whose duty it will be to investigate and report the truth or falsity of these statements, and to suggest what legislation, if any, is needed to eradicate these scandalous practices.

Resolved, That said committee be hereby empowered to send for persons and papers, and to receive statements under oath.

THEY NEVER FAIL.

J. W. HARRIS & Fulton Market, New York city, says:

"I have been using BRANDRETH'S PILLS for the last fifteen years. There is nothing equal to them as Blood Purifiers and Liver Regulators. But I wish to state one new remedy, that I have just discovered and now easily; I was troubled by those sensations in the back of the head known as nervousness. I had tried many remedies and finally naturally took to the Brandreth Pills, and after using them a few days suffered healthful relief. I tried Holmes, Bootart Inn and Hamilton's of doctoring, but since I did not get any good and I attribute all of the benefit I received to the Brandreth Pills. I have used them for years. I took two every night for ten nights, then I began to improve, and continued to improve. I have used them and I can certainly say they never fail. I take BRANDRETH'S PILLS. They never fail."

SAMUEL TOWNSEND, SCHOOL TRUSTEE.

North Plainfield Voters Heed His Call at the Carroll's Reception.

H. K. Carroll, LL. D., who for half a score of years has served as school trustee in North Plainfield, district 36, was Tuesday defeated for re-election, and Samuel Townsend of Rockview avenue was elected in his stead over The vote was 74 for Mr. Townsend and 37 for Dr. Carroll. Mr. Townsend is president of the Park club, a wide-awake, enterprising citizen, a man of high character and wide popularity. His election in important office is a credit to the borough.

When the result of the election was announced, Dr. Carroll gracefully extended his congratulations to Mr. Townsend, and complimented the voters on their selection of so excellent a man.

Just the New Rush Singer and Stenographer Requires Rather It!

An esteemed contemporary of the State of Iowa, hoists this ticket at its mast head.

FOR PRESIDENT,
HORACE BOIES,
of Iowa.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
JOHN M. MACPHERSON,
of New Jersey.

That's all right except the order of it. The Democracy surely must not go into the campaign with a ticket that's upset at the start, no matter how good the load it has to tote. Here it is to be upset to win, and THE PRESS trusts that its Iowa contemporary will accept the amendment.

FOR PRESIDENT,
JOHN M. MACPHERSON,
of New Jersey.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
HORACE BOIES,
of Iowa.

New Laws.

The Governor on Tuesday signed four bills, House 387, 38 and Senate 87. The new laws provide—

For the creation of freeholders by legislative districts.

Setting aside the elections for chosen freeholders already held in counties wherein they are to be elected by legislative districts.

Supplemental to general election law, which requires twenty days' notice to be given of the time and the manner of such elections and ten days' notice of county and legislative elections.

The bill providing for the change in election laws passed Tuesday in April will be approved, but not likely before next Friday.

A Pretty How-do-do!

It is not at all improbable that a prophet will be served upon the city officials in the case of J. M. Low & Co.—Courier.

It does—it takes a very wise man to prophesy that! Of course papers will be served on those who enact ordinances that claim to take away legal property in the same authorities of the past.

It would be pretty how-do-do if franchises were no more enduring or valuable than that. Who would ever apply for such property if the borough body—body—body—situated by good or bad motive—could repeal such grants by a simple ordinance? The action of the present council in passing the ordinance repealing those granting the Plainfield Aqueduct company and the Plainfield Sewerage company was childish and contrary to all precedent or practice

Perfectly Right.

The Elizabeth Journal bewails the fact that the Union County Board of Freeholders will hereafter be Democratic, and berates the people of the various townships for their acts in re-electing Republican candidates at the polls on Tuesday, but neglects to explain its reasons for condemning such a majority when a Democratic majority of over 1,000 should be governed by a Republican Board.

In gaining control of the Board, the Democratic party merely secures nothing more than it has for years been entitled to, and it is safe to predict that the government of Union county under its administration, will be conducted on principles so fair and economic, that the people will not again wish to return to the old era of Republican prodigality and injustice, such as we have witnessed in the past.—Sun. *ard Record*

Appointments by the Governor.

The Governor sent the following nominations to the Senate, Thursday, all of which were confirmed: Notaries public—State Board of Assessors—Anthony B. Kuser, Mercer.

Commissioner of Electrical Subways—Allan L. McDermott, Hudson; Miles Ross, Middlesex; James Smith, Jr., Essex.

Notary Public—Ephraim P. Empson.

Prosecutor—Ocean, Thos. W. Middleton.

Board of Chosen Freeholders, Chancellor Commissioners of Pilotage—Thos. S. Negus, Robert Simpson, Daniel C. Chase.

Board of Commissioners of Charities and Corrections—Benjamin Edge.

Trustees for Reform School for Boys—Joseph Wyis, Burlington; Thomas R. Kenney, Middlesex.

Police Justices—Camden, Harry B. Past; Trenton, John Caminade; Paterson, Frank VanOrden.

Law Judge—Camden, Richard T. Miller.

Judge District Court—Bayonne, Thomas F. Tracy.

Fish and Game Commissioners—Robert D. Cook, Mercer; Jas. Gowen Sharp, Penfield, Camden, four years; Parker W. Page, three years.

The Inheritance Tax.

One of the most important bills passed by the Legislature is the act to tax gifts, legacies and collateral inheritance. The bill aroused but little discussion, and passed both houses very quietly, but as it is strictly revenue measure it will be Governor's measure it will undoubtedly become a law. It imposes a tax of five dollars on every hundred dollars of value of property which passes by will, or by the intestate laws to any person or body politic or corporation other than to or for the use of the father, mother, husband, wife, children, brother or sister and lineal descendants, and the wife and widow of the son and husband of the daughter. All property passing by will or through the Orphans' Court will become liable for any act he may commit to the treasurer of the State, for the use of the State fund, in order to be exempt he collateral inheritances and executors are made liable for it, and estates valued at less than five hundred dollars are exempt.

The Road Bonds to Pay.

The following is taken from the Paterson *Herald*:—"The eighth Congressional District is a tight district. It contains the prosperous Union County and all that residue of Essex outside of Newark. Among the Democratic candidates mentioned for Congress are Governor Abbett of Hartford and Daniel O'Reilly, as extensive contractor of Orange; Hon. John T. Dunn and Mr. Martin of Union. On the Republican side, Mayor Scudder, of Elizabeth is most prominent, and should he be nominated, the Democrats will have a hard fight to carry the district. We think it would not suit for a Democratic district, but it would be problematical with Mr. Scudder in the race.

There is also a delegate to Chicago and an alternate, and a Presidential elector to be named. As Bayonne, so far, possesses no candidate for Congress, they will also have to be selected from the district.

By the provisions of a bill signed by Governor Abbett last week, the date of the Congressional election has been changed to the second Tuesday in April. Another bill which was also signed last week provides that Mayors of cities shall have an abandonment of the Hudson River, which removes Mayor Bentley of Hoboken from that Board.

—Stand firm against legislative abuse, and join the law and order league.

PISTOLS ON THE SOUTH SIDE.

Shooting Who Carry Firearms and Stones Through Their Quarters.

Members of a gang of young law-breakers living in the neighborhood of Grand avenue and West Seventh street will find themselves in the lock-up soon, day not far distant unless they cease their shooting shenanigan. Complaints are made to that part of the city complain that it has become unsafe both for children and adults to walk upon the sidewalks in the neighborhood of the gang whose ages range from twelve to seventeen years. It is said that the weapons carried are mostly revolvers of 38 calibre. That one less free use of them has not resulted in serious injury or loss of life is not due to the youths who use them so recklessly.

Not long ago a young woman was riding a bicycle along West Seventh street when a boy source entered upon his team drew a revolver on the lady, pointed and fired accurately at her as she sped by him. The bullets whistled unpleasantly about her, and frightened her so that she was not well, being shaken, and has been unable to forego the pleasure of riding ever since.

Not many evenings ago the windows on one side of the Grand avenue street public school were shattered by bullets. A boy who saw this outrage reported the identity of the boys who committed it, and when several of them were brought before the arrest, their well-to-do parents brushed the matter up by paying the heavy damages done to the building. In revenge, the gang waylaid the youthful informer a few evenings later as he was driving home, and fired several shots at him. He escaped almost by a miracle. The home of one of the informants who assaulted him on this occasion, and should promptly furnish the police with this information, so that they may be arrested.

Most of the gang who are terrorizing their more peaceable comp ions are junior grand-sons of the police justice, and carry their concealed weapons into the school rooms daily. It might be a good idea for the teachers to make a daily search through coats and hats. The number of weapons they might find would doubtless surprise them.

MORE SCHOOL ROOM WANTED.

North Plainfield Pupils Crowded in Their Present Quarters.

Dr. H. K Carroll, retiring president of the North Plainfield school trustees, presented at the annual school meeting, on Tuesday night, the following report:

The number of scholars enrolled the present year is 684, a slight increase over the enrollment of last year. The average attendance, however, has been somewhat less, owing to the prevalence of the grip and other kinds of sickness.

The work of the school has been quite satisfactory and noteworthy as to former years. It is our endeavor to give every child so thorough a training at the graded state of the school as our means will permit.

It is with great regret that we are compelled to report the removal out of the town from part of the first grade in the basement. This room was fitted up originally for temporary occupancy only, as was a proper place for children. The ceiling is low, the windows are small, and the room is partly below and partly under ground. It is not a cheerful room, even in bright weather, and on dark and cloudy days it is a gloomy place indeed.

The number of children of school age in the district, more than school census was taken in May, 1891, was 941. This increase is now during the year of 96.

We have now teachers all engaged to fill vacancies caused by resignation. Miss Cutter succeeds Miss Hine as a teacher in the first grade; Miss Shafer takes charge of the third grade in place of Miss Harvey; and Miss Hoffman succeeds Miss Dean in the second. Miss Brenamell having retired from one of the intermediate grades, Miss Hine will take that part, if teachers besides the principals and all are heartily co-operating in the endeavor to make the schools worthy of the name.

The trustees were instructed by unanimous vote, on motion of Mr. Vogel, to call a joint meeting of the trustees and citizens of the district, for the purpose of inquiring into the need of adding to the school facilities.

The Plan to Stay Over Rain in New York

The participatory choice upon in the hearts of Plainfield people for a dinner before, or a supper after, the theatre in New York, is at the Hotel Normandie, 38th street and Broadway. Their president as general manager P. B Wright formerly of this city, who is the youngest hotel manager and secular of hotel managers in the great city. Gail Earle's Hotel Normandie has long been recognized as one of the finest, most select and popular hotels in the city. Endorsement from the New York inspector of out-things, that proves it to be one of the safest.

NOTICE OF THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT, NEW YORK.

St. Plainfield, N. J.

It is not necessary for me to make a re-examination of the Hotel Normandie, situated on the corner of 38th street and Broadway, as the eighth street, as I have already done so. I regard it as one of the best built and most substantial structures in the city. The walls are very thick; the partitions fire-proof; no wooden beams, all iron beams, and in the town with hollow brick and concrete; the stairs iron and marble and no need of outside fire escapes, either, as it is built so as to be security for its occupant.

There are few hotels equal to it and none to surpass it.

If the public knew its strong and safe construction as well as I know, there would not be any rooms therein unoccupied.

Yours respectfully,
W. F. EASTERBROOK,
Inspector of Buildings.

Schultz Claude to Fourth Place.

Five scores were rolled in the Crescent Five tournament on the alleys last night. Schultz won two and increased his pace stage from 660 to 704 and his average from 154 to 156. Hallock won one and stepped above Van Emburgh, one of the others bettered themselves materially, but instead most of them dropped down down.

THE SCORE:

Schultz	170 Moore	150
Van Emburgh	162 Hallock	150
Woodstein	162 Moore	138
Hallock	150 Schultz	138
Burke	130 Moore	115

"Hallock won on the roll-off of the tie.

THE AVERAGES.

	Won.	Lost.
Van Emburgh	12	4
Thelen	11	5
Lyman	17	8
Schultz	10	6
Woodstein	10	6
Arnold	16	8
Hallock	14	7
VanWinkle	12	7
Bond	10	8
Gordon	9	7
John Dunn	11	10
Moore	10	9
Barron	10	11
Burke	9	10
Woodruff	7	10
Stelfield	6	9
Cornell	5	9
C. Bonnell	5	9
Wm. Bonnell	4	9
Lowrie	3	8
Davis	5	9
Hallock	2	10
Johnson	2	10
Bent	2	7
Lefler	2	7
Hallock	1	8
Rich Score—Lyman, 204.		
Best Average—Thelen, 167; Lyman, 165; VanWinkle, 160; Hallock, 159; Schultz, 158.		

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

A GREAT WHIST MATCH.

Duplicate Whist Tournament Between Clubs of Boston and New York.

The following account of a contest at duplicate whist, will be of interest to local players as the winners are well known Plainfield people. The contest was between the Whist Club of New York, represented by George and Cameron Whitney, of New York, and Messrs Ben Knapshall and George Bates of Fanwood. Here is the story: Almost as much excitement as that which broke out in Chicago when the result of the election was announced was caused in the whist world of Boston and New York on Saturday night by the announcement that the Whist Club of New York had defeated the Whist Club of Boston in a duplicate whist match by the narrow margin of 10 points. The match was played on Saturday night, and the news was received in this city on Sunday morning. The Boston players were Messrs. Hall and Sohier, and the New York players were Messrs. Whitney and Whitney. The match was played in the rooms of the New York Club, and was witnessed by a large number of spectators. The Boston players were considered the favorites, and the New York players were not thought to have a chance to win. The match was played in two sessions of three hours each, and the New York players won by a score of 10 points. The Boston players were considered the favorites, and the New York players were not thought to have a chance to win. The match was played in two sessions of three hours each, and the New York players won by a score of 10 points.

THE IRON CHANCELLOR.

Remarkable Letter to Power Not Responsible.

He Created a United Germany Out of Wasting Passions and Principalities.

—The Only Man Able to Control Europe's War.

If the emperor of Germany is really anxious that war should be averted—a war calculated to set all Europe aflame with the result of Bismarck's letter to Bucharest.—He does, says Once a Week, could stem the tide, if not actually put the fire out himself. Emperor Alexander, the grandson of the late Czar, is the arbiter of the destinies of Austria, could hold the reins of the triple alliance. Bismarck's dexterous and omnilitary statecraft alone could bind the Habsburg from quarreling with Germany, and from dragging the feather-brained Hohenzollern. The man of blood and iron might even calm the rage and discord of the Magyar and Slav of the Austrian vineyards, and even, should war be inevitable, woo Old Ole Over England to aid him to be victorious.

Two years ago, ere Otto von Bismarck-Schonhausen had resigned Germany's hegemony was unchallenged. Dare she assert it to-day? Dare she face an unconcilate foe? With France

Blindfolded Medium (with pistol)—"You started from the bank as loser and with a pile of ten and twenty dollar bills, which you have at the present moment in the inside pocket of your waistcoat; you have also two quid's of gold coin in your trousers pocket. Will you kindly throw up your hands for a few moments whilst I convince myself whether I am right or wrong in my surmises?" He was right.—Brooklyn Life.

Heavy Drawback.

Mr. Worldlywise—I wonder if these art ornaments and passementerie on ladies' cloaks and wraps are not made from coal.

Friend—Why do you ask?

Mr. Worldlywise—Because if they are made of coal, and coal goes up as whisky it was last year, I'll shove my wife's jewelry and dresses into the stove and save enough on her coal for my liquor and cigars.—Texas Siftings.

From the Germans.

Absent-Minded Professor—How do you do, Miss Schleimpfeffer?

Miss S.—I am very well, thank you.

Absent-Minded Professor—Is your father dead last week?

"You don't tell me so! When you go home tell your father that I am very sorry to hear of his affliction."

To Fit on Occasion Requires

Mrs. Whalen—How yes enny short pants for boys?

Mr. Silverstein—I hafe not. I hafe long pants for enny. Buy a pair for your boy—I hafe some vat vonce, and dey vill fit der chile. *I hafe* sold pants dat hafe vent dree a whole cheneration like dot. He looked you vash em de smaller dey gits.—Judge.

A Considerate Passenger.

Worried Mother (in railroad train)—I hope my baby's crying does not disturb you, sir.

Old Bachelor (genially)—I shall not, madam. Don't worry about that. I'm a married man myself, and I've got a wife, children at home young people.—Puck.

Made Him Weep.

"They're on their wedding tour."—Brooklyn Life.

Renowned Oak.

"Ma, do the Royal Gunmints live on oil?"

"Yes, my child, very largely."

"And Isoil Sin?"

"No—Celtic."

"Goodness all over—counted on the ground?"

"Yes."

"Well, the Esquimaux live on the top of the land, then, don't they?"—Democrat's Magazine.

Rather Out of Place.

Mrs. Shoddy—I want to make my son's wife a birthday present.

Salesman—What would you like to see our styles of diamond necklaces?

Mrs. Shoddy—Yes, I want to get her a diamond necklace to wear around her throat. Give me some of those diamond tiaras I have read about in the paper.—Texas Siftings.

A Very Common Disease.

"I heard that you were suddenly called to attend Mrs. Schmidt, the wife of a rich banker."

"So I was."

"She is troubled with an affection of the lungs."

"No, she is not troubled with any affection at all. It is affectation that's the matter with her."

Perhaps It Is Hereditary.

Boy—Do you think I can shall have a good record?

Teacher—I hardly think so, my boy. Your father chose inspection.—Life.

Barber—Maybe you take after your mammy, also.—Courier.

A Clever Woman.

Frances (to her little brother)—Do be quiet, Johnny; don't you know that there's a visitor in the next room?

Johnny—How do you know? You haven't been in.

Frances—But I hear mamma saying "My dear" to some one.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Deserved His Fate.

Condemned Horse Thief (to leader of Arizona Vigilantes)—You ain't going to hang me, are you? I'm a Democrat.

Vigilante—Yes, we believe you don't seem to understand the ropes.

Leader (adjusting the noose again)—We're hanging you in the interest of Republican Tribune.—Life.

"A CHRONIC KICKER."

—Chicago Mail.

Starting His Widow.

"Well, sir, what can I do for you this morning?" said old Mr. Scudds as young Dolbey entered his office hesitatingly.

"I want your consent to our engagement, sir," replied Dolbey. "I love your daughter and I love each other and want to marry."

"Indeed," snorted the father. "Anything else?"

"Well, sir, I might mention before I go that I have recently come into a legacy of five million dollars as a wedding present."—Judge.

Important Information.

A professor in a medical department of Columbia college, asked one of his more advanced students:

"What is the color of the teeth that a human being gets last?"

"False teeth, of course."—Texas Siftings.

Popular Epidemic.

Professor—Mr. Smartman, just name the most of the more prevalent diseases.

Mr. Smartman—Biology, sociology, geology, astrology and dosology.—Puck.

The Usual Kind.

Mrs. Watt—What kind of a surprise party was it, John?

Mr. Watt—The usual kind. The principal person said he was surprised to see so large a crowd present.—Boston Blade.

Wanted to Look Well.

Husband—What on earth did you get that gown for?

Wife—Why, I wanted to look well.

Husband—Well, you succeed girl to-day, and of course, my dear, I must respect your feelings.—Chicago Tribune.

First Circus Man—How do you manage to fill your show with only six performers?

Second Circus Man—I carry wash bill posters.—N. Y. Weekly.

His Desire.

Trotter—I don't envy you five dollars.

Trotter—Well, I say, old man, I'd like

Common Soap

Rots Clothes and Chaps Hands.

IVORY SOAP

DOES NOT.

PUBLIC SALE

OF VALUABLE

REAL ESTATE.

Attention is hereby called to a sale at public auction, to be made by P. F. Healy, the Sheriff of Union county, of the old established property known as

Laing's Hotel,

Said sale to take place on the premises on

Monday, Mch. 21, '92,

At 2 o'clock p. m. The property is situated on the corner of Park avenue and Front street in the centre of the city of Plainfield, N. J., and is

185 ft. FRONT by 350 ft. in DEPTH,

The Hotel Building is large and commodious, and is provided with all the conveniences with the same large Library Stable, with accommodations for 65 horses. Terms of sale will be made known at the time of sale.

This SALE IS POSITIVE, and well worth a tention of capitalists.

For any particulars, address JOHN H VAN WINKLE, Plainfield, N. J.

2 25 wtd 3 4 10 17 19

THE FINEST

Dress Goods Dep't

In New Jersey to-day is at the

NEWARK BEE HIVE.

THE BEE-HIVE
THE LARGEST FANCY GOODS HOUSE IN THE STATE
147 & 149 BROAD ST.

The Lowest Priced Sellers of Dress Goods in the South is the **Newark Bee Hive.**

Repression kills; values like these command—to like qualities offered elsewhere, it will attract attention.

SILKS—20 inch Cut a Silks, 6 designs, 50c value, 37c yard.

SUITINGS—36 inch Cheviots, new Scotch effects, 25c Ordered Knickerbocker Suiting, 42c yard.

BLACK GOODS—46 inch extra heavy Black Henriettas, new fine as Silk finish, 50c & 75c values, 39c yard.

WASH GOODS—30 ins 32-inch fancy Scotch printed cloths, trade price 20c., Bee Hive Price, 12½c.

WHITE GOODS—Lace Stripe Lawns by dresses and as cuts, 8c yard.

Handsome Side Bands—In Silk and Brocade Ribbons for hats, taking a shape to the head. We show a reflect Goods at 25 to 50 cts. Silk Elastic Belts, 25 cts. Ostrich Bitpes, all the new shades to-day, at $1.49 p.d.

Chamois and Kangaroo Kids—Assortment as large as in Boston. Trade price, 75 cts. Bee Hive offers, in 20 inch Extra Quality Skins 98 cts. value, for 79c yard. Elegant Short Kid Gloves, 5 to 12 buttons, 49c. Largest in New York or Newark Prices, at 49c, 69c, 89c, 98c, $1.25 yard.

New Embroideries, New Laces, New Trimmings, New Curtains, New Baby Goods, Notions and Furnishing for gentlemen, in immense variety.

Five per cent. discount from regular prices if you bring this advertisement or check, cut from THE CONSTITUTIONALIST, or send with your first order.

L. V. SCHAUB & CO.,
BROAD STREET, 707 to 721,
NEWARK, N. J.
Mail orders promptly filled.

CITY DEPARTMENT.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE, THE COUNTY AND THE CITY, AND HAS THE LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY PAPER PUBLISHED IN THE UNION.

J. A. DEMAREST - - City Editor.

ORGANIZE!

Now's the Time to Form that New Fund Order League.

The unceasing efforts of The Press to secure for Plainfield the organization of the Standard fund law and order league which ex-Mayor Randolph, Dr. Richards, and other leading citizens, have so ably advocated in these columns, now give prospect of bearing fruit.

As a result of the agitation of the matter, a meeting of citizens to take decisive action is to be held at the Y. M. C. A. rooms next Saturday evening.

Let all who desire to see honest and substantial public morality and honest municipal government, attend.

Pitcher John Hopkins

is coaching the Lehigh University ball team.

—William Angar of Bronx ate 14 raw eggs and drank two quarts of milk in one minute, recently.

—A service of song will be held in the Crescent Avenue Presbyterian church next Sunday evening at 7:30.

—The *Courier* remarks about a "big strike of sausage girls in Kansas City." What big sausages the girls make!

—Every substantial citizen ought to attend next law and order meeting Saturday night. He who stays away will neglect his duty.

—The Athletics will spread one of its choice and bountiful dinners before Plainfield council, Royal Arcanum, and its friends, one evening in the latter part of next month.

—Rector H. Bonnell, clerk of North Plainfield school district, reports the total receipts for the past year were $11 836.97, and the expenditures $11 611 26; of this outlay $8 007 50 was for teachers' salaries.

—Thomas E Keller's handsome pointer puppy was awarded prize in the class at the Washington bird show, last week. It was the heaviest lot of pointers exhibited this year, the entries outnumbering those at the recent show in New York.

—Street commissioner Meeker has the thanks of all who travel on East Second street for causing the removal of the old wagon that is so long encumbered that street. He has also made other needed round and caused all sidewalk obstructions to be removed.

—The "Elwood" hall 10 West Second street, which has been used since the suppression of the Salvation Army to-morrow evening at 7:45 Commissioner Billington-Booth, as listed by an able staff, will conduct the service. Adjt. Hall will be in charge of Florence Harris, captain.

—The mad dog incident of Thursday proves again what The Press has insisted upon for years, that the "dog ordinance", or a "Proclamation by the Mayor concerning the running at large of unmuzzled dogs", is just as necessary in midwinter as in midsummer.

—The fire loss of Mrs. Rathletta Drake, of North Plainfield, the 3d inst., has been adjusted by the Assetion Insurance company of Newark, through their agent E. M. Dunham. The amount paid to the assured Friday in cash was $1,150. Mr. Dunham's old established agency is known for its prompt payments. Mrs. Drake has only be insured a month.

—A course of four concerts by Walter Damrosch and the New York Symphony orchestra, with such other musical attractions of solo artists at each performance, has been arranged by Demarest & Rogers, managers of Music Hall, for next season. The price of a seat for the course will not be over five dollars. There will be no concert probably in each of the months of December, January, February and March.

—The Westfield Leader is again at home. Its proprietor, with characteristic push and enterprise, have erected a new building in place of the one destroyed by fire, and have refitted it entirely with new stock. The newspaper has been thoroughly renovated, and is this week handsomely improved, and stronger, better and brighter than ever. J. H. Francis is editor; Edwin Ralph Scudder, business manager, and J. H. Cash printing superintendent. With such men at the helm, the future success of the Leader is assured.

—The annual meeting for the election of one trustee was held Tuesday in the school building at Dunellen. It was generally supposed that Rev. Dr. H. D. Livermore, whose term of office expired with the school year, could not be prevailed upon to serve for another term. He finally yielded to the urgent pressure of his many friends and saw the matter in the light of duty. He was unanimously received Mr. Livermore has been most efficient in the school, and a watchful one on everything that would conduce to the progress and usefulness of the school. Had he persisted in declining to serve again, Thomas J. Todd would in all probability have been chosen in his place.

A Rare Opportunity.

Capitalists and others should not forget the advertised sale of the John W. Laing Hotel property in this city next Monday. Read the sale notice under The advertisement appears in another column

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Wheat at Fanwood.

The report that he Messrs. Queenan of Fanwood had defeated Kempshall and Bates in a wheel-in ten was somewhat premature. The series is not yet ended, but so far the result is in favor of the latter. In last night twenty-one games of 25 points each had been played, and the score stood 10 games to 11 games and 427 points; Kempshall and Bates, 11 games and 447 points.

The same players had a sitting last evening, the result of which, which resulted as follows: Queenan, 304; Kempshall and Bates, 299; making a gain of 5 points in the duplicate play of twenty-four hands.

The Indescribable Phenomenon Again Seen.

The Boston Globe says of the spiritualists who will appear in Music Hall, Tuesday evening: "Before a large and critical audience in Lawrence Miss Anna Rea Fay, the "spiritual" attracting so much attention, produced phenomena on an open stage, in plain sight of the whole audience, which disarmed the most skeptical. Possibly there may be more things in heaven and earth than are dreamed of in our every day philosophies. At all events the audience left feeling entitled to a full hearing—the world wants the facts regardless of what effects they may have on this or that sect."

Grand Sale of Hotel Furniture.

The furniture and bar fixtures of Force's Hotel, on North avenue, this city, will be sold at public auction on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, the 22d, 23d and 24th inst., by E. M. Dunham, the auctioneer, the proprietor having removed to the Mansion House, Elizabeth, where he will keep hotel. The sale of Hotel Furniture will positively be sold.

Personal.

—Harry Squires is registered at the Ponce de Leon, St. Augustine, Fla.

—Mrs. F. J. Emery, of Seventh avenue, is confined to her bed with a severe attack of bronchitis.

—Dr. E. W. Hedges and bride have returned from their bridal trip to their new residence, 101 Broadway.

—Charles Francis Sullivan and family of Broadway are now at St. Augustine, Fla., enjoying a month's tour through the south.

—The Rev. A. J. J. Carberry of the New Market Baptist church baptized five young men Sunday who had recently confessed Jesus as their Saviour.

—Judge Ulrich sprained his left ankle, Monday afternoon, by a fall from his bicycle. Dr. Jenkins dressed his injuries, and he will be out again in a few days.

—The Governor has again given evidence of the confidence reposed in Joseph E. Mc Ivor of this city by reappointing him commissioner of deeds from the second ward.

—R. R. Field of Broadway, father of Dr C. M. Field, is quite feeble. He has been confined to his bed since his return last week from Chicago, where he went to visit his brother.

—The Ministers' association met at the residence of the Rev. Cornelius Schenck this morning. Rev. Dr. Richards read a current church. The Rev. Dr. Ketchem read an interesting paper, "Small Women Preach."

—Mrs. H. Benton has gone to join her daughter Rachel, who has been in the northern part of New York State for the last three months on account of her health, her illness having taken a more serious turn.

—The Council of the University of the City of New York, at their meeting Monday night, conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity on the Rev. Wm. R. Richards, pastor of the Crescent Avenue Presbyterian church of Plainfield.

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WILL WED A BELGIUM CONSUL.

The Coming Marriage of Miss Johnston of This City and Her Fete.

The marriage of Miss Taylor Johnston, daughter of John Taylor Johnston of this city, to Pierre M-il, the Vice-Consul of Belgium, whose engagement has just been announced, will take place April 26. The ceremony will be solemnized in the picture gallery of the Johnston house at Fifth avenue and Seventy-First street. A temporary altar will be erected, and before it, the Rev. Dr Rylance, rector of St Mark's church, will perform the marriage service. A large reception will follow and a week-long dinner for the bridal party.

Mr. Mail belongs to one of the oldest families in Belgium. He is the elder son of Jules Mail, who died at his home in Verviers shortly after a visit to this country, nearly fifteen years ago. The bridegroom, who is 33 years old, has been in New York about 13 years. He studied medicine with Pasteur and, under the auspices of the Belgian Government, went to Brussels, where he established the Pasteur institute, 179 West Forty-first street, New York, whose it has been proved that the bull-dog was used.

In answer to the query "Was the dog really rabid?" the doctor said: "Undoubtedly. The fact that he attacked animals and people without provocation would go far to show this, but I found stronger proof than I out upon the body. Hydrophobia will fail to show some of all kinds of foreign substances, splinters of wood, dirt, stones, straw, bits of paper and string, and the animal will follow and eat anything he would swallow. This is almost an unfailing test of rabies. We shall know certainly before long however, for to-night I shall inoculate a few dog and some rabbits with virus taken from the body of the bull-dog."

Still there are a number in this city who do not believe the dog is mad. A prominent young lay preacher is willing almost to bet that the dog was all right. He said: "Why, that white bull-dog of Fraley's mad? No sir! He's a Yale dog and always stood high in his class. Such dogs never lose their senses." A member of the Van Cortlandt family says the citizens were fussing and plaguing the dog when Brim-A Van Cortlandt interfered out of kindness for the animal. While doing so the dog bit his hand he shook it off and his teeth thus tore the long wounds in the flesh.

Dr. Ditmas said that he did not anticipate any trouble from Miss Thaxworth's case. The thick coat which she wore protected her to a great extend, and although the dog bit her several times it is probable that most if not all of the virus was kept off by the cloth which the tore in had to penetrate before reaching the flesh. Besides the wounds are healing as well as with the virus daily for thirty days.

Mr. Van Zandt is in more danger, although in his case the dog's teeth did not sink deep into the flesh, and the wounds are healing quickly. He does not anticipate any trouble from them.

The young man will be inoculated forty times, once a day. There is little or no irritation a subsequent upon this inoculation, and the patients will be inconvenienced by it.

There are also at the Pasteur Institute, under the care of Dr. G. A. Blair, Mrs. Jones, sister of a congressman, and her little boy The boy was bitten severely by a ferocious dog. The mother suffered severely herself, and kissed her boy to save herself as badly poisoned as the boy.

Four patients were discharged yesterday cured. Oliver Conlin and Frederick Ott of Elizabeth, who were bitten by the same dog about two weeks ago; Samuel Hall, who came from Virginia and was bitten by a mad dog ten days ago, and Charles Mumbley of South Carolina, who was bitten by a mad cat.

Dr. Ginter said he was very much encouraged and in a short time would move to more commodious quarters. During the last two years he has treated over 200 patients and has lost only two.

AN OCEAN UNDULATION!

Collapse of Gallows Brewery Out of the Earth Beneath Fruitless Witness! Any Effect on the Supply.

(From The Press of March 12.)

An unprecedented test is being made by the Plainfield water company to prove of its source of and the results are most astounding.

For three days and nights chief engineer Andrews has kept the two enormous pumping engines drawing water up through the 16 driven wells, and in those three days and nights the water level in the well has never lowered more than nine-tenths of a foot, and to-day—the end of the test—the supply began again on the pumps whenever they locked their strokes.

During the first 24 hours, the engines pumped 2,136,227 gallons; during the second 24 hours, 2,136,227 gallons; during the third 24 hours, 2,448,115, and, during the fourth consecutive 24 hours, the engines are running at the rate of 2,448,000 gallons without any effect on the supply. It takes almost three tons of coal a day to keep up the fires.

—Loring's Hotel property will be sold at Public Auction March 23. See ads.

Admonition From the Rev. Mr. Warnick.

If Chrero's words are true, "Quam sint in scibus rotlegrevitatis", ought not rash Christian to defend his city against a great evil? In our own city council there are men of wisdom and prudence, and we pray Heaven that they may see it in dealing with the saloon. Why should they license so many saloons and thus completely ignore the desire of every true Christian in Plainfield? Why drive them to nestle in a third party?

Rum sells to have three saloons in the vicinity of Third and Liberty streets, and all within a stone's cast of each other. Is it not an insult to the sensibilities of a Christian church Will men who have sworn themselves to protect the city's interests be blind to this fact?

Last, too, there is the same locality closely every day the sidewalks are so occupied by loafers whose breath staring, only intended for the pleasant passage of a lady to pass—Sundays not excepted. Must this same ward be made worse than it has ever been before by being overcrowded with saloons?

Have the Christian men been unreasonable? Have they demanded as impossible? I believe not. I have no fear of the many to loosen be refused a license?

Reader, how would you like to worship in a place where, when you came out of the meeting, the stink of beer and rum met to breast; and where you must listen to the vile imprecations of the half intoxicated?

I am persuaded to believe that no one of the Common Council would like to see his father, brother, sister, mother, son or daughter introduced to the street, and perhaps arrested for drunkenness. But this is the pit into which, a vote for a rum-shop license, invites the families of others to fall.

We appeal to our councilmen in behalf of the best interests of the city not to open the door for greater lawlessness in the fourth ward. Let them consider the issue. We ask you to listen to the cry of appeal, remembering that by it you were placed in office.

Yours truly,
J. FRANKLIN G. WARNICK.

Three Cheers at a Second Fire.

Fire of unknown origin destroyed the cow stable of William Bon on Liberty street at about 9 Thursday night. Mr. Bon's two cows were rescued by his wife. Mr. Bon says that he has no doubt that thanks to the attention who extinguished the fire and saved their property—not to the firemen who left not put it out. The borough fire department always responds to all alarms of fire regardless of the reading. The men were sure to get out on the apparatus to the fire, and they were sure to get back to the house in time for supper. The building was a frame one, and the fire was a small one. The loss is but trifling.

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A YALE DOG BUT MAD.

Dr. Ditmas Says the Animal Passed Some Tests and Pays the Pasteur Treatment to be Taken by Mr. Van Zandt and Miss Thaxworth.

Ernest Van Zandt and 11-year-old Ethel Thaxworth, whowere bitten by the savage bull-dog which ran wild through Plainfield on Thursday, are to take the treatment of Pasteur to-morrow, under Dr. Paul Gibier, at the Pasteur institute, 179 West Forty-first street, New York, whose it has been proved that the bull-dog was mad.

In answer to the query "Was the dog really rabid?" the doctor said: "Undoubtedly. The fact that he attacked animals and people without provocation would go far to show this, but I found stronger proof than I out upon the body. Hydrophobia will fail to show some of all kinds of foreign substances, splinters of wood, dirt, stones, straw, bits of paper and string, and the animal will follow and eat anything he would swallow. This is almost an unfailing test of rabies. We shall know certainly before long however, for to-night I shall inoculate a few dog and some rabbits with virus taken from the body of the bull-dog."

Still there are a number in this city who do not believe the dog is mad. A prominent young lay preacher is willing almost to bet that the dog was all right. He said: "Why, that white bull-dog of Fraley's mad? No sir! He's a Yale dog and always stood high in his class. Such dogs never lose their senses." A member of the Van Cortlandt family says the citizens were fussing and plaguing the dog when Brim-A Van Cortlandt interfered out of kindness for the animal. While doing so the dog bit his hand he shook it off and his teeth thus tore the long wounds in the flesh.

Dr. Ditmas said that he did not anticipate any trouble from Miss Thaxworth's case. The thick coat which she wore protected her to a great extend, and although the dog bit her several times it is probable that most if not all of the virus was kept off by the cloth which the tore in had to penetrate before reaching the flesh. Besides the wounds are healing as well as with the virus daily for thirty days.

Mr. Van Zandt is in more danger, although in his case the dog's teeth did not sink deep into the flesh, and the wounds are healing quickly. He does not anticipate any trouble from them.

The young man will be inoculated forty times, once a day. There is little or no irritation a subsequent upon this inoculation, and the patients will be inconvenienced by it.

There are also at the Pasteur Institute, under the care of Dr. G. A. Blair, Mrs. Jones, sister of a congressman, and her little boy The boy was bitten severely by a ferocious dog. The mother suffered severely herself, and kissed her boy to save herself as badly poisoned as the boy.

Four patients were discharged yesterday cured. Oliver Conlin and Frederick Ott of Elizabeth, who were bitten by the same dog about two weeks ago; Samuel Hall, who came from Virginia and was bitten by a mad dog ten days ago, and Charles Mumbley of South Carolina, who was bitten by a mad cat.

Dr. Ginter said he was very much encouraged and in a short time would move to more commodious quarters. During the last two years he has treated over 200 patients and has lost only two.

AN OCEAN UNDULATION!

Collapse of Gallows Brewery Out of the Earth Beneath Fruitless Witness! Any Effect on the Supply.

(From The Press of March 12.)

An unprecedented test is being made by the Plainfield water company to prove of its source of and the results are most astounding.

For three days and nights chief engineer Andrews has kept the two enormous pumping engines drawing water up through the 16 driven wells, and in those three days and nights the water level in the well has never lowered more than nine-tenths of a foot, and to-day—the end of the test—the supply began again on the pumps whenever they locked their strokes.

During the first 24 hours, the engines pumped 2,136,227 gallons; during the second 24 hours, 2,136,227 gallons; during the third 24 hours, 2,448,115, and, during the fourth consecutive 24 hours, the engines are running at the rate of 2,448,000 gallons without any effect on the supply. It takes almost three tons of coal a day to keep up the fires.

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DR. KETCHAM RESIGNS.

Warren Ackerman Protests Against Dr. Ketcham's Resignation, in Behalf of All His People.

Just before the last hymn was sung at the First Presbyterian church, Sunday morning, Dr. Ketcham announced to his people his intended resignation as pastor. Warren Ackerman was on his feet and earnestly protesting against the minister's decision, almost before the announcement was through talking. Mr Ackerman plead warmly and sincerely that their pastor should remain, and the eyes of all present filled with tears. Their handsome church building they owed to Dr. Ketcham, and there was not a soul present but knew him as the most loveable pastor in the city.

He insisted, however, that his people must let him go, and most peacefully came in accordance to his wishes that the resignation of the pastor of the church should be received. This request he will present at the meeting of the Presbytery at Elizabeth on the 29th inst.

A meeting of the congregation to act in the matter, will be held after the prayer meeting of the 23rd.

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Mt. Clair Wheelmen Reelected.

At the annual meeting of the Plainfield Bicycle club, Monday night, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—Dr. Charles C. Marsh.
Vice President—E. L. Wale, jr.
Secretary—D. H. Lenox.
Treasurer—C. L. Tilney.
Captain—Frank L. C. Martin.
Trustees { Thomas Sandford, Raymond Rushmore, H. F. Murray, jr.

The club, in order to reduce its expenses, has decided to temporarily quit the League of American Wheelmen. One new member was elected, making the club membership 102. After meeting the expenses of the annual meet, the club's finances to be in favorable condition, the meeting was adjourned.

Hot Medium, Art...

"THE CHAMPION OF AMERICA."

Benched only out the Iron Mountain Route. A SOLID TRAIN leaves St. Louis every day at 9:30 a. m. via Cincinnati, Hocking Valley and Toledo & Ohio Central lines, arriving in New York at 9:30 a. m. next morning. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars through to New York without change. Elegant dining cars. Reasonable rates. Through tickets to all points in the United States and Canada. For information call at or address Chas. W. L. Hoyt, Gen'l P. T. A., 353 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

PERTINENT INQUIRIES.

Have an Unfair Verdict Been Rendered in the Fisher-Johnson Case?

The following inquiries are proposed for answer by Prosecutor Marsh, or by any member of the Union county bar, as they see fit, who can and will answer them:

First Inquiry—If $154 should have been the amount of the bail charged the child for electric lights in Fisher-Johnson case, why did Mr. Marsh at first report the November bill current as made out by the company, and why did the counsel consult with other parties in the matter, and finally fix the bail at $1,000?

Is it understood that after public protest was made against the payment of this bill Mr. Marsh went through the formality of movies that certain papers lying on the council table should be referred to his committee, but these papers were not referred to the committee at the electric light company, were already with Mr. Marsh's knowledge, and were matters of public notoriety, and were not referred to the committee for the light committee from incest the bill current, and before the council ordered it paid, although the public were obliged to protest against it.

Second Inquiry—Where does Mr. Marsh's commission, and where does the common counsel, get the evidence that the bill current for the month of November was only 20 per cent? Do not the sworn statements of the unbiased reports, William E. Boyer, F. H. Tilman and Chas. E Brewer, substantially show that the shortage was much more than 20 per cent.—that it was, indeed, 80 per cent. and upward, according to the detailed facts and figures they furnished?

Third Inquiry—Did not the committee of the common council itself report to the common council in the following words, namely: "These figures show that the city has not been getting quite two-thirds of the light which the contract calls for"? Was not this report signed by a majority of the common council counsel the signed by Ernest M. Ackerman, a member of the present common council?

Fourth Inquiry—Is not a most lame and impotent conclusion, and a most inconsequent and absurd result of after months of investigation, that "FIVE DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS DOLLARS should be accepted from the electric light company for this deficiency?

Sixth Inquiry—Did not said committee of the common council go further to the council in the following words, namely: "Your committee is of the opinion that the claim should be paid to the Plainfield Gas and Electric Light company for such an amount as will equitably adjust the matter for the months of NOVEMBER previous to December 1, 1891"?

Seventh Inquiry—Did not Mr. Ackerman sign that recommendation?

Eighth Inquiry—Will Mr. Ackerman now in good faith endeavor to see to it that the just and proper recommendations which he, after investigation of the facts made to the common council shall be carried out, and that the city shall recover from the electric light company the two hundred and fifty dollars of which, according to the substance of his report, it is honestly entitled?

Ninth Inquiry—Does Mr. Marsh, being a lawyer, hold that the common council is in a judicial character and representation, a different interest or corporation from the city of Plainfield? Does he not know that the last council failed to ascertain until near the end of its term that the light company was depriving the city of what the company was paid for, and the city is now not entitled to recover an amount equal to that loss or damage?

Tenth Inquiry—With the force before Mr. Marsh's light committee and before the common council, as set forth by the sworn experts, and by the council's own committee of investigation, does not Mr. Marsh know, and do not the common council all know, that the deficiency on the part of the electric light company had been made up with other matters than the charging of machinery? Do they not all know that the lamps themselves were deficient in candle-power, and that the streets were depleted by private wires for which private customers paid the company, thus putting double profits into the company's pockets?

Eleventh Inquiry—Will not Mr. Marsh, if he really wishes to protect the taxpayers in their rights, move once more to proceed to get evidence and information, and will not his committee in all fairness and honesty make such a report as shall insure the tax-payers' rights as to the relations and matters with the light company?

Twelfth Inquiry—In case this shall not be done, how much protection may the tax-payers of Plainfield expect from the report of Mr. Mar h's committee at a meet to the city of $100 per year?

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Lawyers Contemplate Suit Against Wild Rake Railroad Directors.

The Central Railroad of New Jersey will undoubtedly be compelled to pay dearly for killing two of Hamilton's bright young men, William R. Cannon and Samuel Liebe, about a year ago. Cannon and Liebe, it will be remembered, attempted to drive across the Central's tracks early one evening at the dangerous Dunellen crossing. There were gates at the crossing, and a flagman was employed to keep the gates closed, warn pleasure-by when trains approached.

On this evening, however, there was no flagman at the gates, and Cannon and Liebe, in their buggy, were crushed to death while the tracks were blocked by big freight cars, so that when the two men drove on the tracks they were unable to see the approaching train of the express. The train de-ad down upon them, and killed them outright probably before they realized their peril.

William A. Coddington of this city has brought suit against the railroad for $25 000 damages in behalf of Edward S Liebe, the father of the dead boy, and Samuel Kalisch of Newark has also brought suit against the company in a like amount for the relatives of young Cannon, who was killed. These two prominent lawyers of those respective cities engaged upon the cases it is supposed that the Central Railroad company will be forced to make reparation for its alleged carelessness.

Grand Sale of Hotel Furniture.

The congregation which filled Holy Cross church to the doors and overflowed into the street Sunday afternoon, was treated to a service which included the baptizing of the third ever before heard in Plainfield. The main choir, under the direction of William H. Miner rendered the hymns in a manner which delighted all, and what is easier, in perfect time, one of Gounod's most difficult compositions. "By Babylon's Wave's", which was rendered by a choir of 30 voices, and in the past has failed to rank amongst the greatest of their work, the grace and taste of their voices being especially noticeable in the solo parts rendered by Miss Lizzie Hoffman and Miss Lizzie Fisher. It was a grand piece of music, grandly sung.

Master Samuel Gave a solo that brought much favorable comment from all present. He has a voice of rare sweetness, and all the choir rendered their parts in a manner which showed that they had been carefully trained. The solo parts were rendered by Miss Lizzie Hoffman and Miss Lizzie Fisher. The choir is composed of the following voices: Sopranos—Miss Lizzie Hoffman, Miss Lizzie Fisher, Miss Mary Hoffman, Miss Mary Fisher, Miss Mary Hoffman, Miss Mary Fisher, Miss Mary Hoffman, Miss Mary

THE APPENDIX.

A Useful Little Intestine That Is Making Trouble.

Prominent Difficulty on in the Case of Capt. Rose—How the Life of Lyman Gage, of Chicago, Was Saved—Operation Upon Vice Chancellor Pitney.

[COPYRIGHT, 1892.]

Have you ever thought that you have a vermiform appendix, and that if you are not careful it will be the death of you? Almost every week it brings some new victims to the surgeon's table. That is because we have lost all our respect for this useless organ, and the moment it begins to make trouble we have it cut out. Formerly men suffered and died without knowing just what afflicted them. Now, thanks to the nerve and skill of American surgeons the vermiform appendix rarely kills its possessor.

I went to see Dr. Bull immediately after his successful operation upon Capt. Rose, of the British army, a son of the late Sir John Rose.

This man, Bull, is one of the greatest surgeons living to-day, but he is still a young man. He is a handsome fellow, tall and rather stout, with blue eyes and a heavy mustache. He doesn't like to talk about himself or his work.

"Two thousand books have been written about this little intestine," said he. "It is, so far as we can discover, absolutely useless. Darwin claimed that its existence in the body was one proof that we are the evolved result of age development. But most scientists hesitate to agree with him. The appendix varies in length from two to six inches, and is about the diameter of a goose quill. It is hollow throughout its entire length, and the unattached extremity is blind. It has been known to adhere to the liver, and to completely destroy the functional capacity of that part. It frequently becomes knotted about the intestines, causing strangulation. It is this little hollow tube in which cherry stones, grape, prune, grape and raisin pits are liable to drop. In fact, children have been

DR. F. LANGE.

known to swallow pins which found a resting place in that intestine, causing inflammation and death. Physicians have decided to add to the tribute any function to the appendix. It is found in man and a few apes about as pictured here, while in rodents it has been known to develop to a size exceeding that of the stomach of the animal, but in these cases it is always known as a glandular organ and has a definite function. In rodents also the valve which prevents the return of *the larger intestines, from the appendix* is well developed and works with the regularity of all vitals. In man this valve is undeveloped and is given the name merely because it has a resemblance to such a part.

"When it is diseased the only escape for the patient from death is by the operation which was performed on Capt. Rose.

The operation lasted a little over two hours, and Capt. Rose was under ether all the time. Assisting Dr. Bull in the operation were Drs. Francis A. Kinnicutt, Medford, Mass., another consulting surgeons of St. Luke's hospital. When the first cut was made it was found the knife would have to go through a thickness of almost four inches, and would possibly have to pass under the ribs, as the appendix was found almost imbedded and bent into the intestine. It was quickly after this, and on January 11 was removed from the hospital to his hotel, entirely recovered.

It is a remarkable fact that Capt. Rose found no physician in France, England or Canada again closed up. For a week Capt. Rose lay in almost a stupor produced from absolute weakness. He began to move quickly after this, and on January 11 was removed from the hospital to his hotel, entirely recovered.

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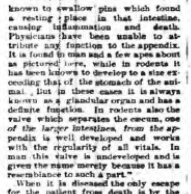

DR. WILLY MEYER.

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The Constitutionalist,
A DEMOCRATIC WEEKLY.
W. L. FORCE & A. L. FORCE, Editors and Proprietors.
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TERMS—TWO DOLLARS a YEAR.

THE CONSTITUTIONALIST.

VOL. XXV. PLAINFIELD, N. J., THURSDAY, MARCH 24 1892. No. 12.

"Support the Constitution, which is the cement of the Union, as well in its limitations as in its authorities."—MADISON.

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Counsellors-at-Law,
Commissioners of Deeds, Masters-in-Chancery
Complex Fidelity Building, corner of Park avenue and Second street.—[1067]

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Sales of Personal Property solicited. P. O. Box 132, Orchard, N. J. Will attend to sales in care of Cor. FIFTH AVENUE. Terms reasonable.

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30 West Front street. A new local anesthetic applied to the gums, which renders it entirely painless. Teeth extracted without pain. Gold and Crown and Bridge Work a specialty.—[1067]

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Architect,
47 Broadway, New York city. Rooms 31 and 32, [Importers' and Traders' Exchange Building.] Residence, Plainfield, N. J.—[1067]

BUSINESS CARDS.

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PIANO TUNER.
A thorough job in thoroughly done. Postmaster's Office, Plainfield, N. J., or his shop, 116 Somerset street, will receive prompt attention. Residence, 21 Sherman avenue, corner 6th street.—[1067]

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CARPENTER AND BUILDER.
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
RESIDENCE and SHOP No. 26 East 2d St.
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Artistic Hair Dresser,
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Ladies' and Children's Hair Cutting done at their residences. Shaving, Shampooing, or anything in barbering. [1747

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PLUMBERS,
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COOK STOVES.
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Grates and Mantels for all kinds of Stove s can be found here at Jobbers' prices. Bring your Tinware mending to us. The best Tinners, the best Plumbers, and the best Gas-fitters in this section. We can none but the very best of materials, and our work always gives satisfaction.
Keys of All Kinds are Made Here.
Tinware Made to Order.
Ranges, Brick and Portable Furnaces
SANITARY PLUMBING.

Parlor Stoves,
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TELEPHONE CALL, 6. 11 11-47

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Furniture!
Largest Assortment!
Best Goods!
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Ever Offered in Plainfield!
GEORGE A. MOORE,
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Is now the sole proprietor of the old established market at
NO 14 NORTH AVENUE,
Where he will continue to supply patrons with the finest meats it is
Fresh and Salt Meats.
Fish of all kinds, Oysters, Clams, Game in season, at the Lowest Market Prices.
Goods not usually kept in stock, furnished at 48-49 notice. 6m4 ly

Garret Q. Packer,
23, 25 and 27 PARK AVE.
SANITARY PLUMBING,
Brick and Portable Furnaces,
GAS FITTING,
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Etc., Etc.
I am prepared to do any of the above branches in a strictly first-class workmanlike manner, and reasonably.
Having a thorough knowledge of New York and Brooklyn sanitary requirements, I am prepared to give such information as may be desired, and to carry out the same in a satisfactory manner.
D. W. LITTELL,
No. 8 SOUTH AVE. 2 and Plainfield, N. J.

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FORCE'S HOTEL,
NORTH AVENUE, (NEAR R. R. STATION.)
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Transient guests at reasonable rates. 10-31-tf

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WILLIAM WHITE, Vice "
NATHAN HASTED, "
ELIAS S. FOSS, Treasurer.

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Vegetables, Fruits, etc.
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Grates and Mantels for all kinds of Stove s can be found here at Jobbers' prices. Bring your Tinware mending to us. The best Tinners, the best Plumbers, and the best Gas-fitters in this section. We can none but the very best of materials, and our work always gives satisfaction.
Keys of All Kinds are Made Here.
Tinware Made to Order.
Ranges, Brick and
Portable Furnaces
SANITARY PLUMBING.

Parlor Stoves,
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For Weddings, Parties, Etc.,
TO HIRE. CHEAPER THAN EVER.
Hugo Weigman,
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Furniture and Freight Express!
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Careful, safe drivers for shopping calls or pleasure drives. Special attention given to boarding horses by the day, week or month. Quality!
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The continental claim to the State and made on his premises by himself.
CUBAN HAVANA SEGARS A SPECIALTY.
All appointments to the Chicago Exposition. Fashion and Banquet Cigarettes and Smoking Tobaccos always on hand.
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Manufacturer of
CIGARS.
Am I sober in all kinds of Smoking and Chewing Tobacco, and smokers' articles, has removed from No. 1 Park avenue, to 41 West Front, one door east of Madison avenue, and solicits a continuance of the friends and the public generally. 4 3 m3

PAINTERS & PAINTERS SUPPLIES

Paints, Varnishes, Glass.
WINDOW SHADES AND FIXTURES.
WALL PAPERS!
PAPER HANGING A SPECIALTY.
A. SWALM,
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PAINTERS,
Wall Papers,
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INSURANCE.

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ACCOMMODATION EXPRESS.
OFFICE—Vanderbeek's Waite Store, Park avenue. "Accommodation" Express Wagon will attend to the general carrying business. Parties contemplating moving will do well to leave their orders. Goods stored in rooms for the storing of Furniture, Pianos, etc., with care and safety.

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Office cor. Front St. and Park Ave.,
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Real Estate for Sale & Exchange.
MONEY TO LOAN
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Fresh Garden Seeds
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MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR MALARIA,
GENERAL DEBILITY
AND
ALL STOMACH TROUBLES
COLES'
PERUVIAN BARK
AND
WILD CHERRY BITTERS
ARE THE BEST.
A Vegetable Substitute for Quinine.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
Price, 50 cents and $1.00 per Bottle.
PREPARED ONLY BY THE
D. F. COLES DRUG AND MFG. CO
RAHWAY, N. J.

CROWDED FOR ROOM.

Facts About the White House Which Will Be News to Many.

The Building Inadequate to the Demands Made Upon It. The President in Need of Many Secretarial Apartments—White House Receptions.

[Special Washington Letter.]

Ever since the social season was inaugurated by the president's receptions at the white house on New Year's day the crowded condition of the executive mansion has been a subject of favorable comment. The home of the president, when first occupied by John Adams in 1800, was a great deal larger than that when he left the president would ever need. But if fact it was a common criticism of the time that it was a most palatial for the president of a simple republic. The building has grown no smaller, but the republic which then consisted of three and a half million people has expanded in numbers sixty-five millions of people. The national capital, from a straggling village of two thousand people, has grown into a metropolis of nearly two hundred and fifty thousand inhabitants. The congress has increased from a dozen senators and representatives to nearly four hundred and fifty. The wealth of the national capital has increased in proportionate degree and the leaders of society are not limited to the number of four hundred of the chief citizens and families, consisting of full five thousand men and women, young ladies and misses, who are constantly engaged in attention to social affairs and duties. In addition to these people the white house is open to the entire public upon all presidential reception days, and it is manifestly too small to accommodate the guests of the chief executive upon such occasions.

More than a year ago the wife of President Harrison expressed her sentiments in a learned, literary manner concerning plans for the enlargement of the executive mansion. At that time the attention of the entire public was called to the condition of the white house and the proposed extensions, but during the long congressional vacation the subject was entirely dropped and neglected. Some of our statesmen have suggested and advocated the erection of a home for the president out on the Kalorama Heights, near the Boundary and Connecticut street; but this proposition has not been taking the public by storm. The white house has been and always will be, probably, the home of the president, as it is provided for one it by the addition of wings upon the south front it is more desirable and will always be more popular.

The white house is located in the center of the city of Washington on a tree-bordered lawn as which cover many acres. These grounds are surrounded by a high iron fence and upon the north side are large iron gates opening upon the carriage driveways to the east and west of the mansion. Other gates admit the public and beautiful marble sidestone extends along the western border of the grounds, while the dark and dreary Grecian temple, called the treasury, extends along the eastern boundary. Between these two edifices the avenue is separated from the white house grounds by the regular, or irregular, thoroughfares known as pennsylvania and Seventeenth and Fifteenth streets. The war and navy departments and the department of justice to the west within a minute's walk of the president's mansion, while the other departments are within a walking distance. The white house, therefore, is better located than any other selection which could be made in the city. The proposed additions to the white house intended mainly for the purpose of giving to the president not his family more room for their home life and the entertainment of their personal and official friends.

The only room in the building which is large enough and is likely always to

THE PRESIDENT'S RECEPTION.

be large enough for official and public receptions is the east room, which extends the entire length of the east front of the building. The other rooms upon the ground floor are the private dining-room, the green, blue and red rooms, and the state dining-room. These apartments, built within the last few years, have always been considered of sufficient dimensions to accommodate the families of the president, but as he comes more and more manifest that other arrangements must be made in order that the private life of the official family may have sufficient room. The rooms upon the second floor, which are used for offices, are large and apparently comfortable even until this day; but the executive clerks and other employes there are better aware of the fact than the public can be that their quarters are entirely too crowded for facility of dispatch of business. The living rooms of the presidents and his family in the west end of the second floor could be made into five comfortable bedrooms. The city readers will understand by this that the apartments supposed to five in a flat in a private house which would scarcely be considered comfortable for a prosperous gentleman.

[illegible] to any of the above [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

The Constitutionalist.
W. L. FORCE, A. L. FORCE
Editors and Proprietors

THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

The National Democratic Committee, at a meeting held in the city of Washington, D. C., has appointed Tuesday, the 21st day of June, 1892, as the time, and chosen the City of Chicago, as the place for holding the national Democratic convention. Each State is entitled to a representation thereto equal to double the number of the representation to which it is entitled in the next electoral college, and each territory and the District of Columbia shall have two delegates. All Democratic conservative citizens of the United States, irrespective of past political associations and differences, who can unite with us in the effort for pure, economical and constitutional government, are cordially invited to join us in sending delegates to the convention.

CALVIN S. BRICE, Chairman.
SIMON P. SHERRIN, Secretary.

PATRIOTIC AND MANLY.

In reply to a communication addressed to him by General Bragg, of Wisconsin, ex-President Cleveland wrote as follows:

"LAKEWOOD, N. J., March 9, 1892

"HON. EDWARD S. BRAGG.

"My DEAR SIR:—Your letter of the 5th inst. is received, and I have thought until now that I might continue silent on the subject which, under the high sanction of your position as a fellow Democrat and fellow-citizen, and in your relation as a true and trusted friend, you present to me. If in answering your question, I might only consider my personal desires, and my individual ease and comfort, my response would be promptly made, and without the least reservation or diffidence. But if you are right in supposing that the subject is of importance to the country and to my party, a condition exists which makes such private and personal considerations entirely irrelevant.

"I cannot, however, refrain from declaring that my whole experience in the great office of President of the United States has so impressed me with the solemnity of the trust and the awful responsibilities that I cannot bring myself to regard a second term in the place as something to be won by personal strife and active self-assertion.

"I have also an idea that the Presidency is pre-eminently the people's office, and I have been sincere in my constant assurance of the unofficial participation in political affairs on the part of all our citizens, consequently I believe the people have the right to make the choice of their party candidates, and that they themselves should make nominations exactly as be consistent with open, fair and full party organization and discussion.

"I speak of these things solely for the purpose of advising you that my connection with the nature of the Presidential office, and my earnest conviction that all the voters of our party should be fully free in the selection of their candidates, preclude the possibility of my leading and pushing a new candidacy against the will of the National nomination, even if I had a desire to be thus put in antagonism.

"Believing that the complete supremacy of Democratic principles means increased national prosperity and the increased happiness of our people, I am earnestly anxious for the success of my party.

"I am confident that success is still within our grasp, but I believe this is a time for Democratic thought followed by deliberation, not only as to candidates, but equally so as to the platform of principles of immense interest to the patriotic and intelligent voters of the land, who realize that the Democracy's safety as the price of their confidence and support. Yours very truly,

GROVER CLEVELAND."

That letter of Mr. Cleveland has been given wide circulation through the public journals, but it is so patriotic, democratic and manly, we deem its insertion at length in our editorial columns a proper contribution to the political annals of the day.

Mr. Cleveland takes the high and praiseworthy ground that the office of President is not of his personal responsibility and trust, and ought not to be sought after "by personal strife and active self-assertion."

A noble and truth-founded position to occupy.

He thereby echoes Washingtonian sentiment, and avows himself in direct accord with the vital principles of free government. He is not, in any manner, an candidate aspirant, but if honorably nominated by representatives of the Democratic party, fairly chosen and empowered to act, as a matter of duty he would again become a candidate.

That is exactly the kind of man the honest masses want for Chief Magistrate, and no one of any site characteristics ought to receive popular approval.

Intelligent statesmanship, honesty of purpose, practical business application, devotion to every official obligation, and impartial regard for the public welfare, are the unbreakable reasons why the next President should be GROVER CLEVELAND,

BEWARE.

Martin Van Buren was the recipient of many high honors conferred upon him by the Democratic party.

He held successively the only Governor of New York, National Senator, Foreign Ambassador, Cabinet Minister, Vice President and President of the United States.

Overwhelmingly rejected for re-election in the Presidential contest of 1840, he nevertheless yearned for a re-nomination four years later.

Evidently lacking popular favor he was wisely counseled to be unavailable.

When the Democratic National Convention met in 1844, General Cass, of Michigan, moved that a two-thirds vote should be necessary for nomination. The rule was adopted and has ever since been continued in force.

James K. Polk was nominated, and elected over the stalwart Whig chieftain Henry Clay.

Four years again rolled away, and Lewis Cass, an able, upright and consistent Democrat, was the regular party nominee for President.

To gratify personal animosity, Martin Buren unjustifiably got up a factional fight against Mr. Cass sufficient to cause his defeat.

Moral—

Martin Van Buren sank so deep into political discredit that he never regained former standing and influence.

History repeats itself.

Any Democrat or Democratic journal who in 1892 foolishly ventures to follow the Van Burenish tactics of 1840 will meet a similar opprobrious fate.

Just rectification dies.

"The first brilliant of universal peace never back but a leading officer. So hasty people prefer to tell of the terrible pains they have caused while following it."

A New Strike.—The working classes have struck again—this time against high prices, and are using Piso's Cough Syrup, the great family remedy. 25 cts.

The discussion of the Silver bill was opened by Mr. Blount with the assertion that the bill placed us back a century. That is too far back to go for a like precedent for present financial action.

Hon. Allan McDermott has accepted the Democratic nomination for Mayor of Jersey City. He should be elected by a handsome majority. He will make Jersey City an honest and fearless Mayor.

The work of reducing the appropriation to an economical basis is still progressing in the House. The River and Harbor Committee has completed its considerations of the regular appropriation bill now under that head. The bill will appropriate $20,000,000, which is $300,000 less than the amount carried in the bill reported to the last Congress and nearly $4,000,000 less than was appropriated in the bill that became a law in the last Congress.

Among the appropriations for rivers and harbors made by the House committee are: River mouth comes in for the following: Raritan Bay, $40,000; Keyport Harbor, $5,000; the Delaware River, from Trenton to its mouth, $60,000; the Passaic, below Newark, $30,000; the Hackensack, $40,000; the Shrewsbury, $10,000; Matawan Creek, $9,500; South River, $7,000; Alloway's Creek, $3,000; Elizabeth River, $5,000; Goshen Creek, $3,000 and Salem River, $25,000. Total for New Jersey, $227,500.

LIQUOR LICENSES.

Two Withdrawn, One Granted, One Refused, Two Postponed.

The application of Wallace V. Miller for a license to keep a wholesale liquor shop at 65 Park avenue was Monday withdrawn by him. Permission to withdraw was unanimously granted by the boardmen.

The vote by which Joseph T. Sullivan's application for license to keep a saloon at 1,007 Third street was refused on Monday was reconsidered, and the license was granted. The vote was as follows:

Yeas—Councilmen Brennan, Erickson, Fredericks, Gallup, Jones, Sex, Weber—7.

Nott to reconsider and not to grant—Ackerson, Sullivan—2.

The Sullivan matter was called up by Mr. Sex, who said that the license had for 20 years kept an orderly place and that the police had never made any complaint against it. Mr. Sex evidently never attended a Monday morning session of the local police court.

The application of Eugene Hoerster for a wholesale license at 44 Liberty street, in the Ward fourth, was refused, by the following vote:

Yeas—Councilmen—Ackerson, Bird, Case, Gallup, Gilpin, Johnson, Marsh, Sex, Sullivan—9.

To grant—Fredericks—1.

Not voting—Erickson—1.

Later in the evening, for some unaccountable reason, Mr. Sex moved to reconsider the vote. The motion was lost, as only Messrs. Bird and Force voted for it, and then Mr. Bird blushed and begged leave to be excused from another in time to vote against the motion.

An application was received from John H. Staats for license to open a bar in the City Hotel. It was referred to the license committee.

Permission was unanimously granted to Mr. James H. Force to withdraw his application.

FIRE HYDRANTS FOR PLAINFIELD.

There Will be 200 of Them, and the City Will Pay $6,000 a Year.

The Plainfield common council has at *last ascertained that the city is sadly in need* of water supply for fire purposes, and Monday it unanimously authorized the immediate execution of a contract for two hundred hydrants, to be furnished by the Plainfield Water Supply company. The contract is to be for 200 hydrants, including the 45 already in position, with as many more as may be necessary. The annual rental is to be $25 per hydrant. The contract is to be for one year, with privilege of renewal, year by year, for ten years. The company will agree to keep its works always *ready for emergency*, and the full capacity will always be at the city's service, ready for instant use. The rates for flushing sewers are to be $1 per year per hydrant, or 10 cents per 1,000 gallons. The meter rate for domestic purposes is to be 35 cents per 1,000 gallons. Penalties are provided to secure from the company faithful performance of the contract, in addition to a bond of $10,000. The city is to have the right to inspect and telephone at the pumping station.

Mr. Force Withdraws.

The following communication was received and filed by the Plainfield common council Monday night:

To the Honorable the Common Council of the City of Plainfield:

GENTLEMEN—For the last 15 years I have been a resident of the city of Plainfield, during which time I have conducted a hotel and tavern in various parts of the city.

Throughout this entire period I have kept an orderly and respectable house, for the convenience of the citizens and the traveling public, I have in no wise violated the laws of the State in the conduct of my business, and on the 1st of last February I made application for my license to keep an inn and tavern, conforming in all the requirements of such ordinances as had been previously laid down by your body. The city authorities have seen only to ignore me and unfashionable to grant me a license was refused, and as a result I have been compelled to close my hotel to the public. In view of the situation I must respectfully withdraw my application now before your honorable body.

JAMES H. FORCE.

Mr. Kelly Settles.

(From The Press of March 11.)

John Moore has come out on top of another lawsuit. Last July he started a suit to make Wm. C. Kelly live up to an agreement to buy the City hotel for $27,000. Kelly's counsel had advised him that the agreement was void, but Moore claimed damages named in the agreement for failure to perform, and that Moore could then do nothing about it. Mr. Moore took a different view and brought his suit for specific performance after agreement.

Mr. Kelly engaged ex-Gov. Ludlow and later on also retained ex-Congressman Alvah A. Clark, to represent him. John C. Moore's counsel was Craig A. Marsh. The lawyers had everything in shape for a legal battle for the Monday and to-morrow at Newark before Vice-chancellor VanFleet.

Mr. Kelly began to worry yesterday and finally settled the case by paying all told $1,200 damages and $100 costs of suit and guaranteeing Mr. Moore to protect him against the mortgage on the lot to for one year.

Coroners Get the Grass.

Eddy Daley, the crack third baseman of last season's Sanatorium, has signed with the Crescents of Plainfield. He has an application as the sporting editor of the New York *Sun* says: "In Daley, Kessler, and Turner the Crescents have three infielders that are the cream of the semi-professional ranks. These boys are not merely clever all-round men, but are generously fellows on and off the field. They are not swell-headed, by any means, and they know how to play the points of the game.

It Is Positively Sold

THAT IRON MOUNTAIN ROUTE IS THE ONLY LINE running THROUGH PULLMAN PALACE and TOURIST SLEEPERS, leaving St. Louis 9:00 p. m. daily, for Little Rock, Texarkana and Texas. Also, the only line from Angeles and San Francisco, leaving St. Louis 9:00 p. m. daily. No

CITY DEPARTMENT.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE, THE COUNTY AND THE CITY, AND HAS THE LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY PAPER PUBLISHED IN THE COUNTY OF UNION.

J. A. DEMAREST - - - City Editor.

THE CITY SUED.

The Court to Decide the Legality of Plainfield's Repealing Ordinances.

[SPECIAL TO THE PRESS.]

JERSEY CITY, N. J., March 21.—Dickinson & Thompson, counsel for Joseph M. Low, served papers on corporation counsel Craig A. Marsh, in this city, at noon today, calling the latter opposite counsel in Vanbyck et al vs. Trenton on Wednesday, when arguments will be heard in the matter of Low's application for a writ of certiorari against the city. Low will endeavor to have the court set aside the repealing ordinances passed by the present council recently, which attempt to take away his franchises for constructing and operating water-mains and sewers. Granted by the council of last year.

—J. B. Dumont is to erect a new brick dwelling at Seventh street and Crescent avenue.

—Stray dachshunds are busy these days; calling this to opposite notice. Van Vlaydyckel at Trenton on Wednesday, when arguments will be heard in the matter of Low's application for a writ of certiorari against the city. Low will endeavor to have the court set aside the repealing ordinances passed by the present council recently, which attempt to take away his franchises for constructing and operating water-mains and sewers. Granted by the council of last year.

—Somequeer things are taking place among Plainfield's councilman. In their action on the matter of the Park.

—The mud at Sixth and Sycamore streets is to be spanned by a long needed cross-walk of ten flagging.

—Broker E. C. Mulford has sold Mrs. Spooner's house, at 23 Grove street, to a Mr. Simpson, of Brooklyn, at Mrs. Spooner's price, $12,000.

—The old hook-and-ladder truck broke down again Sunday, and is laid up for repairs. The city is just off getting a new truck too long ago.

—The people of East Sixth street have applied to have their thoroughfare macadamized. They agree to pay 15 cents of the expense on each running foot.

—There was an inexcusable absence of policemen from the scene of the Stillman fire Saturday night. Chief Doane had to neglect his own work to secure a special to handle the crowd.

—The trout season opens April 1 Thereafter the law will be attached to anyone catching fish that measure less than six inches. Pickerel fishing cannot be indulged in until May 1.

—Attention is directed to the advertisement in another column headed "Farms for Sale". The Passaic Valley stock farm is a first-class reputation among horsemen and stock breeders.

—A bull belonging to Charles Debele killed two fine Jersey heifers on his farm near Dunellen, last week. The ferocious beast gored the calves, which were quite and one of a half years old, to death in an instant.

—The date of the next and closing concert of the Melopois has been changed from May 10 to May 3. This is so as not to interfere with conductor Chapman's first Patti concert in New York, at which the Melopois chorus also is to sing.

—Can anyone fathom the principles on which the Park committee are working this year? They vote for saloons and disreputable groggeries, but refuse to license respectable hotels. New York seems a tumultuous, peculiar, sly, unjust, and lacking in principle.

—Invitations have been issued to friends of the Park club, to be present at the club building, this week Thursday evening, to witness the first of a series of competing games at bowling, between members of the Union County Country club and the Park club.

—The tramps seem to be commencing their infamous work again. The occurrence in Plainfield last week ought to put everybody on guard. This shiftless fraternity ought to be dealt with very severely, for nothing else seems effective in suppressing them.—*Elizabeth Journal*

—Noticeable arrests were made Sunday, in the hope of catching both the fellows who assaulted Harold Berrell's servant girl and those who held up the young backman Dick Kane. Neither that servant girl could identify the parties wanted among those arrested.

—A horse owned by Michael Quinn was startled by the noise of fire and drums on West 8 st street St. Patrick's Day, and a runaway was threatened. By the superb horsemanship of Mr. Quinn's daughter, however, who was driving, the animal was kept under control and probable disaster averted.

—At a meeting of the Central Base-ball league held last week in this city, it was decided to adopt the National league rules and the Spalding ball." Postponed games are to be played on the following Thursdays. The firm of A. G. Spalding will give the championship pennant that is to be played for.

—Steamer No 2 almost fell in the well at Fifth and Richmond streets recently. She was pumping there when suddenly the well caved and the suction fell to the ground and a foot under the engine. As there is a fire hydrant within a few feet, the well is useless and will probably be filled in with gravel.

—Policeman Glese on Tuesday found a mac wandering about the streets in a state of temporary mental aberration. The man had forgotten his name and home, and did not know where he was. By skillful detective work Mr. Glese found that he was a baker employed in a shop on Liberty street, where the man was taken and cared for.

—A colored base-ball nine is about to be organized under the name of the Germans. The manager will be I. Payne, and the team: J. Taylor, short-stop; W. Carter, first base; J. Stevens, second base; G. Pearson, third base; R. Stevens, right field; I. Payne, left field; W. Wilson, centre field; L. Wilson, catcher; C. Manning, extra; G. Peterson, captain.

—The Pond Juniors have organized their base-ball team for 1892. Those who have already signed are: Pond, Cornell, Gorman, Ryan, Malone and Frey. They will open the season this year by playing the Dunellen team at that place on April 9, and a return game at Plainfield. The Juniors would like to arrange games with any team in the State whose members are between 17 and 20 years of age.

—John Cook, a farmer, drove into town in a light spring wagon Thursday. At the corner of North and Park avenues his sleigh was upset and he was thrown out. He clung to the reins, however, and after being dragged roughly over the snow into Bolen's lumber yard succeeded in stopping his horse and preventing a runaway. He was unhurt. The incident caused considerable excitement among spectators.

Hot Springs, Ark.,
"THE AMERICAN ARTESIAN."

Reached only via the IRON MOUNTAIN ROUTE. A SOLID TRAIN leaves St. Louis 9:30 p. m. daily, and a Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car through to Hot Springs at the 9:30 a. m. train. Finest hotels, sublime scenery, delightful climate and healing Hot Springs. Round-trip tickets to this favorite resort for your friends, at points in the United States and Canada. For further information, call on or address W. G. HOYT, Gen'l P. A., 355 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

OPENED WITH A FIGHT.

A Broken Rib Caused Out on the Street From the Saloon That Sold on Sunday but Was Licensed Just the Same.

(From The Press of Mch. 24.)

There is a certain liquor saloon on Front street that the government moved its post-office location to get away from. It is also the saloon to that has recently had fined a few weeks ago for selling on Sunday, yet councilmen Sen, Bird and others granted it another license. Nevertheless, men and a child who were going to the post-office.

What the friends of the Republican party of this city think of the license of its councilmen in power this year in closing the hotels and indiscriminately licensing saloons—good and bad alike—would be interesting reading. And what the Rev. Mr. Richards and other good ministers think, would be interesting hearing from probably after the fight is settled will ever be disclosed in press or pulpit.

PERSONALIA.

Borough clerk H. H. Brokaw has been ill for several days with the grip, from a relapse of his former complaint.

Miss Daisy Randolph of New York is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Judson Bonnell of East Front street.

George F. Brown has sailed from San Francisco for home. He expects to land in New York about April 10

Here's a barbinger! Mr. and Mrs. Fred H. Martin of this city are registered at "The Orange," Asbury Park.

Mr. and Mrs. James W. Jackson of Crescent avenue left Plainfield Thursday en route for California where they will stay until May.

The Rev. Robert Lowry of this city has written another beautiful service of Scripture and song for Easter-tide, entitled "Christ and Nicodemus".

A daughter from Jerseyville, Ill., states that Dr. C. M. Field is very ill at that place. His housekeeper, Mrs. Collins, has gone on to the west to nurse him.

Miss Fannie Taylor Johnston, whose engagement to the vice-consul to Belgium was announced in THE PRESS the other day, was the guest Sunday of Mrs A. D. Boyd.

Miss Ellis Louise Ball a niece of ex-county clerk James S. Vosseller, died at her home in Elizabeth Sunday last, of consumption. She had many warm friends in this city.

Henry Elliott Bowen of Nebergwood, son of Henry C. Bowen, of the *Independent*, and formerly a resident of Brooklyn Heights, has taken charge of the Brooklyn edition of the New York *Mail and Express*.

Dr. C. M. Field has telegraphed to Plainfield that he will be unable to reach home in time to attend his father's funeral. Interment will therefore be deferred. The ceremonies will be placed in a receiving vault, until the doctor's arrival to attend the burial.

J. D. TenEyck and family have removed to Madison, N. J., where Mr. TenEyck engages in a meat market, succeeding to his business here His numerous friends in this city wish him success in his new venture. The citizens of Madison will do well to have an honest and painstaking merchant.

Miss Blanche Fellows, the talented soprano soloist of Dr. Ketcham's church, has tendered her resignation to the chairman of the music committee, to take effect May 1. She has a number of offers with more lucrative salaries in larger churches elsewhere, but has not yet decided which to accept as her long list of vocal pupils in this city require her presence in Plainfield during so much of the time. The First Presbyterian society will have difficulty in securing a successor worthy of her.

Funeral services over the remains of the late Richard R. Field were held at the late residence of the deceased, on Broadway, Tuesday afternoon. The house was filled with mourners. The services were conducted by the Rev. Corbin Lewis, of the whose church Mr. Field had been an elder continuously since 1865. The Rev. Mr. Todd of Dunellen, formerly of Scotch Plains, and Rev. Dr. Boyd, also took part in the services, and spoke very feelingly of the many Christian qualities of the departed.

Reception at Fanwood.

Four men tried to break into the ticket office at Fanwood station Tuesday night between 12 and 1. The night operator, a brave young fellow of nineteen, drove them away, and they ran towards Plainfield.

Rosers, Crane and Wilbur Win With Phenomenal Scores.

Six of Jersey City's most expert whist players visited this city, last week, and in the rooms of the Crescent League were defeated by the score of 182 to 163 in the handsomest game of the season. The Plainfield players were: H. L. Emerson and V. F. Vosinio, C. B. VanWhikle and H. VanEnburgh, John M. Crane and H. C. Wilbur. The last named quartette are not members of the Crescent League but played by request of the Jersey City players. They held remarkable hands, as the score proved, the total of 89 to 43 which was a margin of 20 points more than Plainfield won with.

The Jersey City players were: Mallery and Watson, Littlefield and Clements, Arrowsmith and McIlroy.

Good Time at Ex-Councilman Emmons's Home.

The tea at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Emmons, 15 Grove street, on Wednesday night under the auspices of the Ladies' Christian Work society of Trinity Reformed church, was an unqualified success. The affair was largely attended as it would have been were not so many friends of the society called upon to be present at other public events.

The date was also the anniversary of the birth of both Mr. Emmons and his elder daughter, Miss Laura. Every member of the family exerted herself to make the occasion pleasure and gratification of all. It is needless to say again that success was the result.

First Get Your Permit, Then Build Your House.

Lounsbe & Bros petitioned Mayor Sayre yesterday for permission to erect a dwelling house at Second and Washington streets. Mr. Frazee protested that the petition should have been in before the house was built, and that it was a violation of the law against the law, as it was in the fire limits. The owner of adjoining property protested that the building encroached upon his property. The matter was referred to the committee on fire and buildings. The members of the council was opposed to the erection of wooden buildings within the fire limits. The Lounsbe & Bros matter may be ordered torn down.

REMINISCENCES OF THE CENTRAL.

Interesting Glimpses of Nine Jersey's Long-ing Railroad Fifty Years Ago. When It Took Two Hours to Go to Somerville.

Probably the oldest railroad conductor in New Jersey, if not in the United States, who is at present in active service, is Isaac VanArsdale of this city. Mr. VanArsdale was born in 1820, and will be sixty-three years of age this coming August. Although nearly three score and ten, he still evidences a large amount of youthful vigor, and can always be found on duty. He is as straight as an arrow, and moves with a greater alacrity than many men in the service who are only half his age.

In conversation with a reporter, recently, Mr. VanArsdale said: "I entered the employ of what is now known as the Central railroad of New Jersey, in the autumn of 1846. At that time the road extended from Elizabethport to Somerville, and was known as the Elizabethtown and Somerville railroad. The equipment of the road consisted of three tender Baldwin locomotives, one passenger coach and six freight cars. The road went by the name in those days of the 'Snake Road' as the rails resembled in appearance the back of a stringer of yellow pine. It was a frequent occurrence for the stress to become detached from the stringers and curl up behind the train, forming what we called a 'snake head'. Occasionally these 'snake heads' would run through the floors of passenger coaches, causing considerably interesting for the occupants. At one time a passenger met his death by being struck by a 'snake head', in this manner, the iron having forced into his head as he was sitting in the car seat, killing him instantly. In the winter season, during snow and ice storms, it was necessary to place a man on the pilot of the locomotive with a long-handled shovel, or pike, to remove the ice or snow from the straps, or rails, in order that the train might proceed. It took from one and one-half to two hours to make the run between Elizabethport and Somerville, the time consumed as a generality being two hours, oftener than not, which would be considered creeping in this present age of progressive railroading.

"Two boats, the 'Water Witch' and 'Cinderella', were run between Elizabethport and New York city for transferring passengers and freight. The boats were also compelled to keep on the move in order to supply the required amount of steam with this inflammable fuel.

Benjamin Dayton, a son of Judge Dayton, was president of the road in 1846; John O. Stearns was superintendent; and Captain Pegram was secretary and treasurer.

In 1849 a road was built from Somerville to White House and incorporated under the name of the Somerville and Easton railroad. In the same year the Elizabethtown and Somerville, and the Somerville and Easton roads were consolidated, under the name of the Central Railroad of New Jersey. In 1852 the road was extended to Easton, Pa. In 1864 the excursion from Elizabethport to Jersey City was made, thus completing an all-rail route from Easton to that point. This has been gradually perfected up to the present admirable system.

IN MEMORIAM.

Anna Corlinne Livermore.

(*The Rev. Dr. A. H. Lewis in The Sabbath Recorder.*)

Anna Corlinne, only child of the Rev. Leander E. and Arloutte Coon Livermore, was born at Walworth, Wis., Nov. 27, 1869. She passed away peacefully at Plainfield, Feb 24, 1892. Corlinne united with the Seventh-day Baptist church at New Market, N. J., by baptism, Aug. 17, 1883. Removing to Alfred Centre soon after, she entered the university, where she studied until her return to New Jersey in 1887. She continued her studies in the Dunellen public school and in the Plainfield high school until failing strength compelled her to leave the latter place in November, 1890.

Overcoming her health, and after a few months as teacher, she determined to study art, for which she had special taste and talent. She entered the art department of the Pratt institute, Brooklyn, N. Y., in Sept. 1891. Delight and success were both attending her work, when on the 14th of February the germs of diphtheria began to develop, and the dread disease went forward rapidly. All that love and skill could do was faithfully done, but Corlinne's work was finished, and her companions and friends. A quiet, restful calm was upon her, and when her messages were delivered and her hopes and plans were spoken, there were an expressed, she sweetly fell asleep in Jesus without a struggle. Oh, the sense of desolation which came upon us! But the light given wonderful light, and we kiss the rod which smites us. On such blessed hour with a dying Christian is worth more in assurance of that a whole life of possession. That hour I have examined many times, since her departure, and with an intensity of prayer and sense of insight into the significance of it I never experienced. Let me die the death of the righteous, and let my last end be like hers. . . . She was indeed becoming so meek an intelligence. Her prayer meetings, Christia Endeavor work, Sabbath-school and Sabbath services, that all seem to have lost a strong and faithful supporter."

Because the burial was private, the church of which Rev. Livermore is pastor are assured for a memorial service on the 27th of March, a crowded house testified love and sympathy. Delegations from the Christian Endeavor society of the Seventh-day Baptist church at Plainfield and from the Endeavor societies of the Presbyterian and Baptist churches of Dunellen, together with the society of which Corlinne was a member, sent in memorials. Communications of sympathy came from the Athenæan hymns of Alfred university, from many private hands, and from all directions. The sermon preached from II Cor. v: 1-5. Theme, "A triumphant exchange of the crumbling tabernacle for the everlasting house not made with hands." Corlinne was so appropriate to the memory of one who went so victoriously, and sent back such gracious tones to faithfulness as she passed on to the realities of the celestial city. The Lord grant to the readers of this sad triumph; and I am commanded to say to all the young people . . . Whereforn, my beloved brethren, be ye stedfast, unmoveable, always abounding in the work of the Lord, forasmuch as ye know that your labor is not in vain in the Lord."

A. H. LEWIS.

[I remember well the day when I first met Corlinne Livermore. It was in the autumn of 1887, when I was a student in Alfred university. She was then a bright, sunny-faced girl of seventeen years, full of life and vivacity. Her father, Rev. L. E. Livermore, was then pastor of the Alfred church, and Corlinne was a member of his family. Her mother, Mrs. Arloutte Coon Livermore, was a graduate of Alfred university, and was a lady of rare culture and refinement. Corlinne was a student in the academic department, and was a member of the class of which I was a member. Our acquaintance was pleasant, but not specially intimate. Corlinne was a bright, cheerful girl, and was a favorite with her classmates. She was a good student, and was faithful in the performance of her duties. She was a member of the Young People's Christian Union, and was active in its work. She was a member of the choir of the church, and was a good singer. She was a member of the Ladies' Glee club, and was a favorite with its members. She was a member of the Ladies' Literary society, and was active in its work. She was a member of the Ladies' Aid society, and was active in its work. She was a member of the Ladies' Missionary society, and was active in its work. She was a member of the Ladies' Temperance society, and was active in its work. She was a member of the Ladies' Sewing society, and was active in its work. She was a member of the Ladies' Reading circle, and was active in its work. She was a member of the Ladies' Bible class, and was active in its work. She was a member of the Ladies' Prayer meeting, and was active in its work. She was a member of the Ladies' Sunday-school class, and was active in its work. She was a member of the Ladies' Sunday-school choir, and was active in its work. She was a member of the Ladies' Sunday-school orchestra, and was active in its work. She was a member of the Ladies' Sunday-school band, and was active in its work. She was a member of the Ladies' Sunday-school quartet, and was active in its work. She was a member of the Ladies' Sunday-school duet, and was active in its work. She was a member of the Ladies' Sunday-school solo, and was active in its work. She was a member of the Ladies' Sunday-school recitation, and was active in its work. She was a member of the Ladies' Sunday-school essay, and was active in its work. She was a member of the Ladies' Sunday-school debate, and was active in its work. She was a member of the Ladies' Sunday-school oratorical, and was active in its work. She was a member of the Ladies' Sunday-school declamation

A DOMESTIC TRAGEDY.

The Inside History of a New York Divorce Case.

It Proves That Old Gentlemen Should Not Wed Lively Young Women—Some-thing in the Shape of a Dog and Policeman.

[Special New York Letter.]

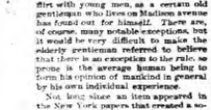
AN AVERAGE reader of the New York papers cannot fail to be impressed with the fact that marital infidelity is steadily on the increase. The suits for divorce are apparently becoming more numerous. In fact, a divorce epidemic seems to have broken out, and the cases are so numerous as to disconcert the clergy and congest the dockets of the local courts. There is a mania to relapse, temporarily at least, into a state of single blessedness. It is confined to no particular class or condition of men.

The aristocratic people who reside on Fifth avenue and live suspiciously every day and belong to the upper crust of Gotham society are in many instances addicted to divorce as those who infest the slums of Cherry street, and who cannot afford more or go to Europe in the summer for their health. The causes of marital infidelity are various, but Cupid couples quarrel for divorce reasons, so to speak; but the principal cause seems to be incompatibility of age on the part of the unhappy couples. Old men who marry young wives, and vice versa, are the most frequent applicants for relief from their conjugal bonds. Young women who have aged husbands will flirt with a fifty year old man, and the gentleman who lives on Madison avenue has found out for himself. There are, of course, many notable exceptions, but it would be very difficult to make the elderly gentleman referred to believe that there is an exception to the rule, so prone is the average human being to form his opinions of mankind in general by his own individual experience.

Not long since an item appeared in the New York papers that revealed a domestic earthquake among the elite. It was to the effect that Mr. Burdstick, a wealthy society man, had brought suit for divorce from his young and charming wife, who previous to her comparatively recent marriage was known as the belle of Harlem. In the same paper appeared another item that Park Policeman O'Donohoe had almost pounded the life out of Gus Snobberly, a young society man, and some surprise was evoked by the additional item that although urged to do so Mr. Snobberly refused to prosecute the brutal policeman.

It did not appear that these two items had anything to do with each other, but they had. It seems that among other pets Mr. Burdstick had a dog—a pug dog named Fido—which was the cause of both these disturbances. Mr. Burdstick was a short, fat man, with his head jammed down between his shoulders. He had a turkey-colored face, suggestive of high feeding. He also had great difficulty in catching his breath, like the editor of a sporting journal, in consequence of having had without a great deal of puffing and blowing. He was upwards of sixty years of age. Mrs. Burdstick was not more than twenty-five, good looking, and vivacious, as is usually the case with the belles of Harlem.

The weather was unusually mild for this season of the year, and Mr. B. made it a point to accompany his young wife in her walks. He urged with her to look after and care for her, but there was no occasion for it, as there were several young gentlemen who cared for her and were willing to look after her



FIDO DELIVERS THE BILLET-DOUX.

when she was in the park. Among them was Gus Snobberly, the dudiest dude in Harlem. On this occasion Mr. and Mrs. Burdstick had met the young man on entering the park, and Mr. Burdstick had introduced how-unusual. It was that when he came to the park by himself he never met Mr. Snobberly, but when he met Mrs. B. with him they were sure to meet a fob lot of dudes.

"I wonder where is Fido?" said Mrs. B., looking around. Incidentally it may be remarked that Fido was her pet dog, to which she was very much attached, as I have already intimated.

"He was following along behind us awhile ago," said Mr. B.

"No; I mean that other puppy that is such a friend of yours. I refer to that dude."

"Mr. Burdstick!"

"Mrs. Burdstick!"

Mr. Snobberly is only a passing acquaintance. He is an old friend of our family and a perfect gentleman," said Mrs. Burdstick.

"He was out there by the statue of Burns a while ago," said Mr. Burdstick.

"Mr. Snobberly?" asked Mrs. Burdstick, eagerly.

"No; Fido. There they are together, now," said Mr. Burdstick, pointing to a bench in front of which Fido and Gus seated Mr. Snobberly, fondling Fido.

As Mr. and Mrs. B. strolled past, the fleet-winged dog left the bench at the gallop, but Mrs. B. did as she slightly dropped a note, or billet-doux.

Now, if the romance had been carried out, Mr. Snobberly would have picked up the billet, and subsequently pressed it in front of the photograph of his elegant bachelor's apartments. It is wrong and sad to think that such things occur, but they do occur, and occurred, and it does not seem probable that such improper proceedings will ever become entirely free from the taint in this world as we find it. Suttle resume.

As long would have it, Fido saw his mistress drop the letter, and, as he had been trained to fetch things, he snatched it up and darted off toward the fill-associated scene. In vain did Mr. Snobberly whistle softly and call: "Fido! Fido! come here! That's a nice little doggy-woggy." He loathed the opportunity that doomed back to his mistress.

A minute later the intelligent animal was frisking around in front of Mrs. B., wagging his tail and holding up the letter, as much as to say: "Ain't I a smart dog?"

Gill Burdstick swooped down with an agility that was surprising in a man of his years and captured the letter. In vain did Mrs. B. endeavor to secure the

THE COFFEE DID HER WORK PRETTY.

compromising document. He smelt a rat, with livid fingers he tore it open and, after several frantic efforts, he succeeded his glasses to read the

(Continued Next Week.)

MOUNTAIN RATTLERS.

A Wonderful Den of Monsters Found in Kansas.

They Are Numerous and Are Veritable Pests—Discovery of a Remarkable Spring Discovered in an Indian Village.

[Special Kansas Letter.]

There are many strange and snake stories, including the current tales relating to sea serpents, circulated during the bathing season at Surfside and other seaside resorts. Baron Munchausen, Sinbad and even Manhattan have tried their hands at the snake stories, but it isn't that sort of a tale that the writer proposes to rehearse, and in order to escape the imputations that ordinarily attach to the garrulous fisherman and sergeant romancer, the reader is assured in advance that every representation herein made is absolutely true.

During the Indian war of 1868-69, against the Cheyennes, Arapahoe and Comanche Indians, upon the border, Gens. Sheridan and Custer decided upon a winter campaign against the hostiles, in which the Seventh United States cavalry, the Nineteenth cavalry and a detachment of infantry, the object being to strike the Indians in their winter villages when their supplies were short and their ponies unable to subsist on natural forage. After chasing the roving bands out of western Kansas and into the Indian territory, they succeeded in running all of these tribes were attacked and broken up on the Cimarron river, and the hostile warriors were pressed still further south.

Scouts finally again located their principal villages among the Wichita mountains, a range or prolongation of the Rockies extending in the extreme southwestern corner of the Indian territory, and here the troops followed them. Judicious maneuvering upon the part of Gens. Sheridan soon resulted in surrounding and capturing these villagers, the squaws and surplus ponies of the aforesaid tribes in the vicinity of Medicine Bluff creek, and here the little army encamped for several weeks during the months of January and February, 1869.

The camp of the Nineteenth Kansas was located about three-quarters of a mile from the romantic Medicine Bluff, a bald and mural precipice facing the south, no less than 300 feet high, and having the appearance of a small mountain, one-half of which had been washed away by the encroachments of the rapid stream that flowed along the base. For a quarter of a mile out toward the level ground on which the camp was located, there were great, irregular piles of bowlders, which had been washed down by the concentrated force of the mountain torrents, and increasing in height and size as the bluff was approached. Fissures and crevices there were numerous caverns, subterranean holes and passages. Indeed the whole locality was literally infested with rattlesnakes, bull snakes, blacksnakes, bloodsnakes, moccasins, and other hybernating animals, as well as numerous reptiles. The Indians, scouts and old hunters and trappers had frequently described the locality mentioned, but nothing that they had made them so large that we thought them romancing for the benefit of "tenderfoot."

One afternoon in February, after two or three days of quite warm weather, the attention of the command was attracted by a loud and continuous rattling noise, the sound being resembling that made by a large cotton gin some distance away. It was such a remarkable and unusual noise that great curiosity was excited and dozens of the men started out to investigate. They were not long in discovering the large cavern among the rocks, the bottom and shelving sides of which were covered with snakes. There were bull snakes, moccasins, black snakes, an endless variety of prairie reptiles but predominating in numbers were the mountain rattlers. They were tremendous in size and horrible in appearance, many of them being more than twelve feet in length and fourteen and fifteen inches in circumference around the larger parts of the body. Disturbed and their numerous families, running down in size to one or two feet in length, that made the noise.

The preceding warm days had revived them from their torpor sufficiently to permit them to more their tails, and thus they were shaking their rattles in their efforts to escape, and they were coiled in circles and filling the air with the dread

AMONG THE RATTLERS.

buzz. They were not sufficiently thawed out to crawl or more their bodies, and the soldiers killed several hundred of them with forked sticks and fired by revolvers. No less than one hundred of the largest ones were dragged to camp by their forked sticks and fired, and served as trophies of the occasion, or were used to lounge in front of the log huts at comfortable snake story told by the men of the Nineteenth. The writer secured skins measuring over five feet eight inches in length, and twelve inches in girth, this snake having twenty-two rattles and a button, or nine

The Constitutionalist,
A DEMOCRATIC WEEKLY.
W. L. FORCE & A. L. FORCE, Editors and Proprietors.
AT PLAINFIELD, NEW JERSEY
TERMS—TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.

THE CONSTITUTIONALIST.

VOL. XXV. PLAINFIELD, N. J., THURSDAY, MARCH 31, 1892. No 13.

"Support the Constitution, which is the creature of the Union, as well as its limitations as to its authorities."—Madison.

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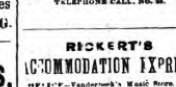
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PLAINFIELD N. J

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Inside the portals one will see the California of to-day. Outside one will stand face to face with the California of a day that is dead and gone.

A month ago it was decided to ask for plans. There was a heated discussion as to architectural style and every conceivable kind of a building was mentioned, but at last the commission settled upon the old mission type as best suited to represent the state.

To secure competition from architects the commission offered prizes as follows:

The cost of the structure to be kept as nearly as possible to $80,000 and under no circumstances to exceed $85,000.

As this is a temporary building and we are desirous of getting as good and attractive a building as possible for the money to be expended, it should be borne in mind that all fictitious ornamentation will be unnecessary to make the building perfectly state.

The competitive prizes are as follows:

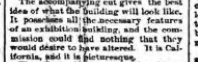
The author of the plan accepted by this board will be paid the sum of $700 and the further sum of $400 on the approval of the construction drawings of the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago.

The author of the second best plan will be paid the sum of $300, and the third, fourth and fifth $200 each.

Should the author of the plan receiving the first prize forthwith, by himself or by some mission to make fully and complete plans, with specifications and working details, be found then receive the further sum of $1,000, or on the cost of construction, not exceeding $75,000, as above, the whole to be paid in three equal parts.

The architects were also told the wishes of the commission as to style, and what the commission met just thirty plans were submitted.

Not one was without merit and unworthy of consideration. Every one


CALIFORNIA STATE BUILDING AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

was a thing of beauty, and one entire room was occupied by the exhibition.

Finally, by a unanimous vote, the plan submitted by A. Page Brown was accepted.

The accompanying cut gives the best idea of what the building will look like. It possesses all the characteristic features of an exhibition building, and the commission could find nothing that they would desire to have altered. It is California, and it is picturesque.

The effort of the successful architect has produced a building in which the mission stands out above everything, but he has thrown in enough of the more ornate Spanish to take away whatever of somberness attached to the old churches. A great adherence to the mission would not only have made the general effect heavy, but adequate light would not have been afforded. The accepted plans give plenty of room, makes a building that is pleasing to the eye and furnishes light in abundance.

The ground plan gives one immense hall for exhibits. The division into compartments will be made to conform to the extent of the exhibits. Aisles and galleries will follow in the same manner.

The crowning feature of the building is the big dome and the roof garden, which flanks the main entrance. The garden will stand flush with the roofs of the wings, and in it is intended to plant California flowers and shrubs of every variety that can be nursed through the winters. Palms and pepper-trees will be the recreation grounds of the building.

The commercial home furnishes room for a cafe if the commission should desire to have one in the building, or it can be used for special exhibits, though the plans contemplate the placing of exhibits only on the ground floor.

The towers at the four corners and flanking the main entrances are designed after the mission belfries, and some of the old bells will be taken on to be hung there. Each tower is large enough for exhibits should the floors be needed for any thing.

The material of the building will, of course, be wood. The details of the interior arrangement will be determined by the commissioners and the chief of construction.

A Land of Utter Desolation.

Mr. Littledale, who has just crossed the mountainous Pamir in Central Asia, says mountain scenery there is quite different from mountain scenery in Switzerland and Cascasia, where, when the eye is tired of resting on the grand ice scenery, it finds a pleasant change by turning to the green pastures and the lakes below. In Central Asia, however, although the mountains are higher, the glaciers, owing to the puny snowfall, are comparatively small, and the mountains, instead of verdant fields and forests, is a picture of utter desolation that would be hard to match in any other part of the world. The country at the base of the mountain is so high above the sea level that there is very little scanty, and the plains are most forbidding in aspect.

Rent and Grain.

Twenty-two acres of land are needed, to sustain a man on flesh meat, when the same amount of land under wheat feeds 40 people. The rent of every 10 square under potatoes, Indian corn and rice, 176 people, and under the plantain or bread fruit tree, over 4,000 people.

An Insinuation.

Mr. Dissenberry (quite inebriated)—My dear, I couldn't go down that tobogan slide. It would take my breath.

Mrs. Dissenberry—It wouldn't be a bad thing if it did.—Texas Sittings.

A Good Boy.

Fond Mamma (anxiously)—I saw you playing with that new boy across the street. Is he a good boy?

Youngful—Yes, rag'lar chump. —Good News.

Beyond the Bounds.

Lady Visitor—What is that—that person in there?

Jailer—Gubbins. Wife beater.

"O, the brute!"

"But he beat her to death."

"Goodness gracious me! Has the poor fellow anyone who is looking after his comforts?"—Indianapolis Journal.

It Comes High.

Mrs. Dawson—I regret to learn that your daughter's wedding is no better. Of course you have employed the best medical talent?

Mrs. Grubbleson—Oh, you no expense has been spared. We think now of paying this major and some everybody is talking about.—Puck.

Brown It Gently.

Clark—Do you really think, doctor, that I am improved?

Doctor—Decidedly your life for some time to come.

Uncle—Please break this news gently to my nephew. The poor boy will be awfully broken-hearted.

TO LAY AT HER FEET.

What to Give a Fair Young Bride of This Season.

Gifts Suitable and Handsome—Some That Come Under the Head of Fine Trifles in Silver—Presentable and Cost Quotations—Pictures for Homes.

(Copyrighted, 1892.)

The subject of wedding presents is one that lies on almost everyone's heart at this season. We all know somebody that is going to be married, and it is rather convenient to have a list of articles to select from. The price paid vary from $5 to $5,000, but there is just as much variety in gifts to be had for the one price as for the high.

We'll start, then, with $5. For this one can get a very dainty paper and envelope case of white satin, trimmed with graceful bunches of violets. It has three compartments, one above the other, arranged in shape of a writing stand with white sticks, filled in with a deep, full pocket of China silk in a soft light shade. It is equally convenient for a lady's sewing or for notepapers. As a music holder, also, it is very acceptable. The prettiest China vases and porcelain jardinieres can be had for this sum, dainty China silk scarfs, to cover a work basket or the top of the grate fire, with the side adorned with a handsomely embroidered band of flags, or a fine bow on the handle; pretty little bedroom clocks; quaint flower stands; tiny lamps for reading near the bed; silver pen trays, boxes, or chased silver sugar tongs. A cut-glass atomizer, with silver mountings is a nice little gift.

But for a little more—say from $10 to $15—one can get a very pretty little leather letter case with white feathers. The price seems somewhat high till one examines the finely chased field flowers on the silver handle. A young and lovely bride surely could not resist the temptation to dust her valuable bric-a-brac, which she does not want to so near mail, with that little duster.

For a sterling silver shoehorn, marked $10, would be some relief to those on her pretty slippers. There are very pretty manicure sets, with five broad silver knives for serving fish; little jewel cases of porcelain, with Cupid for a driver, in his hand a bunch or spray of forget-me-nots, and his sleigh is sprinkled all over with them; his runners are laid with gold lines. There are, also, porcelain ornaments shaped like a mandolin, with roses and forget-me-nots raised work, forming the decoration. They show to the best advantage laid on a soft plush pad, and are also, like every dainty thing, quaint there. A miniature spinning wheel, suggesting industry, is rather unique. It is of white holly, inlaid with lines of brown, and is a pretty little bright spot. There is a Japanese silver tea tray, with storks flying gracefully over it in all directions; a big, square glove box, made in gray linen, lined with white crepe, and painted with great daisies on the cover; a hand of old gold plush finishes it off. There is an awfully pretty medicine chest in white enamel, all inlaid with a flower design in gold. Around this, again, is a

PORCELAIN AND DRESDEN CHINA.

vine of morning glories, painted in natural colors. The small door opens and reveals cubby holes and drawers of all sizes, so that the most anxious wife could keep medicines for almost any known disease, to administer with her own hands to her dearly beloved. I'm sure he'd get better a good deal sooner if he saw her fussing around in these little compartments, just for his sake.

But if you are ambitious to get something a little handsomer and if the amount you have laid apart for your gift is $15 or more you may go to one of the fancy furniture places and get a very pretty chair for the music room or the sitting room. It will be of gilt, the back in the shape of some musical instrument, a harp or violin or some other. The seat is of very rich tapestry or brocade in the old Louis XIV. colors. You can get a pretty little lounging chair for this sum, or even a

tete-a-tete, if you get it in simple style; or a great flower holder, which stands on the floor near the fireplace, filled with Lenox ware for roses. The fellow Leeds ware, and is a handsome ornament in almost any room. A Japanese vase, tall and slender, with beautiful gold work; and quaint figures spread closely over it in slightly bewildering confusion after the manner of that race, is also ticketed at $20, and a queer salad set, made of green lettuce leaves of different sizes. The main piece is a big lettuce bend with outstretched leaves and the small pieces of the separate leaves. The edges are ragged, just as they are plucked from the field.

But perhaps $20 is not enough to your estimation to expend on the fair bride of your acquaintance, and you want to get something truly handsome. If so, you will do well to go to Tiffany's and simply order what you want. Then for $30 you can buy a sterling silver bread tray and basket, which will adorn the sideboard of any lady. The basket, also silver; a very pretty cabinet vase, a claret jug, silver mounted, with beautiful cut glass; a tantalus has been well furnished with silver mountings, just the thing for a lying wedding with beautiful bonnets and dresses, with cupids sporting all around, starting all over the vase, tennis players on a silver tray, that my lady can add boxes to and find great pleasure in using; a silver soap dish to put with her toilet articles; a handsome mantel lamp, a crystal and gilt bronze statuette, but even this is but an elegant trifling

MICHIGAN BUILDING.

advertise for proposals as soon as the working plans are completed, with the understanding that all competitive plans for her shall be "home grown." The bids will be opened on the first Tuesday in April, and the active work of construction will be commenced soon after.

MR. LINCOLN'S FEET.

Two Picturesque Diplomats Presented by the President's Remarkable Feet.

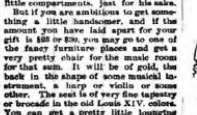
Numerous relic hunters and curiosity seekers have recently been vainly trying to gain possession of an interesting memento of the martyred president. Mr. Lincoln, says the New York Press. It consists of a big sheet of thick brown paper upon which are drawn the outlines of the martyred president's feet. How this is a relic and in his handwriting will be explained in a moment.

The rough draft was made by the late Dr. F. Bellows of the Unitarian church of New York, at the time that Mr. Lincoln sent for Dr. Bellows, who was a pioneer in what is now termed the "new thought" movement. The doctor had received shoes to fit his feet, and did not feel inclined to mold his feet to fit the shoes.

In order to map out a mountain for his feet the Indian will place his bare foot upon a piece of cardboard and, with his

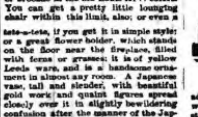
hunting knife cut out the sole, keeping the contour of the foot. The president's instructions were to pursue the Indian method.

As it was in time of war, and no easy matter to gain an audience with a busy and worried chief executive, Mr. Lincoln sent a card to the doctor, terse and to the point. It read:



The doctor never talked about the interview, but his family gathered from him that it was brief and concise.

The president pulled off his boots, stood upon the sheet of paper, and Dr. Kohler outlined the feet. After the diagram was concluded the president "O K'd" it with his signature and the date like this:



The sheet of paper is now in the possession of Dr. Kohler's heirs, on Broadway, near Thirteenth street, New York, who, despite their indigence and scorn of them extravagantly high, have refused to part with it.

The diagram shows that, like most individuals, his feet varied, the left being somewhat larger than the right, of a different shape, and with most pronounced bunions. The left, however, was distinguished in that the narrower was deformed, which was not the case.

These literal "footprints in the sands of time" are full of character and of marized individuality.

No doubt if the study of the foot was as fully developed as that of palmistry or phrenology, these outlines would furnish a wonderfully interesting subject.

His Name Was Enough.

"I want you to be reliable and always on hand," said a Kentucky gentleman to an old negro whom he had hired.

"Yes, sah."

"Do you know what I tell you."

"Yes, sah."

"I don't mind a man taking a drink now and then, as I do that myself."

"Yes, sah, I knowed dat jes as soon as I laid my eyes on you."—Texas Siftings.

Benighted Superstition.

Mrs. Silmdict—Well, that fellow Longhead, who talked about taking board here, is just about the most superstitious man I ever did hear of. He's actually afraid of geese.

Mail—Ghosts, is it?

Mrs. Silmdict—I see he writes that he has changed his mind about coming, because he's been told that half a dozen geese have been starved to death here.—N. Y. Weekly.

Hard to Accept.

George—Say, John! You've been married several years. How much does it cost a couple to live?

John—Hard to strike an average, George. Sometimes it costs a deal to scrape and borrow, and sometimes hardly anything.

Lily—Horrors! How does that happen?"

"Sometimes we've got a girl, and sometimes we haven't."—N. Y. Weekly.

From Despair to Rejoicing.

Editor—Your manuscript was so badly spelled that we found it almost impossible to make out the sense of it, and—

Literary Aspirant—I—I'm very sorry, sir; I—

Editor—And so we have decided to use it as a French Canadian dialect story. Check will be sent on publication.—Puck.

The Tower That Is.

He—I had such a delightful trip out to California. It happened that I made the acquaintance of the president of the road, who was in the same car, and I was very well treated.

She—What did he do for you; anything special?

He—Oh, yes, indeed. He personally introduced me to the porter.—Life.

The New Reporter.

Mr. Quilldriver (a new reporter)—The storm king hurled his torn and tattering torrents over the ruins of the burned and dismembered edifice.

Editor—What's that? What do you mean, young fellow?

Reporter—The floods washed away Patsy Dugan's old soap factory."—Texas Siftings.

She Didn't Need It.

Proprietor—Look here! What do you mean by telling that young lady that we hadn't any room?

Clerk—I hadn't the heart to sell it to her.

"Eh? What?"

"She blushed like a rose when she asked for it!"—Puck.

Treated So of No Fee.

Stern Parent—I tell you what it is, Martha, I'm tired of seeing that young fellow coming here three evenings a week. I think I shall have to sit down on him.

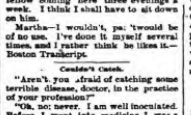
Martha—I wouldn't, pa; 'twould be of no use. I've done it myself several times, and I rather think he likes it.—Boston Transcript.

Couldn't Catch.

"Aren't you afraid of catching some terrible disease, doctor, in the practice of your profession?"

"Oh, no never. I am well inoculated. Before I went into medicine I was a baseball player. Muffed everything."—Judge.

"It's Never Too Late to Mend."


At a Boston Luncheon.

Mr. Dunker (trying to establish a basis of conversation)—A nice cup of tea is very nice. Don't you think so?

Miss Hill—I cannot quite agree with you. A nice cup of tea, may be nice, but it takes a very nice cup of tea to be very nice.—Chicago Tribune.

Complete Extravagance.

Jones—I saw a sculptor last night who would give you two different kinds of drink out of the same bottle.

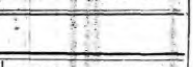
Brown—Feeble ambition, say boy. We've a grocer in our street who can sell you three kinds of tea out of the same box.—Jury.

DEMOCRATIC WIGWAM.

Plans of the Hall for the National Convention.

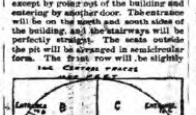
Description of the Great Building—The Arrangements for the Speakers and Delegates—Beautiful Lake Front—Cost of the Spacious Hall.

A. M. Allen, who has the contract for the erection of the big wigwam in which will house the democratic national convention, has submitted his plans to the committee of arrangements of the Chicago Iroquois club. The structure will be located on the east side of Michigan


EXTERIOR VIEW OF THE WIGWAM.

avenue, between Washington and Madison streets extended. It will have a frontage on Michigan avenue of 400 feet and will be 450 feet deep. It will be made of wood and, according to the plans, will be attractive in appearance. There will be a tower surrounded by a dagstaff at each corner, and the entrances will be ornamented to an extent that they can be appropriately decorated with flags and bunting. There will be an abundant supply of windows, so that there will be no lack of light or fresh air. The structure will be fifty feet in height.

Apparently the arrangement of the interior of the wigwam is complete. There will be no seats on the Michigan avenue side, and will be large enough to accommodate 800 persons. Immediately in front of the stage will be the rostrum for the officers of the convention and the speakers, and directly in front of this platform will be the desks for the official stenographers. On the right and left of the officers of the convention will be seats and tables for 200 newspaper men. The first row of seats for the representatives of the press will be six inches above the main floor and the last two feet, so that all can see and hear. The pit or main portion of the floor will be level and will contain 800 seats to be occupied by the delegates. This portion, together with the stage, will represent one section of the hall. There will be two large aisles twelve feet wide on each side of the stage leading to the delegates' seats. The entrance to these aisles will open onto the street, and no one will be permitted to enter at these doors except delegates, newspaper men and those holding seats on the stage. The remainder of the ground floor will be divided into four portions and each will contain 3,000 seats. There will be a fourteen-foot walk on the north and one on the south side of the building, and there will be a thirteen-foot entrance to each section. There will be no way of passing from one section to another except by going out of the building and entering by another door. The entrance will be on the north and south sides of the building, and the stairways will be perfectly straight. The seats outside the pit will be arranged in semi-circular form. The front row will be slightly



MICHIGAN AVE
GROUND FLOOR ARRANGEMENTS.

elevated and the tiers will rise gradually, the last pine being twenty-four feet above the floor of the stage. The roof and gallery will be supported by large pillars, which will be placed in such a way as to obstruct the view of the audience.

No special seats will be assigned to the alternates, but they will be scattered about in the audience. Each section will be guarded by officers, and aisles, and additional exits will be provided, to be used only in case of an emergency.

The gallery will be divided into two sections and will be practically independent of the floor space of the building. Each section will be reached by a stairway thirty-two feet wide leading straight up from the main floor. The entrances will be through the lowers in the rear.

On account of the Illinois Central tracks being in the rear of the building there will be no windows in the east wall. Ordinary chairs will be provided for seats.

The estimated cost of the structure is $50,000.

Mirrors Made of Wood.

In Germany good with a mirror polish be made from wood as a substitute for metal in the finishing of ornamental work. In order to make the wood resemble glass, it is finely polished and then first be submitted to bath of caustic alkali for two days, the bath being kept at a temperature of 175 degrees Fahrenheit all the while. Next it is soaked in a solution of hydro-sulphate of calcium for from twenty-four to thirty-nine hours. The third dip is into a bath of concentrated solution of sulphur. The dip is into a solution of acetate of lead at a temperature of 190 degrees. After being thoroughly dried the wood is polished with a metallic surface imparted to it, which is done by giving it a rubbing with flour powdered fine. Wood thus prepared and treated in the above manner, it is said, will take a polish almost equal to that so often imparted to steel, silver or nickel.

Always the Quarrel.

He—Maud—I—should like to walk home with you, if you will let me.

She—Impossible—You may, if papa gives his permission.

He—Ah! Maud—I'll ask him. Where is he?

She—He went to Chicago last night.—Harper's Bazar.

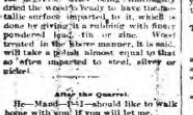
One Forgave Him.

Wife—You've been drinking again. Husband—Can't help it, my dear—make me shappy, m'dear.

"Huh! Makes you happy, eh? I'd like to know why."

"Bekkersh I she two of you, m'dear."—Texas Siftings.

A Leap Year Incident.


"Annie Marian, have you made many proposals of marriage yet?"

"Nor, many; but the year is still young, Father."—Jury.

Worth Keeping.

Father of Family—Madam, what does this mean? Our daughter is alone in the parlor with a young man, and it's after eleven o'clock! I shall go right down and kick the fellow out.

Mother (quietly)—She came up about half an hour ago and asked for two pairs of scissors.

"Huh! What in creation did she want them for?"

"She said she was going to help him clip coupons."

"Whew! I'll go right down and lock the doors so he can't get away."—Good News.

It Was All Right.

Hotel Clerk—I'm sorry a thousand dollar bill the smallest thing you have about you?

Departing Guest—I am afraid it is.

Clerk (to bell boy)—Here, take this bill out to one of the waiters and ask him to change it.—Life.

Museum Amenities.

Armless Wonder—Why don't you quit ridin' next Sunday wid me?

Circassian Beauty (tearfully)—Naw; won't do good—even if yer can drive wid yer feet.—Puck.

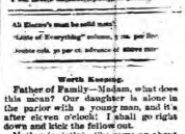
Early Rise-ay.

Toting—Why is his wife raised Cain.

Dunling—Whose wife?

Toting—Adam's.—Jury

"A MAN WITH A FULL."


—Life.

He Was Used to It.

At a social gathering in Harlem a lady remarked to Col. Mountain Howitzer:

"There is nothing, in my opinion, so terrible as a sudden death by violence."

"O, we military men are so accustomed to that sort of thing that we don't think anything of it," replied Col. Howitzer.—Texas Siftings.

Perfectly Willing.

Reporter—Mr. Bigwig, Marshall wishes to print your picture in to-morrow's issue. Will you let us have a photograph?

Important Star—Certainly. Marie, where's that portrait I had taken on my desk. There will be a fourteen-foot walk on the north and one on the south side of the building, and there will be a thirteen-foot entrance to each section. There will be no way of passing from one section to another except by going out of the building and entering by another door. The entrance will be on the north and south sides of the building, and the stairways will be perfectly straight. The seats outside the pit will be arranged in semi-circular form. The front row will be slightly

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Rates of Advertising.

Space	1 week	1 month
1 inch	$1 00	$3 00
2 inches	1 75	5 00
3 inches	2 50	7 00
4 inches	3 25	9 00
5 inches	4 00	11 00
6 inches	4 75	13 00
7 inches	5 50	15 00
8 inches	6 25	17 00
9 inches	7 00	19 00
10 inches	7 75	21 00
11 inches	8 50	23 00
12 inches	9 25	25 00

All Electro's must be solid metal.
Notice of Marriages, Deaths, &c., per line.
Notice cols. 50 per ct. advance on above rates.

The Constitutionalist.

W. FORCE, A. L. FORCE
Editors and Proprietors.

THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

The National Democratic Committee, at a meeting held in the city of Washington, D. C., has appointed Tuesday, the 21st day of June, 1892, as the time, and selected the City of Chicago as the place for holding the national Democratic convention. Each State is entitled to a representation thereto equal to double the number of its representatives to which it is entitled in the next electoral college, and each territory and the District of Columbia shall have two delegates. All Democratic conservative citizens of the United States, irrespective of past political associations and differences, who can unite with us in the effort for pure, economical and constitutional government, are cordially invited to join us in sending delegates to the convention.

CALVIN S. BRICE Chairman.
SIMON P. SHERRIX, Secretary.

ISSUES FALSE AND TRUE.

It is folly to urge the question of Free Silver Coinage as a Democratic party issue at the present time, for the sensible reason, that Democrats are greatly divided in regard to the practical utility of the measure.

Doubtless much can be said for and against free silver bill as introduced into Congress, but until it can command more unanimity of support, wisdom bids that it be laid aside for mature consideration, and, possibly, acceptable amendment.

There are Democratic issues of vital importance and for which the party is a unit.

TARIFF REFORM and PUBLIC ECONOMY are the popular questions for 1892. The true Democratic issues.

A tariff based upon equal rights and practical business intelligence, framed to advance the interests of labor and all industrial pursuits, to develope the varied resources of our country, to protect and encourage with even-handed justice Agriculture, Commerce and Manufactures, to antagonize class privileges and monopolistic greed, is a genuine Democratic issue.

And to limit the expenditure of public money to essential purposes, thereby stopping the flow of public treasure into greed and waste, is another Democratic issue of sterling worth.

With such a platform, and a Presidential candidate of proven ability and unsullied reputation, the Democratic party will sweep the land next November.

THE NEXT GOVERNORSHIP.

The Governor to be elected in New Jersey this fall will be the largest of appointments in the State, the most important being that of Chancellor, the term of Chancellor McGill expiring May 1, 1894. In the same year Justice Depue and Magee, both Democrats, come at the end of their terms, and in 1895 that of Justice Garrison Dem ocratic, will expire. Of the lay members of the Court of Errors, Judge Clement is prominent in 1894 and Judge Smith in 1895.

Among other coveted appointments to be made by him are two members of the State Board of Assessors. The Supervisor and all the State Prison Inspectors, State Fuel ty Inspector, State Librarian, Chief of the State Live Stock Bureau and various Commissioners and members of Boards, together with Law and Equity Judges and Prosecutors in nearly every county of the State. Included in this are the Law Judge and Prosecutor in Essex. Judge Keasbey's term ending in 1895 and Prosecutor Carey's in 1894.

The last Republican Governor elected in New Jersey was Marcus L. Ward, who served from 1866 to 1869. The Democratic Governor elected at the same time, and most of the State will, therefore, have continued uninterruptedly for twenty-four years when Gov. Abbett's second term shall have expired. The names of Randolph, Parker, Bedle, McClellan, Ludlow, Abbett and Green are associated during that period with the best acts of the State. There is but a single act on the long Democratic administration.

With this honorable record the people of New Jersey are not at all likely to go back to a Republican Governorship again. The appointments to be made will almost certainly fall to the lot of a Democratic ex-active, and in all probability there will be a Democratic Senate to every case to confirm the appointments.—Newark Journal.

PARTY PRESS IN NEW JERSEY.

There are 303 newspaper publications in New Jersey, an increase of seven within a year. Of these seventy are Democratic, seventy-four Republican and sixty professedly independent. In New Jersey nearly all so-called independent papers have Republican tendencies, most of them being owned and edited by Republicans. Twenty-four of the newspapers of the State are printed in the German language.

It is a tribute to the Democratic press of the state that while it is true in the minority in respect to numbers it is in a considerable majority in its influence on political thought in the State. In an interview with Hon. Cushman Cochran of the Republican National Committee, himself an editor of marked ability, frankly acknowledged the superior influence of the Democratic press of the country, and gave as a reason the fact that they were better out and than the Republican newspapers.

Chairman Clarkson might have added another reason, namely, that Democratic papers had a better cause to advocate; but the best cause needs able defenders, and can be lost by blundering advocacy. The intelligent success of Democratic measures and principles in New Jersey, with a minority of Democratic newspapers, can therefore be fairly quoted as a tribute to the influence of the Democratic press as an evidence of the truth of Mr. Clarkson's ex l edness on his party press.—Newark Journal.

Furniture and Carpets.

Attention is directed to the advertisement of Stelling & Co., 218 and 220 Market street, Newark. They announce that they are ready for Spring trade with a large stock of furniture and carpets, the variety, quality, and cost being equ ted anywhere in the State, and at actual cost. They have also a fine stock of baby carriages, which it will pay parents to examine, and satisfy yourself as to style and prices.

I was persuaded by a friend to try "Salvation Oil" for neuralgia and headache, it relieved me in a few minutes. One application. I cheerfully recommend it to all who likewise suffer. G. H. BREE.

DEAD WITH NO GOOD-BYE.

Robert L. Livingston, ex-Chief Engineer of the Plainfield Council, ex-Fire Commissioner, Third-Grand Supreme Recorder, Beloved Husband and Father, Jovial Companion and Enthusiastic Sportsman, Expires in Bed at Midnight Without a Word.

(From The Press of March 31.)

Many and many a heart is sad to-day over the sudden death of Robert L. Livingston, or "Genial Bob"—as his hosts of chosen friends were privileged to call him—and the entire community is full of sincere sympathy for the bereaved wife, and daughter of one of nature's noblemen who shortly after 11 last night, died in his bed at his home, 105 Broadway, without awakening from the quiet slumber he had lain down to but a few short hours before in good health and the vigor of spirits.

It was just about midnight when Mrs. Livingston was aroused by her husband's labored breathing and mutterings. She thought it might be a nightmare and lightly shook him. Failing to awaken him she called her son, Harry Sandford, who with his wife is visiting at his step-father's house. But the latter could not be aroused and died within an hour after. There is no apparent cause for death. Dr. E. W. Hedges thought it might have been the result of the rupture of a blood-vessel in the head and the consequent flooding of the brain and apoplexy.

During the evening Mr. Livingston was in particularly good spirits. William E. McClure of Crescent avenue, and Albert V. Nolen of Broadway, called, and all enjoyed a social chat and partook of refreshments of the plain but substantial order that included fishing trips of which Mr. Livingston was passionately fond.

Robert Lord Livingston was born in Elizabethtown, Essex county, New York, in the heart of the Adirondacks, March 1, 1838. He was in the fire insurance business. He was the son of five children, and his father, Robert W. Living-ton, who was hale and hearty at the age of seventy-five, was a veteran of the war of the rebellion, from which he received wounds which crippled him for life. The latter started in Elizabethtown, the Elizabethtown Post, before the birth of Robert, who afterwards served an apprenticeship to the printing business. A brother of the deceased now owns the paper.

At the age of eighteen, Robert L. went to Troy, and engaged as a clerk in a retail dry goods store, continuing there three years, then removing to New York, where he entered the wholesale dry goods establishment of C. W. & J. T. Moore & Co., from 1855 to 1868. The Moores failed in the panic of 1857, and Mr. Livingston continued with their successors. The next five years he spent in Wall street speculations, from which he acquired a handsome sum, but lost the bulk of it in the panic of 1873. Mr. Livingston then entered the insurance business in New York, in which he was still engaged. Before removing to Plainfield he lived a few years in Westfield. He has been a resident of Plainfield since 1876, has been three years a member of the Plainfield common council, during one term of which he was its president, although a Democrat. His record in the council is that of a thoroughly up hum man in everything with which he had any connection. He was also a member of the late board of fire commissioners, and of Alert Hose Company.

He was elected a senator of this State in 1884 and was chairman of the committee on Banking Fund, and a member of the committees on Militia, Miscellaneous Business, Unfinished Business, and Labor and Industries.

He leaves a wife and a daughter, Laura, both of whom are widely known in the church and charitable work of the city, and highly esteemed in social circles everywhere. He was a thirty-second degree mason and a Knight Templar of Plainfield Council, Royal Arcanum. The funeral arrangements are not yet perfected. They will be announced in these columns tomorrow.

MORE BILLS SIGNED.

Governor Abbett Affixes His Signature to Another Batch of Laws.

The following bills were signed by the governor Thursday and filed in the office of the secretary of State:

Assembly No. 8, limits the fees in cases of committing trustee to twenty-five cents for the justice and fifty cents for the constable.

Assembly No. 360, provides for the raising of sufficient taxes to pay interest on bonded debt of towns, and also at least three and one-third per centum of the principal of such debt. The salaries of town officers are fixed as follows: Town clerk, $1,000; members of town council, $500; town collector, $1,000; town treasurer, $1,000; recorder, $200; assessor, $1,000.

Assembly No. 81, requires every policy holder or owner of a policy of insurance to keep a docket in which shall be recorded every warrant issued and committment made.

Assembly No. 251, prohibits the killing of pheasants for three years.

Senate No. 160, provides for the appointment by the Governor of a State Board of Arbitration, which shall adjust all labor difficulties; said Board to consist of five members for terms of five years, to receive $10 per day of actual service.

Senate No. 220, gives stockholders of any bank or banking institution one vote for each share of stock held.

Senate No. 107, provides that where a street or highway forms a boundary line between two municipalities, the improvements of said road shall be borne equally by each municipality.

A HOUSEHOLD REMEDY.

ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS are the only reliable plasters ever produced. Fragrant, clean, inexpensive, and effective; they fully meet all the requirements of a household remedy, and should always be kept on hand. For the relief and cure of weak back, weak muscles, lameness, stiff or enlarged joints, pains in the chest, small of the back and around the hips, strains, sciatica, and all local pains, ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS are unequaled.

Beware of imitations, and do not be deceived by interested druggists, who say "just as good," or the reason the fact that they were better oil and than the Republican newspapers.

Chairman Clarkson might have added another reason, namely, that Democratic papers had a better cause to advocate; but the best cause needs able defenders, and can be lost by blundering advocacy. The intelligent success of Democratic measures and principles in New Jersey, with a minority of Democratic newspapers, can therefore be fairly quoted as a tribute to the influence of the Democratic press as an evidence of the truth of Mr. Clarkson's editorial on his party press.—Newark Journal.

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I was persuaded by a friend to try "Salvation Oil" for neuralgia and headache, it relieved me in a few minutes. One application. I cheerfully recommend it to all who likewise suffer. G. H. BREE.

MORE NEW LAWS.

Governor Abbett Affixes His Signature to Another Batch of Bills.

The following bills were signed by His Excellency Governor Abbett, yesterday, and filed with the Clerk:

Assembly bill 49, supplement to the orphan's court law. Provides that executors must notify owners that they are performing their work.

Assembly bill 199, enlarges the powers of boards of health.

Assembly bill 241, fixes mileage at four cents per mile each way to be paid petit jurors in addition to the present per diem.

Assembly bill 273, provides that any person carrying a concealed weapon shall be deemed a disorderly person.

Assembly bill 308, provides that in case of contagion local boards of health shall have power to appropriate sufficient funds to meet the expenses thereof.

Senate bill 239, a supplement to an act entitled "an act to regulate the practice of medicine and surgery to license physicians and surgeons, and to punish persons violating the provisions thereof," approved May 12, 1880.

A Riding Ring and Skating Rink for the Park Club.

The Park club intend building a riding ring on their grounds in North Plainfield. The building may also be used for indoor skating rink, and the ring may be floored for skating next winter.

What a Man Wears.

If you are interested in knowing where to go for real good value in men's wear, it may be wise to keep in mind the name of I. S. Plant & Co., of the Newark "Bee Hive," who have a large line in the way of neckwear, collars, cuffs, dress suits, umbrellas, shoes and things of a like nature. They have retail store at 764 Broad street, and as a rule at a better schedule of prices than many of the exclusive establishments.

Balmy Breezes, Sweet Perfumes, Sunny Skies.

TEXAS, MEXICO, ARIZONA AND CALIFORNIA.

Reduced round-trip tickets now on sale via IRON MOUNTAIN ROUTE to the famous resorts of Texas, Mexico, Arizona and California. Stop-over privileges will be allowed in the States of Arkansas and Texas. For tickets and further information, apply to or address W. E. HOYT, Gen'l E. P. A. 291 Broadway, New York.

The New Prima Donna to Sing Here.

Miss Margaret Reid, who is to sing at the Monday night concert, May 2, made her first appearance on any stage at the Metropolitan opera house, New York city, the other evening, when she sang in connection with the cast in the place of Miss Van Zandt, who was suddenly taken ill. The New York papers without exception, accorded her a distinct success and announced her appearance as the debut of a new prima donna.

Associates the Bar Catcher.

Considerable excitement was caused on West Front street Saturday night by a row between the dog catcher and an irate citizen of Fanwood. The official had caught the dog and was leading it away when an appeared and objected. A war of words ensued, in the midst of which the Fanwood man struck the dog catcher on the nose. The dog catcher kept the dog and has him under lock and key, and captain Grant has a warrant for the Fanwood man's arrest.

Dentists Mitchell on Tramps.

The Rev Charles H. Mitchell of the Plainfield M. E. church says: "It is neither wisdom nor charity to feed a tramp. The whole lazy brood would soon quit begging if other people would quit feeding them for nothing. The old principle—never turn a man hungry away from your door"—was commendable before those nests of lazy fellows undertook to live on it for by hearing from door to door We must seek the worthy poor *The unworthy will seek us.*"

Second New Jersey Brigade Reunion.

The Fifth annual reunion of the Second New Jersey Brigade society, including the New Jersey regiments 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th and 11th, Maxwell's old 1st and 11th, New York 21st and 120th, Pennsylvania 95th and 115th, Maine First Heavy Artillery, and B tery B, Clark's, will be held at the Continental hotel, Philadelphia. The society will convene in Vanhouten Post Room G A R, City Hall, at 11 a. m. sharp. After the transaction of the business of the society, a banquet will be spread. The Hon Edward F. McDonald, of the 7th N J, will deliver the address of the day. Edmund Tweedy, U. S. Marshal, baker, of the 11th N J, will read a poem. Generals Sickles, 8 well, Ruting, Hon. Frank Coles and others will be present and address the society.

Governor Abbett Signs a Dozen More Bills.

The following bills with nine others, the official signature of Governor Abbett, attached to them yesterday, and are now laws:

Assembly No 143 An act of great importance to the insurance agents of this State. It provides that the Commissioner of Banking and Insurance shall provide a blank contract or policy of fire insurance *Continued to Second Page.*

Assembly No 364, prohibits bathing in waters of this State during certain months.

Dr. Ketcham and Church Dissensions.

[From The Newark Daily Advertiser.]

TO THE DAILY ADVERTISER:—In justice to the Rev. Dr. Ketcham, who has many friends among your readers, will you allow the writer to say a few words in relation to the article concerning him in Saturday's advertiser:

Dr. Ketcham's determination to ask for a dissolution of the pastoral relation was formed before any trouble manifested itself in the choir. Though he deeply regretted the action of the organist and music which resulted in the resignation of the organist, he is not a man to allow those feelings among the members of the choir to influence him in so serious a matter. He had not completed this step for a long time, and finally insisted upon it so strongly, that there seemed but one course left open for him to pursue. Each year ably and in willing he repeatedly requested his congregation to offer no opposition to the granting of his application, but the welfare and harmony of the church should be endeavored. So the *light of his friends were in a measure veiled,* and the wish for peace and his request was practically unanimous.

No other or other officer of the church, said one more before the Presbytery in dispensation of the organist, the organ, or the music. The latter has been of a very high order and acceptable to pastor and people. Dr. Ketcham himself regard the organist, and also the singers, until the present year, performing this duty with care minded taste and zeal.

THOS. SOMP.

PLAINFIELD, March 28.

Friday evening, April 8, Chief Sidney E. Fisher of Plainfield, Sergeant Judge of Grand Order of Red Men, will read before his brothers the original report of Columbus to his sovereign on the discovery of America.

THE HEART BOWED DOWN.

[From The Baltimore American.]

This life is not an empty dream,
Though many of mankind
Who make good gaily ride before the others
trudge behind,
Some all the sweets of life enjoy, and others
only sorrow,
Some all their troubles from away, while others
only borrow.

Some seem to meet goods to be broken but others
may rejoice,
Some live noble, others die dismal to please
mother's choice,
But grieve not thou, O weary soul, the day
is coming soon,
When all shall be made even and arrives
in the vessel place.

Then other time up, O fainting heart, 'tis
but a troubling world,
And lowers come and lowerings, and leave no
recognition,
And as the wheel of fate turns round, some
ride above by tire,
While others, prostrate, lie beneath, crushed
in the mud and mire.

And who can tell perhaps to-day, thou shalt
be exalted too,
And while again in pleasure's hall, with care-
less step and free,
For those who laugh, for the world laughs too,
but not for those who sorrow,
So thou go forth with smiling faces greet the
coming morrow.

HARRY C. NEWTON.

PLAINFIELD, N.J.

THE TROLLEY'S THE THING.

Horses Betterpe are Abused and Always Will Be.

The following from this week's message of the Mayor of Newark, will be of interest to Plainfield people because it is the Newark capitalists who built the model trolley road there and who are to build the trolley road here:

"The demand for rapid transit is still popular. That the present rapid transit character of the city would be willing to forgo the car companies to send cars propelled by electricity through Broad and Market streets at the rate of twelve miles an hour every two minutes, is evinced by their constantly increasing demands.

"To ascertain if it is possible to please all parties and save our broad streets from being defaced by poles and wires, I have examined the methods in many and distant cities, and the results are summed up in an address delivered by George W. Mansfield, of Attleboro, Mass., before the sixth annual meeting of the Ohio State Road Railway Association, held in Pittsburg in October last. The age her s-kl:

"There is not in my knowledge to-day a single railway corporation owning and operating storage batteries solely for what there is in it. Those who believe there ever will be, is now counted that irrigation has interfered with their development. This is absurd. With the improvements in the art which we have made during the past year, I am sure we think that the powerful corporations was here assembled of thousands of dollars in experiment would easily abandon them and devote their energies to a system when they could spend as much as an equal amount in introducing and exploiting, fighting their way inch by inch throughout the country?

Had there been the slightest promise or intimate merit in the system it would have been one this to every city in the land, litigation or no litigation. Experiments in such directions are for the blind and unthinking. For years I have believed that the storage battery for use should be replaced by the overhead position with the air, gas and wind motors. I am more confirmed in this belief than ever.

There are some grouches for hope in the direction of an underground or surface system. But the objections to the latter are enormous sounding on every side for the overhead system.

6,200 cars, operated over 1,000 miles of track in the streets of fully 200 of our towns and cities, surely testify to its merits and value.

It should be understood that if rapid transit is secured, in the present condition of experimental electricity, it will be by the overhead or trolley system.

Baseball Notes.

Warner of Lost ers on's Senators will catch for the Westfield A. C.

There is no chance that the Somervilles won't get Gilroy as pitcher, after all.

Carbonell will again play center field for the West Ends of Somerville.

The dates of the games between the Crescents and N. J. A. C. are Wednesday, June 29 at Plainfield, and Wednesday, August 10, at Bergen Point.

Mileage Tickets Interchangeable.

The latest order of the passenger agent of the Port Reading railroad company is to the effect that mileage tickets issued by the Central railroad of New Jersey will be accepted on the Port Reading road on all portions of the Philadelphia and Reading railroad, (Main Line, Williamsport, Eastern and Northern Divisions) and Northern Railroad of New Jersey, and all Old Highlands, via steamer, or between Perth Amboy and Point Pleasant, also on all portions of the Eastern and Northern divisions of the Philadelphia and Reading railroad, except between Jacksontown and Bound Brook.

Mileage tickets issued by the Philadelphia and Reading railroad company will be accepted within their time limits on all portions of the Central railroad of New Jersey, except between Bound Brook and New York, and Atlantic Highlands, via steamer, or between Perth Amboy and Point Pleasant, and on the West Jersey and Atlantic Railroad, and Delaware Bay Railroad, and Delaware River Railroad, except between Jacksontown and Bound Brook.

Mileage tickets issued by either the Central railroad of New Jersey, Philadelphia and Reading railroad, for Lehigh Valley railroad will be accepted on the Atlantic City railroad.

No Reversal in the Rosen Case.

To-day, Councilor C A Marsh had this to say to a representative of THE PRESS respecting certain statements in print:

"For more than a week down to last night, the newspapers have been sounding the praises of Johnny Loud's case. John C. Rose's legal ability, his tact, etc., and people have come to believe that in some mysterious manner the decision of the Supreme Court and the Prerogative would in favor of John C. Moore in the will cases have been reversed. I do not know how long this false song has been sung, but in the interest of truth let me say briefly that all this talk comes out of a motion in a suit to foreclose a mortgage given by William Rosen to his father, John C. Rose, and not dispute the mortgage, but put in any defense to the suit. The mortgage had not been paid, and the property was sold for the amount due to pay the mortgage, with enough to pay the costs. The property sold for $9,200, being more than enough to pay the mortgage in terms and costs. Afterwards, Mr. Moore filed objections to the confirmation of the sale and asked to have the property sold over again, to make room for him to pay the mortgage and the purchaser moved to confirm the sale already made. The only question on the motion was whether the sale already made should stand, or another sale be ordered. The vice chancellor, after looking into the matter, considered the sale already made a fair one, and that there was no gross inadequacy of price, and therefore the sale was confirmed.

"There has been no reversal of the decision in the case, and the Court of Errors and Appeals and the Supreme Court and the Prerogative court, and on the contrary the only issue was as to the motion to question the finality of those decisions. It was paid $1,500 and costs in motion."

—Eighty plates have been ordered for the Royal Arcanum dinner at The Alden, April 25, and fifty plates for the Easter lodge dinner on the 20th at the same place.

ALL THE WORLD TALKS

Of the Tourist of Probably Record Breaking Length.

Council on the License Question.

The exodus of hotel proprietors from Plainfield because of the license vagaries of the local authorities, police and mental, says the New York *Hotel Mail*, is what was recently said by some eminent hotel men on the subject of hotels and licenses.

Some hotels were prosecuted on information against those that a hotel of the first-class could not be successfully run on a temperance basis, and this not only, and light wines and ale-by, because of the prejudice of such a concern, but because part, we have a habit of expecting to buy what solid and liquid refreshment they want in a house of public entertainment, and any restrictions in this matter they regard as a trespass on their inalienable rights.

Hotel men do not as a rule conduct houses for fun, and naturally when business in one place does not promise adequate returns they establish themselves elsewhere, as the Plainfield hotel men have done. In short, the authorities have driven them from the town. It seems then that Plainfield does not want any hotels, and has no desire to entertain strangers within her gates. If this is the view of her city-ne, he communities round about have no case to quarrel with her. It is just so much in their pockets.

The Boat to be Laid With Pure Water at Last.

The property recently purchased by eminent postmaster F. A. Page, and published in the s columns, on Sixth street west of Park avenue, is to be occupied principally by the stables for a large numbered of horses and carts to be used during the coming season in thoroughly watering the streets of the city on this side of the railroad. The water will be taken from the Middlesex and Somerset canal.

Town Won't in Book Into Sheriff Hicks, by virtue of several writs of judgment directed to him, will expose for salest the court-house in Elizabeth, Wednesday afternoon, May 4, at 2 o'clock, all the land and premises on which the *Hands together* with the City Hotel at Second street and Park avenue.

The judgments are held by the following: Patrick Lynch (3), Craig & Mitchell (2), Thomas Callahan, F. J. Carey, Mary Loughlin, Margaret J. Cadmus, Charles A. Reed, Daniel H. Terry and Daniel S. Robbins. The sale is to satisfy these judgments, and won't leave much of a balance for Johnny.

It's Dr Searles and Dr. Rice, Now.

Frank S. Searles of North Plainfield was graduated an M. D. from the Long Island College hospital last Thursday, together with William F. Rice of Somerset street. The new M. D.'s were members of a class of 64. The commencement exercises were held in the Brooklyn Academy of Music. The members of the faculty of the Board of Regents of the college were upon the stage, with a number of well-known physicians. Thomas S. Moore presided. Dr. Joseph H. Raymond, secretary of the faculty, presented the candidates for graduation, who represented all parts of this country and Nova Canada, Scotia d, the West Indies and Germany. Dr. A. J. C. Skene, dean of the faculty, administered the Hippocratic oath. Dr. Raymond then conferred the degree on each of the candidates by Dr. Joel W. Hyde. Dr. Jerome Beers Thomas, jr. received the valley gold medal for the best essay. Drs. Searles, Hayley Thomas, McNamara and Moore were appointed interns at the hospital, as the result of examination. Dr. William Francis Campbell delivered the valedictory. The address to the graduates was made by the Rev. Dr. Robert H. Meredith, of the Long Island Avenue Congregational church.

To unfortun-te chronic coughers we recommend the timely use of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup 25 cents.

THE TRAIN BOY'S BET,

AN AMUSING SKETCH BY

CAPTAIN CHARLES KING,

APPEARS IN

"THE TOURIST" FOR MARCH,

In one page with a poem by Ella Wheeler Wilcox, and a wealth of travel sketches and resort news.

With each subscription is given a copy of a beautiful book on "WINTER RESORTS." Send $1 for "Tourist" and 50 cents for six months, to WALTER I CLARK special agent, Lock box 707, Plainfield, N. J. Sample copy, 10 cents.

THE PLAINFIELD

PACKING HOUSE!

25 West Front Street,

Would respectfully inform the patrons that in addition to its usual stock of

Fresh, Salt and Smoked Goods,

It has added a full line of

Fresh Beef, Lamb,

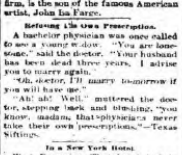
Veal, Mutton & Poultry,

Which it is prepared to sell at

Reasonable Prices!

Agrees all goods delivered free of charge.

C. M. ULRICH, Prop'r.



AT BEDTIME I TAKE A PLEASANT CURE

CASCARET LAXATIVE MEDICINE

HIGHEST IN THE WORLD.

Proposed Cathedral of St. John the Divine, New York.

The Grandest Church Structure Ever Planned in America—Estimates of Its Sanctuary—The Men Who Designed It.

We here with reproduce from Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper an architectural view of the proposed new cathedral of St. John the Divine which is to be erected on the ancient Morningside Heights, and One Hundred and Tenth street, New York, within two blocks of the Bellevue river and less than half a mile from the site of the Grant monument. Our picture is from the accepted design of Messrs. Heins and La Farge. The site is in the most elevated and picturesque portion of New York, and the cathedral will occupy it when completed, an eminence which will give it great conspicuity. The plans contemplate a structure with an altitude of 325 feet, which will make it next to the Eiffel tower, St. Peter's, in Rome, in point of height. While the cathedral at Cologne is 510 feet high.

The design, as finally adopted, includes a general groundplan in the form of a cross, the arms of which form nave, chancel and transepts, having each a central and two outside aisles. The exterior design is that of a large central tower crowned with a spire. In the four angles of the cross are four flanking towers with entrances. At the west front are two large towers.

The following will be the dimensions of this great structure: Total external length, 520 feet; width across front, 190 feet, width across transepts, 290 feet; height of central spire, 462 feet from floor, and 548 from level of the city, the difference between these points being that the building will occupy an abrupt elevation, as approached from the city. The nave is higher than the street, width of front towers, 87 feet; height of front towers, 240 feet; width of four flanking towers, 46 feet; height of these flanking towers, 160 feet; total exterior diameter of central tower, 116 feet; total interior diameter of central tower, 96 feet; height of the vaulting, 200 feet; depth of chancel, 120 feet; width of nave and chancel to centers of piers, 60 feet; length of nave, 160 feet; width of front towers, 116 feet; height of nave vaults, 105 feet; height of chancel vaults, 115 feet; height of front gable, 155 feet.

The cathedral will face the west, in the traditional manner, with the principal entrance on Amsterdam avenue. The cathedral will undoubtedly be the principal architectural ornament of the metropolis, and it is not improbable that it will become the metropolitan church, the cathedral of the Protestant Episcopal cathedral, of the country.

Its construction will involve an enormous expenditure, but the liberality already made in furtherance of the enterprise encourage the belief that there will be comparatively little difficulty in obtaining all the money that may be needed to carry to a successful completion.

It is seldom that the distinction of designing so imposing a structure has been achieved by such young men as Messrs. Heins and La Farge, neither of whom is yet thirty-three years of age. They won prize in the competition with some seventy odd architects, including the best-known designers of churches in the world. They were also selected finally out of the five which were regarded as especially worthy. Mr. La Farge, of the firm, is the son of the famous American artist, John La Farge.

Refusing the Doctor's Prescription.

A bachelor physician was once called to see a young widow. "You are lonesome," said the doctor. "Your husband has been dead three years, I advise you to marry again."

"Ah, doctor, I'll marry tomorrow if you will have me."

"Ah! ah! Well," muttered the doctor, stepping back and looking, "you know, madam, that physicians never take their own prescriptions."—Texas Siftings.

In a New York Hotel.

First Drummer—That hotel clerk is there shows a capabilities to run over everybody who comes in his way.

Second Drummer—I can account for that.

"How?"

"You see, he wears a diamond breastpin that was formerly the head lamp taken for the headlight of a locomotive that he really thinks he is one. That's why he runs over people."—Texas Siftings.

Making the Best of It.

Druggist's Clerk—A man gave me a bad dollar in payment for a prescription I filled, and he got away before I found it out.

Druggist—Well, send the boy down to the junk shop with it and sell it for old lead. We'll get twice the cost of the drugs out of it anyhow.—Life.

HER FATHER PROMPTLY SAT ON HIM.

—Harper's Bazar.

In Chicago.

Mrs. Porkchop—Mary, I received another note from our eastern relatives just begging us to pay them a visit. What can it all mean? They never noticed us before.

Mr. Porkchops—They must intend coming to the world's fair, and they think we believe in reciprocity.—Judge.

A Much-heeded Rest.

Burglar—I have decided to go into some other kind of business when I get out.

Prison Missionary—I am rejoiced at your decision—what has brought it about?

Burglar—I find that night work is breaking down my constitution.—Truth.

An attractive face is a letter of recommendation to a thoroughly healthy body. That's what you'll find if you use Pozzoni's Complexion Powder. It's the purest and most beautifying in the world. Try it.

Mrs. Scrubbins, Sufferer, Saved.

Mrs. Scrubbins, sufferer, saved by Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup 25 cents.

Mullins & Co's

The Leading Furniture and Carpet House in the State.

WE ARE READY

FOR SPRING TRADE!

OUR NEW SPRING STOCK OF

FURNITURE AND CARPETS

In Variety, Quality and Quantity

Has never been equaled anywhere.

AT ACTUAL COST!

The best interests in the world have been drawn upon unsparingly. Every article has been secured at actual cost in cash; therefore no house can afford to undersell us.

HERE ARE A FEW QUOTATIONS:

Bedroom Suits, $10.50 and up. Lounges, $5.00 and up.
Parlor Suits, $25.00 and up. Easy Chairs, $5.00 and up.
Soft Beds, $10.00 and up. Extension Tables, $4 and up.

The days of fancy prices in Carpets are gone. We are offering all the best makes and latest designs at lower prices than ever known in the trade. Whitens, 87.40 per yard and up. Body Brussels, 80 cents per yd. and up. Moquettes, $1 per yard and up. Tapestries, 56 cents per yard and up.

A lot of last year's patterns in Carpets, Linoleums and Mattings. Best make at HALF ORIGINAL COST.

Baby Carriages from $3.75 to $30.

218 and 220 Market Street,

COME, SEE AND SATISFY YOURSELF.

BRANCH STORES—121 to 125 Newark Avenue, JERSEY CITY, N. J.
213 Main Street, PATERSON, N. J. 78 to 84 Myrtle Avenue, BROOKLYN, N. Y.
3 31 15w

1892. STALLION SEASON. 1892.

ROUND TOP FARM,

BERNARDSVILLE, N. J.

ATHELL.

Formerly Baby McKee.
Sire Rhett Goode, by Alcyone, 2:20.
100 Trotters in 2:30.
Dam, Mamie, by Dam of Arion, 2:10 3 4

Full Brother to Arion—2 years—2:10 3-4.
Hyperion 2 Hambletonian.
41 trotters in 2:30.
Nutwood 2:18 3-4.
73 trotters in 2:30.

Season, $500. Return Privilege Limited to 10 approved mares.

PALATKA, 5590.

Sire, Nutwood, 2:18 3-4, by Belmont,
75 trotters in 2:30. by 39 trot. Pet 2:30
Dam, Atalanta, by Alcantara, 2:23
sire of 2 years old 42 trotters in 2:30.

Season, $200. Return Privilege.

LORD ELDON, 14024.

Sire, Mansfield, 2:26, by Messenger Duroc,
3 trotters in 2:30. 21 trotters in 2:30.
Dam, Zaetipse, by Kentucky Hambletonian,
Sister of Jay Bird 2:30. 44 trotters in 2:30.

Season, $50. Return Privilege.

AVALANCHE, 9542.

Sire, Alexander, 2:20 3-4, by Abdallah, 2:30.
Sire of Silas Wright 2:20 1-4. by Alcalde,
Dam, Drift, 4 trotters in 2:30 3-4

Season, $10 Payable in Advance.

The above sires carry the noted blood elements that have produced over seventy-five per cent of the record-holders and top-sired sires of the past and present, including Ruby's Hambletonian, Electric, Geo. Wilkes, Nutwood, Alcyone, Messenger Duroc, Mambrino Patchen, Mambrino Chief, Hambletonian, Mountain Maid, Miss Russell, Maggie, Alma Mater, Lady Fallis, Zetalipse, Jessie Pepper, Adelaide and Lady Fallis. They are all unbroken, desirable individuals in and choice selection.

F. P. OLCOTT, Proprietor.
Address GEO. H. MARTIN, Superintendent. 3 31 4t

CLOSING OUT OUR ENTIRE STOCK AT COST!

MUST BE SOLD BY APRIL 1.

STOVES, RANGES, MACHINIST and CARPENTERS' TOOLS TIN and GRANITE WARE. PLOWS and AGRICULTURAL TOOLS. NAILS 2 cents a pound.

PIERSON HARDWARE COMPANY,

42 WEST FRONT ST. Telephone 126.

3 9 10w

CATARRH

CREAM BALM

Ely's Cream Balm Gives Relief at Once. It Cleanses the Nasal Passages of Catarrhal Virus, Allays Pain and Inflammation, Heals the Sores, Protects the Membrane from Additional Colds, Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. A Quick and Positive Cure. Price 50 cents. At Druggists or by Mail. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren St., New York.

HAY-FEVER TRY THE CURE

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents by mail or at Druggists. Circulars free. ELY BROTHERS, Owego, N. Y.

OVERLAND EXCURSIONS

LEAVE CHICAGO EVERY THURSDAY

For particulars address
J. C. JUDSON & CO.
196 Clark St., Chicago.

NOTICE!

The Annual Meeting for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting will be held at the Company's office, No. 42 West Front street, Plainfield, N. J., on Monday, April 4, 1892, at 10 o'clock a. m.

W. L. DORSETT, Sec'y.
3 17 4w

CITY DEPARTMENT.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE, THE COUNTY AND THE CITY, AND HAS THE LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY PAPER PUBLISHED IN THE COUNTY OF UNION.

J. A. DEMAREST - - City Editor.

ROYAL ARCANUM.—Members of Plainfield Council No. 711, are requested to attend a special meeting at their rooms on Park ave us, Friday evening, April 1, 1892, to take action on the death of Brother Robert L. Livingston.

A. W. KLEINECKE, Regent.
S. A. TROXEL Sec'y.

—Hotel Netherwood will open June 4.

—Thirty-two dogs were captured last week.

—There were five conversions in the *Salvation Army meeting Sunday night.*

—Several fine specimens of carp have recently been taken with hook and line in the Raritan river.

—Lounds & Rue of this city, have been awarded the contract for masonry work on the new Westfield Athletic club-house.

—Members of the Independent Gun club had a practice shoot at five birds and blue rocks Tuesday on their grounds in North Plainfield.

—Hitchcocks hope not the leaves and undergrowth on the mountain side near Valley Spring Tuesday. There is a heavy penalty against this practice.

—There is a new fire alarm box up it is No. 56 and is at the corner of Eighth street and Park avenue. There is a key in the station now which is open night and day.

—If something is not done to repair that dilapidated board walk on Second street, between New and Liberty, the city may get a suit for damages, for broken limbs, on its hands.

—Captured dogs are first kept five hours in a barn on Sycamore street near Park and are then kept four days on the Smock farm. Evens, where they are executed if not reclaimed.

—Owners of dogs are warned that the leather bobtail is not sufficient to put on a dog. All dogs running at large must be securely muzzled with wire, or they will be made captive.

—Justice Nash had a wedding at his office Tuesday morning. The contracting parties were John Conway, age 30, and Ivy Hoge, age 19. The happy young people will live in Plainfield.

—Our J. M. C. March is a candidate for clerk of the board of freeholders, and if there is a man in the county better suited for the place, the general public don't know of him.—*Westfield Leader.*

—Dr. Charles A. Tilton is off rink so from his old-stand and has taken a room on top of his legs, that he cannot even attend to business—not it may be necessary to excuse his foot and leg in plaster.

—A heavily laden wagon belonging to *Peach Brook*, the millers, was mired on East Fifth street at the corner of Park avenue Wednesday. It was necessary to empty the bags of feed on the sidewalk before the horses could start again.

—A dinner will be served at Hotel Albion, Monday evening, April 18, the day after Easter, to the members and friends of Excelsior lodge, No. 43 of North Plainfield e unci, Royal Arcanum, will also have a dinner at The Albion, some evening next month.

—Edgar Sanderson, a one-armed man—and he a Democrat—assisted in building a soldiers monument in Hoboken. Therefore the citizens of Plainfield—who are Republicans by a majority—should be ashamed of themselves.

—A lad named McLoren was arrested this morning for trespassing on the cars and for detecting coal. He got a good poverty, and said he took the coal from necessity. On promise to sin no more, judge Codington suspended sentence.

—*Gentle Willie Murphy* has written to magazine *Believer of the Cosmopolite* that he will play on the Naugawick, Conn., nine, April 4, against the Boston league team, and is keeping himself in condition by open the season on the Crescents in good shape.

—The John Laing property on West Front street, including the hotel building, Laing's hall and Sergeant's residence sold Monday for $26 275 It was purchased by the First National bank and the property is covered its second mortgage. A Delaware, Lackawanna & third mortgage on the *property, loses it.*

—The attention of the township committee of North Plainfield is called to a dangerous excavation on Second street, near the old stone-arch cher. Some of the timbers of the copper mine have rotted away making a dangerous hole. Should a horse to step in, as the hole is about fifteen feet deep and large enough to hold a team and wagon.

—A new time-table will go into effect on the 3rd proximo, April 3 and from that date the Lehigh Valley will begin to run its trains over the Central's tracks, joining the New York and N ewark branch at Bell's station on the meadows, and running into the terminus at Communipaw, New York passengers over the Lehigh will then use the Jersey Central ferry-boats.

—Sergeant Lynch says that the way to get rid of the tramps is to establish a wood yard where all vagrants would be compelled to work with dull saws on the toughest and knottiest of cord-wood, and live on plain prison fare Such a course of treatment—he argues—would soon spread among the tramp world, thereby the first relief that Plainfield has a good place to keep away from.

—In the ordering of crosswalks, the present council shows about as much judgment as those of the past. A walk has just been laid over Park avenue at Fourth street, where there was already a well-built one on the upper side of the Fifth street hundreds of children wade back and forth through the mud on the side, as no the school is, meeting, now and evening day in a day out, year after year.

—The incongruity of some of the laws passed by the late Legislature is illustrated in one by which cities of more than fifteen thousand population are entitled to three aldermen from each ward. This law was probably passed by purely political purposes, as what do we want of three aldermen or Plainfield—not with three aldermen in for each ward.—*Home News*—Well it only a plan to Passaic and Atlantic City.

—Stephen Wagener has a project which if accepted by the common council will be a blessing, if actually active the sewerage proved to. He contemplates will it for fertilizing purposes, and also as sale and private matter of the city, and holds that his plan will not only effect a vast money saving to Pl infield but greatly benefit the sanitary condition of the place. He will submit the scheme to the authorities for their consideration.

—"Orpheus", at Herrmann's theater, New York, is described as a music gem of the purest ray. Not a dull moment occurs in the whole performance. The laughter, which is frequent and often boisterous, sometimes part of humorous situations, especially when *Kitty* foolishly her mate drops E. J. Ridley gives a brilliant character study of a Russian count. He creates profound laughter and wins generous plaudits. Mrs. Rosebrault is, of course, superb in the title role. Herrmann's's number is received at every performance, showing that the popular interest in "Orpheus" is increasing, although the piece is now entering its third month. The heavy advance sale indicates crowded houses for some time to come.

PERSONALIA.

Miss Julia Ady, formerly of this city, sailed for Europe Saturday.

Mrs. Mazson of Westerly is visiting relatives on Central avenue.

W. B. MacClymont will give his second organ concert at the First Baptist church April 13.

Mrs. T. O. Doane is visiting with her son Hervey, at her former home near Folkville.

The marriage of Miss Green Howard and G. Barry Squires, is announced to take place in October.

A son and heir now gladdens the household of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas B. Gardner, Westervelt avenue.

The Rev. Dr. K. P. Ketcham is at Huntington, L. I., where his father and mother lie seriously ill.

Miss Scudder of the Franklin school will spend her spring vacation at her home in Elmira, N. Y.

Mrs. Minnie Edgerton and James T. Closson have returned to their home, 132 East Front street, for the summer.

David McMurtrie and family have removed from New York to their summer home, 19 Sycamore avenue, North Plainfield.

Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Hatch—the latter the daughter of Dr. Ketcham—are now regular attendants at Dr. Richards's church.

Samuel St. J. McClutchen has been made school trustee by the North Plainfield board, to fill the vacancy caused by James Mosher's resignation.

Mrs. O. Vail of Eighth street and Madison avenue, has purchased the Bulten property, 34 LaGrande avenue, at a price somewhat beyond $10,000.

The younger daughter of Mayor Saunders of the borough was baptized Sunday afternoon at her home on Mercer avenue by the Rev. T. Logan Murphy.

James Leggett of Princeton, brother of Mrs. Joseph Berger, has received an appointment to preach in the M. E. church at Millersville, Lancaster county, Pa.

It is said that the new choir of the First Presbyterian church is to consist of Mrs. and Miss Lindley Hall, Miss Burdge, contralto, and Robert Gorton, bass.

Charles Brown of the First Baptist church, has changed his residence from 19 Cedar place and is now living on Mr. Sherwin's, corner of Fourth street and Madison avenue.

A contract was signed last week that will result in the presence of Miss Margaret Reid, the most remarkable prima donna of the day, at the closing concert of the Mesopota, May 3.

A Venetian fete will be given recital after Easter. He will play compositions of Beethoven, Scarlatti, Haydn, Chopin, Paderewski, and Liszt. The date and programme will be announced later.

The sympathy of the community is extended to the Rev and Mrs. J. W. Mitchell in the loss of their daughter Hattie, who breathed her last at 6:35 Sunday evening in the twenty-first year of her age.

Sheriff Codington of Somerset county yesterday drew the panel of petit jurors for the April term of court, at which North Plainfield are Samuel Moore, Thomas J Young, Daniel S Berry, John H Carney, Abraham F Voorhees, Philip Swain and Jacob Wilson.

Bishop Vincent has so severe a sore throat that he has been compelled to cancel all engagements to May 1. He will therefore have to disappoint the hundreds of Plainfielders who anticipated hearing him at the M. E. church this Thursday and Sunday.

Honors fell in showers on Miss Julia Bulkley, principal of the public schools. But one of which she is most proud is a copy of one of Sir Edwin Arnold's works, in his own handwriting, presented as a token of his personal admiration of her character, talent and ability.

Frank Newman, son of H. O Newman of West Fifth street, is to be graduated from the Boston School of Teebnology, in a few weeks, having fini hed there a thorough course in architecture. His career in the school has been a most brilliant one, and he has won a number of first prizes.

The soloists selected for the last of the "choral society's subscription concerts, April 26, are Mrs. Patrick Walker, of Boston, who is the "DeVere of the East", Eric Bushnell and Will Belcher. The contralto has not yet been selected, but the society will be a slight one in the oratorio, "St Paul", that is to be sung.

Mr. Bond, tenor of the First Presbyterian church choir, has signed with the Judge Crowe church choir, at 5th and F. S. Cutter, basso of the Trinity Reformed church, has also signed with the Holy Cross, for one year from April 1. He sang Sunday morning on trial and was at once engaged by choirmaster Miner.

On motion of William J Ford, the membership committee Judge, Eulchis of Pythias, unanimously voted Friday night, to secure a photograph of Past Grand Chancellor John Cirich to hang in the asylum hung on the wall of the lodge rooms as a constant reminder of the honor which Perseverance enjoyed in the selection of one of its members to high office.

The Rev Dr. Richards preached in the Crescent Avenue church pulpit, Sunday morning, on the duties of stewardship. Although he is not a steward, he is a rather advised his hearers to put out of office the wicked council of 91 he made no apology for the selection, but he did offer an apology for the selection of the men to high office.

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TO KEEP MAGAZINES.

Covers That Will Stand the Severest Treatment.

Although Made at Home They Are Just as Pretty as Those Sold in the Book Stores—Directions for Putting Them Together.

I shall not consider the dainty protection covers of plush, silk, satin or chamois, with their decorations of ribbon, painting and embroidery, but the

FIG. 1.

plain, serviceable covers for constant use, on the magazines which one wishes to keep for reference, or which may be used in a reading club or, above all, which are likely to receive severe treatment at home.

It may happen that it devolves upon one to assist in establishing a reading room "ten miles from a lemon," where cash is scarce and time and ingenuity plenty. In this case, writes Lucia M. Harvey in the Youth's Companion, it is a brilliant double stroke of economy and convenience to make these homemade covers.

Roll the curtains high, and cover the long dining table with a thick layer of wall paper, with plenty more near at hand upon which to paste. Have ready in a basket or tray the necessary materials, namely, scissors, pencil, rule and square, strong cord and an awl; a sharp knife, a pouch and awl, and a paper of glue. From the shoemaker's shops a roll of large, strong pieces of cotton cloth, another of silk and ends of small-figured wall paper, a quantity of the heaviest, stiffest pasteboard obtainable, some book cloth, marbled paper, the inevitable book binders, broad brushes and glue.

The glue, put to melt in a glue pot on the range, will be dissolved by the time a bowl of common flour paste is ready.

Lay the brushes upon a large, clean plate in the center of the table.

Measure the magazines to be fitted, and cut from the pasteboard pieces a trifle larger than the magazines.

From the book cloth cut the oblong pieces for backs and corners, taking

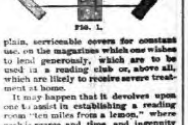


FIG. 2.

care that they are long enough to turn over on the narrow side without creasing.

Fig. 1 shows the back and corner pieces on the cover, ready to turn over.

Lay out all these book cloth backs in a pile, with edges carefully evened, and with pencil and rule make dots at equal intervals, a distance of half an inch from edge. With a punch make holes over these dots, and with the sett the eyelets may be experimented with.

Next cut from the cotton cloth strips of the same shape as the backs, but a trifle shorter.

Now cut from the marbled paper pieces to fit the outsides of the pasteboards, allowing them to lap over on the wrong side about an inch, and clip off the front corners diagonally.

The inside linings for the wall paper are cut a little smaller than the pasteboard pieces. Now lay all the cut material in neat piles, ready to put together.

Coat the book cloth corners over with paste and glue. Then draw them tightly across the front corners of the pasteboard pieces, lapping on the back edge.

The inside of a back is now coated strongly, and laid on clean papers. Even with, and close to the outer edge of eyelet holes, lay the two pasteboard pieces, one on each side.

Saturate a cotton cloth piece with the paste and glue, and lay it parallel with the book cloth back, joining all together. Turn down the inside lining edges evenly, and let all lie flat a minute, to set.

Coat the outside now with the marbled paper, and lastly the insides with the lining paper, to make all look neat on the inside. If a dry cover an old magazine, the size of the one it is to be used on, if possible, as the proper shape is thus retained.

With an awl and coat the magazine is ready for use.

The appearance of these covers (Fig. 2) is fully equal to that of those costing three or four dollars at the shops, but these cost, made according to directions, less than one dollar a dozen.

Natural Cold Storage Warehouses.

Actual experiment may show that the subterranean chambers of Mammoth cave, who pronounced the Mammoth cave to be a "fine strong warehouse" is not so far-fetched after all. A southern orange grower has placed several boxes of oranges and lemons in a cave where the temperature was about 50 degrees and the air dry, and he has succeeded in keeping the fruit in excellent condition for seven months, the latter for a year. The temperature of the Mammoth cave is about 59 degrees the year round, while the air is so dry that the remnants of the old wooden miner kegs will not mildew. The success of this method of keeping oranges would prove a bonanza to orange growers, as it would enable the fruit people to market their crop when there was the greatest natural demand for it.

Naturalists Puzzled.

Significant talk on occasion is sometimes heard. Recently one telegraph operator said to another, "Have you heard that Dr. Cook has left Chicago?" It was local, of course, and the latter, looking around, replied: "I don't see any Cook west of here, and no one's been working about sixty miles west of Chicago." Puck.

Time is a Newspaper Office.

Visitor (to the office boy)—Please ask the editor if he has time to see me.

Office Boy (to editor)—Yer. He says he is too busy.

Visitor—Well, tell him that I will call again next year. I wanted to pay my subscription.—Boston Post.

Farsighted Answer.

Bingo—Would it be a good girl nowadays to present this morning?

Mrs. Bingo—Yes. Her bean called last night.

Bingo—See if you can't get him to come here and live.—Life.

Great Improvements.

"We are going to accommodate our passengers better," said the president of a street car line to a reporter.

"Going to put on more cars, I suppose?"

"No; we are going to hang four more straps in each car."—Jury.

His Finish.

"Why don't you get an umbrella laugh?"

"I'm afraid somebody might borrow it, and forget to bring it back."—Puck.

Is and Was.

First Small Boy—What does your ma do when you lie to her?

Second Small Boy—She tells pop I take after him.—Good News.

Leprosy in Spain.

Leprosy is increasing at an alarming rate in Spain. From statistics it is reported that several villages are afflicted with the terrible malady. In Nerdorm there are eight families in every member of which is a leper. At Gata the number of lepers is so great that a hospital is to be built for them. Like other points the plague is increasing in a frightful manner and the doctors are unable to cope with it.

JUDGE L. D. THOMAN.

The Noted Chicago Lawyer Married to an Ohio Lady.

Judge Leroy D. Thoman, one of the leading members of the Chicago bar, was recently married at Lebanon, O., to Miss Florence Smith, daughter of Judge James Smith, of the circuit court of Ohio.

Judge Thoman has had an eventful life. He is a native of Columbiana county, O. On attaining his majority he was admitted to the bar and appointed deputy prosecuting attorney for the Ninth judicial district of Indiana. He resigned this position in 1873 and in 1876 he was elected to the bench, being

LEROY D. THOMAN.

then but twenty-four years of age. He remained on the bench for nine years, and was presided over the democratic state convention, and the same year entered the political arena against William McKinley, Jr., for congress. In 1881 he was proposed for governor by the democrats of Ohio, but, although a enthusiastic supporter, declined the nomination.

Judge Thoman was also an editor, having purchased an interest in 1880 in the Vindicator, the leading democratic organ in northeast Ohio. In 1885 he was appointed attorney for the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie railroad for Ohio. In 1888 the Pennsylvania civil service bill becoming a law, President Arthur appointed Judge Thoman a member of the United States civil service commission. He served in this capacity and resigned in 1886. Three years ago he turned his face toward Chicago, and became a member of the firm of which his father was at one started to rest upon the practice of his profession, with signal success. He has the confidence of bench and bar, is an able and painstaking lawyer, an earnest pleader and forcible advocate.

Judge Thoman has been active in work for the state, and was a member of the Ohio auxiliary of the world's fair, enlisted the support of his native state, from governor down, and worked hard for Chicago's favor. On social occasions he is much sought after, for the geniality of his presence and his ability as an after-dinner speaker. He is keen of perception, a good judge of men, and has the happy faculty of instilling a good-natured condition of friendliness into any company he goes into.

OHIO FAIR BUILDING.

It Will Be Unlike the Structures of the Other States.

The style of architecture of the Ohio building is distinctive and much unlike that of any of the other state buildings. The building was designed by the commission of architects, of which James C. McLaughlin is the chief associate, with him being Messrs. Yost, G. A. Rapp and F. A. Coburn.

The original idea was to have the building constructed of material furnished gratis by contractors and thus make it in itself an exhibit of the building materials of the state. However, the contractors were slow in taking the matter up, and so many obstacles arose in the way that it was determined to

OHIO STATE BUILDING, WORLD'S FAIR.

build it of wood. The estimated cost is about $35,000.

It will contain a reception-room, offices for the director general of the state, assistants, etc. It is to be a place where Ohio people can meet and feel at home. While the building will not rival in size and some of the other state buildings it will, it is claimed, be equally attractive. The decorative features are fine. The large circular portico, with its heavy columns, over the main entrance to the bay windows on the opposite ends of the building are attractive features.

The building is to be two stories, the lower one being of more than the ordinary height.

Equine Friendship.

A story of a remarkable instance of equine friendship comes from Portland. One of a pair of horses belonging to a horse railroad company broke a leg, whereupon his mate, a blind horse, refused to be comforted, and so pined away that the general manager, who came to the new owner of the other steed and asked for the loan of the animal for a visit to the stable. As soon as this horse was put in his old stall the blind horse showed signs of great delight, and at once began to recover his appetite and his health. The owner of the other horse, seeing the love of the animal for his friend, bought him, too, and now drives down town with a span.

Here's Ever with Us.

No bird is more fecund than the sparrow. It has been calculated that a single pair will, in New York, rear twenty or thirty young in the course of the year, and as all will breed, their offspring in the course of ten years would amount to between 27,000,000,000 and 76,000,000,000 birds. The season increase is, however, but a small fraction of this total, for millions die in the nest, in the course of nature, or are hunger, or of cold, during severe weather, or serve as food for carnivorous birds or other wild animals. Assuming that the annual young per pair as only twelve (and in the warmer parts of the United States, where the English sparrow is a serious plague, they are much more numerous), half males and half females, and that all live to five years, the total increase of one pair in that time would be 85, 813 birds. That is the estimate made by officials of the department of agriculture in a report on the sparrow.

First Transatlantic Steamer.

The man who built what is claimed to have been the first transatlantic steamer, the Royal William, lives in North Brandon, one of the suburbs of Chicago. He is James Gordie, a lively person of eighty-three years, small of stature, but vigorous and active. The Royal William made the trip from Pictou, Nova Scotia, to Gravesend in the autumn of 1833, and was probably the first vessel propelled by steam to do so. She was the Savannah, which made the voyage fourteen years before, relying mainly on canvas for speed, and only using her fine weather the small engine that, built on the deck, could not be relied on during storms.

A Simple Cure for a Cinder.

One of the simplest and most effective cures of that often serious affliction to a traveler, a cinder in the eye, is that of a correspondent of the Lancet. A loose may be placed in the eye without injury. They shortly begin to swell and make a globular tumor, which protrudes from the ball of the eye, enveloping any foreign substance that may be there. The pain and irritant may be washed out. Keep a dozen of them seals in a small bottle, and when you have the misfortune to get a cinder in your eye, put one of them

DU MAURIER AT HOME.

He Chats About His Pictures and His Novel.

Pretty More Pretty to Follow "Trilby" before—How He Comes to Do an Article—His Surroundings, Habits and Family.

(COPYRIGHT, 1892.)

All of you have heard of Hampstead heath. Even than a century ago it was a favorite haunt of indulgent cutpurses and jolly rascals of all sorts and conditions.

It is thoroughly proper and respectable now. You may wander about it almost any time and without meeting highwaymen, blunderbuss in hand, or anymore dangerous than a cheerful, inoffensive tramp. If you chat with person at the very end of the heath. He greeted me cheerfully and cordially and expressed his entire willingness to relieve me of any small coin that I might wish to part with.

"Hi 'as to badmit, sir, has 'ow Hi'm a wanderer," he said, "but Hi'm a decent, ardworkin' one."

Who could resist this trump? I could not, and did not. I thought of Charles Dickens' tramp, who was called so by a companion because

"Then you're a tramp,' he see," so the tramp himself tells the story. "I'd rather be than be a beadle, I see."

I verily believed that it was Dickens' tramp that I met. But it was not to meet tramps that I went to Hampstead heath. I had received a note which ran this way:

"If you will drop down upon me in my den I shall be glad to chat with you for awhile, though I won't promise that I will say anything interesting."

The name signed to this note was that of George Du Maurier, the famous artist of Punch, the creator of Maudie and Postlethwaite and Sir Georges Midas and scores of other delightful characters. The famous caricaturist has of late been following the example of Thackeray and gone from the drawing of pictures to the building of novels as well. His first effort was published in January and was so well received that he is just about to launch another one. It was in response to his note that I found myself at Hampstead a couple of days ago.

The artist's house stands on a high hill at the very edge of the heath, and the view from it is magnificent. On one side you may see the famous school of Harrow, where Pitt and Byron and many other famous men were educated. Beyond the steeples of Harrow you can just see in the distance the keep of Windsor castle. Then the heath stretches away from you, and from the top of the hill you may see thirteen counties under the smiling winter sunshine. On another side you may see the spire of London city, that inevitable mist lying upon it, except where the golden cross that tops St. Paul's cathedral rises bright and clear above the fog.

Du Maurier is a modest, unassuming man, of an age that appears to be vastly uncertain. He might be forty and he might be sixty. He wears a mustache and chin whiskers, but they are not of the heavy type familiar to all of us through the pictures of Charles Dickens. His beard is grey, and so is his hair, though there is no trace of grey in it. The man does not appear to value his reputation highly for the sake of mere reputation. He seems to consider himself simply as an artist who has his work to do and does it as well as he can, without thought of the tremendous prestige that it brings him. Neither has he any fear that he will forget the many published accounts of his life.

"Henry James once wrote a very kindly sketch of me," the artist said, leaning back in his chair, "but do you know he made one mistake that all other writers have since made. He stated that I was born in London. Now as a matter of fact I was born in Paris and was educated there.

"You know I was not educated an artist. I was intended to be a scientific chemist. The first work I did in England was in charge of an alleged gold mine down in Devonshire. The only trouble with that mine was that there

DU MAURIER.

was no gold in it. After that I gave up my profession and went back to Paris. There I attacked myself to the Gleyre studio. There I met Whistler and quitted. Then I went to Antwerp, where I met with an accident that nearly destroyed my sight. Indeed, for fifteen years I was allowed to work for only two hours each day. I came to London and began to draw for Punch for the English magazines. I worked a good deal for Once a Week and did an occasional sketch for Punch. Tom Leech died, some twenty-seven years ago or more, and I took his place at the table. Shortly after that, which date plans for the next issue of Punch are laid. Since that time I have attended the meetings regularly."

"Then you may be considered as Leech's successor," I suggested.

"Well, no, I won't think so," said the artist. "I trust that our styles are different. You know I put up on the Mark Lemon 'in memoriam' of Punch when I joined it. He said to me:

"'Don't do funny things. Do the graceful side of life; be the French tenor in the opera bouffe.'

I don't affect broad caricature. It is not in my line.

You draw a great deal from real life, do Du Maurier?" I said, when the artist had thus run down his own idea as to his institutions.

"Yes, I do," was the reply.

As for his daughters, he admits that he puts them in many of his sketches. He says, too, that he knows Sir Georgina Midas personally, and that Maudie and Postlethwaite have a real existence.

Then we chatted of the jokes that accompany the Punch pictures, and I was important enough to ask Du Maurier if he wrote his own jokes.

"Yes," came the quick reply, "every one. I do not mean to say that I actually make up the stories that underlie the pictures in all cases, but the letter press that accompanies them is always mine. In most cases, doubtless, it is really my invention. Oftentimes, however, a friend will call and say: 'George, I heard them and them at such and such a place, and if it strikes me as funny I use it. Frankly, it is a terrible task sometimes to get up the 'picture and the fun which is required for the weekly Punch, and I get perfectly wild over it. I walk up and down the room, tear my hair don't know what in the world I shall draw, and then all of a sudden, at the moment, quite likely when the printers are waiting for copy, I either get a suggestion in my own brain or some happy friend drops in and gives me the suggestion."

Then the conversation drifted to illustrations in American magazines and I was much interested with the same work in England.

"American illustration strikes me very favorably," said Du Maurier, thoughtfully. "Of course, the political cartoons in Puck or Judge, and other of your satirical publications, I suppose, do not appeal to me strongly, because I do not understand your politics, but they seem to be well done, and the art of printing in colors has certainly been brought to a very high state in the American publications."

Then we talked of his coming novel.

"Yes," he said, "I am going to publish another story. I have been interested enough to accept and publish that

ON ONE OF DU MAURIER'S CARTOONS.

the appreciation which this work may meet. If I find that the reading public cares for my stories I shall write many more, for I have a vast amount of material which seems to me should be interesting, but, if I don't find that they like my style or the material which I have to present, I shall drop it and continue to work solely as an illustrator."

I like your Mr. Abbey very much, by the way," he continued, "he is a most excellent man and the manner in which Harper's, the Century and the Scribner's Magazine bring out pictures in black and white is worthy of all admiration."

Du Maurier is of the opinion that the illustrated newspaper of the future will be an illustrated journal.

The sun had set behind the steeples of Harrow before I, Du Maurier conducted me to the threshold of his hospitable home. As we were passing out in company on a large frame in the hallway in which were gathered some two score drawings of sprites and people.

"There," he said, "is something that can never be surpassed in black and white, I don't care who draws it, or how developed. That work is superb. It was done by Meissonier.

"Say a good word for me to the American people," he said, as he bade me good-by. "I like them and they have been very kind to me."

MOUNTAIN MAKING.

Evidences of Mighty Co vulsion in Long-Past Eras.

Visitors to Mount Washington can hardly have failed to notice in many places by the side of the broad bridle road from the Glen to the summit curiously bent and twisted rocks, some of which strongly resemble layers of crumpled cloth. The evidence which the forms of these rocks furnish of the action of some tremendous pressure in long-past times, which was able to bend and fold the layers of the earth's crust, is a subject that appeals to the eye and mind of the most uninstructed observer.

The effectiveness of the slow contraction which the earth has undergone as its interior has gradually cooled off, in upheaving and deforming its surface, has recently been beautifully illustrated by the experiments of the French geologist, Prof. Daubree.

He took a distended ball of caoutchouc made to imitate the form of the earth, slightly flattened at the poles, and covered it with a layer of tissue paper. Then the ball was allowed to contract a little. Immediately the tissue paper surface was thrown into folds, and fractured, and upheaved in some places and depressed in others, the folds being so produces a striking resemblance to the earth with its mountains and valleys and long beds of bruised and tilted rocks.

So in a few minutes, by this ingenious experiment, the geological history of the earth in miniature can be enacted, and while watching it, with the aid of a little imagination, we may behold some of those mighty processes which, acting through millions of years, have gradually brought our planet into the condition in which we see it to-day.—Youth's Companion.

A Wheedler.

Jimkins—Merry me, Mary Ann! Who did you get this bit of royal Worcester china?

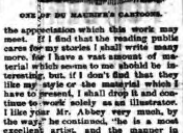
Wife (calmly)—I bought it.

Husband—Bought it! Great snakes! Why did you buy such ruinously expensive ware?

Wife (with suppressed emotion)—I had to buy it to match that nickel saltcellar you got us Judson's new tea cents and premium for a Christmas present.—N. Y. Weekly.

Judge (who is baldheaded)—If half what the witnesses testify against you is true, your conscience must be as black as your hair

Prisoner—If a man's bonsciense is regulated by his hair, I guess mine hasn't got any conscience at all.—Detroit's Magazine.



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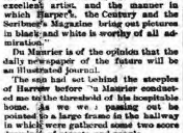

Visitor—Acuse me, bois; I'z de ballboy.

Mr. Jennings (who had recently travelled from the west)—Oh! all-right. I th-thought for a moment you were another stenographer trying to—Judge.

A Literary Coin.

"I suppose you are familiar with Pope's 'Essay on Man?' said Miss Bodgers.

"I can't say I am," replied Miss Gotham. "If I did read his last encyclical on the labor question, though. It was a delay."—Judge.

Encouragement.

Clevenson—You know, it's a funny thing, but I never can get called on Mrs. Pickerly lately she's been out.

Dashaway (brightly)—Well, never mind, old man, perhaps she'll send one some time.—Life.

Fashion Item.

"What will the coming girl wear?" he says, that I know not," she said.

"Well, she'll wear out your patience, if she is the coming girl in a restaurant where they employ waitresses."—Texas Siftings.

A Senatorial Opinion.

Mrs. Manhattan—Senator, why is it that all the great pianists here each long, bushy hair?

Prof. Spraggs (reflectively)—I presume it is to keep off the flies while they are performing.—Puck.

Naturally.

"And what is the name of your flame?"

"Smith."

"Oh, dear me! How do you tell him from all the rest of them?"

"By his first name. It is John."—Life.

Some Little Kept.

"Willie Wilkins is a generous little soul," said Tommy Tompkins one day. "He's got a dollar and a half, and he's not but he gave it to every one of my four children."—Judge.

A Name-d Quote.

"Man," said the setter, "someone who'll be sate."

"You dint on him, then?" asked Fido, the critic.—Brooklyn Life.

Too Bad.

"Freddy," asked his teacher, "what does leap-year mean?"

"One extra day of school," answered Freddy gladly.—Harper's Young People.

A Reasonable Claim.

Forty years ago a man came to Milwaukee from Germany with $5 in his pocket. He now has a few friends.—Life's Dime.

Not Necessary.

"They say love is blind."

"Well, there's no need laughing at it, then."—Life.

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Castoria.

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Lowell, Mass.

"Castoria is the best remedy for children of which I am acquainted. I hope the day is not far distant when mothers will consider the real interest of their children, and have Castoria instead of the various quack nostrums which are destroying their loved ones, by their ignorance, morphine, soothing syrups and bastard alcohol. Respectfully,

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Conway, Ark.

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LEADER OF WHEELMEN.

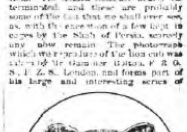
Col. Burdett, of Hartford, the New President of the L. A. W.

Col. Charles A. Burdett, president of the L. A. W., is forty-three years old and a resident of Hartford, Conn. He was born in Moscow, Ill., and was appointed in company K, C. N. G., April 18, 1860. That year a special order was issued by the adjutant general creating the signal service, with Private Burdett of company K as instructor. January 13, 1861, he was appointed corporal, and soon after he was detailed signal instructor and engineer of the First regiment. In 1863 he was appointed brigade signal instructor, and was complimented on the work of his department. When the act of 1868 was passed creating the signal corps as separate organizations, Corporal Burdett was appointed major, Mr. Burdett is still at it and is now on Gen. Watson's staff. He was elected colonel of the First regiment January 18, 1875. Col. Burdett is one of the most brilliant and energetic officers in the Connecticut national guards, being every inch a soldier, a thorough disciplinarian, and yet a popular officer. He commenced wheeling in 1884, and was a lover of the old ordi-

C. L. BURDETT, PRESIDENT L. A. W.

nary and rode a high wheel until last year when he changed to a safety. In 1890 the colonel was elected president of the state division, through his equerry (Capt. Holford). "Thank you very sincerely for your letter and for the beautiful photograph which I received this morning," said His royal highness thought it most artistic, and I hope to be once more in London would like to make use of your collection."

A TROUBLESOME HUSBAND.



"How did you get in?"

"I wanted to see if the ice would bear me and my wife, and—"

"Where is she?"

"I'm standing on her. How the dense crowd I keep up here and above water to yell for help if I didn't?"—Harper's Bazar.

The Irishman's Test.

An Irishman picked up a round bit of tin in the street. It looked like a coin, and he walked into the nearest saloon and ordered a drink, putting down the disk when he had finished.

"Here!" said the barkeeper; "this is tin."

"Yis, is it?" said the Irishman. "Take her wan yerself."—Judge.

Didn't Intend to Become.

She (at the party)—Let us have a ballroom again!—Now, for your own sake look cheerful, or they won't know I have returned.

He—I wish I could, but I can't.

She (generously)—Well, I'll look as unhappy as I can, and they'll think I have married.

A LOVER OF ANIMALS.

Lion Cub Brought from India by the Late Duke of Clarence.

Life itself and the nature of the royal family, the late duke of Clarence was a lover of animals, and often he received them from home in India in 1890 he brought with him a pair of very handsome young lions, and two of the extremely rare Indian lion cubs, all of which he sent to the Zoological society's collection in Regent's park, London.

The young lions lived with the bears, as they were very much of the same size, and excepting at dinner time, when they had separate pans full of mackerels, they have got on well together. The lioness being considerably older than both the bears and lions, as with the possession of a few kept in cages by the Shah of Persia, scarcely ever spoke to them. The lioness which was presented to the late duke by Sir George Birdwood, C. B. G. S. I., a long and interesting series of

LION CUB FROM INDIA.

"Animal Stories from Life," and the late duke of Clarence would appear to have been a great friend of his, as he wrote, through his equerry (Capt. Holford). "Thank you very sincerely for your letter and for the beautiful photograph which I received this morning. His royal highness thought it most artistic, and I hope to be once more in London would like to make use of your collection."

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Not to Your Liking.

Miss Birdie McGinnis—You young married women treat us unfairly by absorbing the attention of the gentlemen.

Young Mrs. Clamwhooper—That difficulty is easily overcome.

"How?"

"Become a young married woman yourself."—Texas Siftings.

Another Victim.

The man in the steamboat bunk had been studying the time tables in the book for half an hour and getting madder every minute.

"Is that a railway guide?" inquired the man with his feet on the table.

"No!" snorted the other, throwing it on the floor, "I'm the guyed!"—Chicago Tribune.

A Dawning Secret.

"I deem it peeyuph to tell you," said Codling, to the hotel clerk, when he registered, after his visit to "the other side," "that I am the son of an English duke, doncher know."

"All right," replied the clerk, "don't be afraid. I'll not expose you, if you keep your board paid a week in advance."—Jury.

Modern Health Appliances.

Physician—What you need every day is a good shaking up.

Patient—How would horseback ride do?

Physician—That isn't quite severe enough. What you want to do is to take a ride every day in one of our hospital ambulances.—Life.

He Want d to Know.

Philip—Mother, they call all the men in Wall street either "bulls" or "bears." Which is pobs?

Philip's Mother—It's time to go to bed, Philip.

Philip—Well, I only wanted to know whether I was a "cub" or a "calf."—Jury.

A Word of Caution.

Spatts (to Miss Munn)—Mabel, love, I dote upon you wildly.

Miss Munn—That's all right, but don't let papa know it.

"Why?"

"He's violently opposed to young men's wild doten."—N. Y. Sun.

A Daring Spirit.

Ethel—I wonder whom Mr. Dashing will marry?

May—A dynamite bomb, I guess.

Ethel—What do you mean?

May—He is so brave he courts nothing but danger.—Household Monthly.

Very Weak.

Jessie—You must be a hard worker, Mr. Chapley.

Chapley—What makes you think that, Mi s Jessie?

Jessie—George tells me that yesterday that you make him tired.—Once a Week.

A Grand Plan.

"How do you make your paper go, anyhow? I never see it anywhere."

"We print pictures of prominent men, and they buy it."

"Ye-s; distribute it."

"Oh! no; to destroy!"—Puck.

He Knew.

Wife—Shall I have my black silk fixed over, dear, or shall I get a new one?

Husband—By all means get a new one. It's cheaper.—Cloak Review.

Had to Do It.

Briggs—Did you know that that Parker had sold his residence on the avenue?

Griggs—No. What did he do that for?

Briggs—He wanted to get his wife a sealskin cloak.—Cloak Review.

The Landlord.

As a blessing you never were meant;
Of this I have very good proof.
For you make me put up for the rent
And put up with the one in the roof.
—Judge.

A STRAIGHT ANSWER.

Mr. O. Turk—Oi hear that Micky wor hurt in th' blast yisterday.

Mrs. McPhee—Throse fur you.

Mr. O. Turk—An' how is he gettin' along?

Mrs. McPhee—Oh, he can't complain.—Judge.

A Gift of Subscription.

Enraged Contributor — Your proofreader made nonsense out of that article of mine this morning, sir—outrageous nonsense, sir!

Editor—By George, I couldn't make anything out of it all! I'll have that fellow's wages.—Chicago Tribune.

One Town of It.

"I don't think it's exactly fair for my friends to say every inch a soldier, a thorough disciplinarian, and yet a popular officer. He commenced wheeling in 1884, and was a lover of the old ordi-

Exemplifying a Proverb.

"Did you ever get up early, boss?" inquired a tramp of a farmer.

"No, sir, I did not. I have enough to do looking after my hogs."

"Thank Heaven!" fervently ejaculated the tramp.

"What for?" asked the astonished granger.

"Because I have at last met the man who really envies me. Good day, sir," and whistling he turned away.—Texas Siftings.

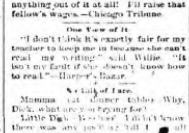
A Terrible Mistake.

"Here's a letter from poor Carrie. She and her husband both want a divorce and neither can get it."

"What's the matter?"

"He, unknown to her, was about to elope with the governess just as she, unknown to him, was about to elope with his secretary. They met in the dark and eloped with each other."—Life.

A BAD CASE OF COLD IN THE BACK.



He Knew Human Nature.

Stranger—Here is a little poem which I wrote on the second friends, and they all said it was worth printing.

Editor (who has friends himself)—I am delighted to get it. The thing which a man's bosom friends fail to criticise must be about perfect.—N. Y. Weekly.

Limitations of High Art.

Manager—I am greatly disappointed in your acting, sir. You have completely ruined the play by your dull and wooden performance in the love scenes.

Leading Man (angrily)—Then why in thunder do you keep on writing love plays?—N. Y. Weekly.

Considerate.

"Dogs are more faithful than people are," said Fogg, heavily.

"Some dogs are," said Mrs. Fogg, with a meaning look at her husband.

"Yes, some dogs are," said Fogg, with a meaning look at his wife.

"Don't you suppose," said Mrs. Fogg, with a look that would have withered a less hardened man, "that the dogs would be more faithful if they were treated better?"

"Yes, I suppose they would," said Fogg, with a look that would have withered a more hardened woman, "and I suppose that people would be more faithful if they were treated better."

"Don't you suppose," said Mrs. Fogg, with a look that would have withered a still more hardened man, "that if husbands were more considerate of their wives, they would be more considerate of their husbands?"

"Yes, I suppose they would," said Fogg, with a look that would have withered a still more hardened woman, "and I suppose that if wives were more considerate of their husbands, they would be more considerate of their wives."

Then they both looked at the dog, and the dog looked at them, and wagged his tail.—Detroit Free Press.

Getting Ready for Us.

Sweet spring will soon employ the pens
Of poets to her praises;
And they'll begin with the hens.
Without the world their hyps.
—Atlanta Constitution.

A Love Effect.

Aunty—Why did you laugh when you told me your dear little dog was dead?

Little Dick—Because it—it's so funny from eyein'.—Good News.

A Thwarted Genius.

She—You look as though you had solved Kiel in your club last night.

He—I did; and what is worse, he raised me back.—Jury.

Like a Daisy.

"Why do you call that a daisy?"

"Because when I proposed, she came with a spring."—N. Y. Herald.

Railroads.

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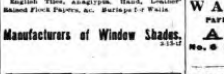

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Tobacco and Smoker's Materials, of every description.
The celebrated "Old Judge" Smoking Tobacco, with a premium in each package. 12-10 1y

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And Dealer in all kinds of Smoking and Chewing Tobacco, and smokers' articles. Also receives from this N. Front street, a fine assortment of Pipes, imported direct from the Meerschaum Factories, and will be glad to see his friends and the public generally. 4 1 tf

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PLAINFIELD N. J

Pa Orchestral Association and Its Musical Colony.

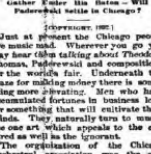
Theodore Thomas as a Social Factor in the Windy City—Noted Musicians Who Gather Under His Baton—Will Succession Likely Settle in Chicago?

[COPYRIGHT, 1892.]

Just at present the Chicago people are musical mad. Wherever you go you may hear them talking about Theodore Thomas, Paderewski and compositions for the world's fair. Underneath the craze for making money there is something more elevating. Men who have accumulated fortunes are manifesting love for something that will cultivate their minds. They naturally turn to music, the one art which appeals to the cultured as well as the ignorant.

The organization of the Chicago Orchestral association was the outgrowth of a desire on the part of busy men to benefit themselves and their less fortunate fellow citizens. They met eighteen months ago, organized a society and subscribed a guarantee fund amounting to $50,000 a year for a period of five years.

The question settled, they looked around for a competent leader for the orchestra they proposed to maintain. Naturally, Mr. Thomas was the unani-



THEODORE THOMAS.

mous choice, and when the noted musician was finally persuaded to accept the position offered him in so flattering a manner the joy of Chicago found expression in the news that was soon heard from one end of the country to the other; but more especially in New York, where for a time it was feared he was inclined to believe that Mr. Thomas could be persuaded to leave the metropolis.

The Orchestral association has placed at Mr. Thomas' disposal in the Auditorium, unquestionably the finest hall in the world for musical performances of all kinds, a fund sufficient to engage the services of eighty-five first-class musicians. The result has been the selection of an orchestra which, although but a few months old, already rivals the Boston Symphony orchestra, for many years considered—and justly so—the finest and most perfect musical organization in the United States.

Mr. Thomas is not a stranger in the city of his adoption. His marriage to Miss Fay which occurred not so very

WILLIAM L. TOMLINS.

long ago naturally drew him closer to Chicago and will make him satisfied with his new location. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas occupy a handsome mansion on the Lake Shore drive, near the castle of Potter Palmer and the homes of other society leaders, who have extended a hearty welcome to their new neighbors. Socially, the Thomases play a more important part here than they ever did in New York; and as the people become educated up to the high musical standard which Mr. Thomas has always striven to make popular, he will find a congenial and permanent field for the exercise of his professional talents.

The Thomas orchestra has given summer-night concerts in Chicago for a number of years past, which were patronized by hundreds of thousands; but it was his connection with the great musical festival of 1882 which made the leader popular with the masses. His connection with the ill-fated American Opera Company, organized in 1885 and disbanded in 1887, did not hurt him in the west, although many stories were

WILLIAM H. SHERWOOD.

set afloat ascribing a large share of the blame for the failure of Mrs. Thurber's pet enterprise to the director of the orchestra which, leaving all flattery aside, was the best ever heard in the theaters of America.

Mr. Thomas bears his fifty-six years with grace. He seems to be as energetic as ever and can endure more fatigue than most of his juniors. His pretty people's typical Chicago Tribune girl, bright and piquant. Being a popular entertainer she has succeeded in gathering to her side the realms of the west.

Should Mr. Thomas, however, conclude to establish a strictly musical society, he will find plenty of good material, for we have among us several men and women who enjoy international fame in musical circles.

There is, for instance, Prof. William L. Tomlins, a remarkable man, who organized a chorus known as the Apollo club out of the material picked up here and there. He worked like a beaver to bring order out of this chaos, and now has an organization which is the rival in the United States. During the fifteen years of its existence the Apollo club has done much to educate and lead the people of the west, presenting at divers times some of the greatest works of the greatest masters for the public benefit.

Prof. William H. Sherwood is another Chicago musician enjoying a national reputation. His piano recitals have spread his fame into the remotest districts, while his compositions have found favor in many European countries. While completing his education in Germany, Liszt, the master of piano virtuosos, took a strong liking to the enterprising young American, and opened many doors and personal influence to secure for him a hearing before critical audiences. It was at one of these concerts that Rubinstein was induced to be invited discovered to play, and this exhibition may properly be called the baptism of his subsequent fame.

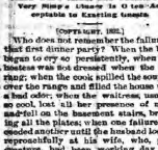
Miss Fanny Elsler Gleason Gives Some Hints to Young Housewives.

The Fatal Effect of Trying to Overreach One's Means and Position—A Very Simple Change in Costume Acceptable to Economical Spouses.

[COPYRIGHT, 1892.]

Who does not remember the failure of that first dinner party? When the baby began to cry and the cook left, when the hostess was not dressed when the bell rang; when the cook spilled the soup all over the range and filled the house with a bad odor; when the waitress, usually so cool, lost all her presence of mind and fell on the basement stairs, tumbling all the plates; when one failure succeeded another until the husband looked unspeakably at his wife, who, poor creature, had been working day and night to "get up" this dinner, who is responsible for none of the failures and who has an attack of neuralgia after unsuccessful last effort.

Who has not read Thackeray's witty descriptions of these failures of displays, poor fluid pretentions, ordered in from the green grocer's and uneatable. In London?



FREDERICK GRANT GLEASON.

celebrities. He began his career as musical critic for a daily journal, a position which he resigned as soon as he found an opening in his chosen profession. A romantic opera composed by Mr. Gleason, known as "Otho Visconti," demonstrated that he possessed great genius. Subsequently he composed "Montezuma," another romantic opera, selections from which have been played by the principal cities of the country by the Thomas orch stra.

Mrs. Julia Rive-King clang for many years to the piano, but a year or so ago became a member of Chicago's musical colony. Inasmuch as her remarkable professional success has not turned her head, her popularity is assured. As a pianoforte virtuoso Mrs. King has few equals. Her general experience has been especially wide and met with a degree of favor said to be unparalleled in American musical history.

The sensation of the day is a rumor that Paderewski, the famous pianist,

JULIA RIVE-KING.

may be induced to become a member of the faculty of the Chicago conservatories. So far as can be learned at present it is stated, has made the long-haired gentleman a handsome offer—$25,000 per year for three months' instruction—and the projectors of the enterprise are entertained that the proposition may be accepted.

The establishment of the Chicago musical colony who might be mentioned at more length, would space permit, are Prof. Ziegfeld, who is known not only to musicians, but to the students of the land; Prof. Jacobsohn, the violinist, last at one time Mr. Thomas' concert master; Max Bendix, Thomas' present concert master; Prof. Clarence Eddy, whose organ recitals were the wonder of Paris during the last exposition, and Emil Liebling. Some hundred compositions have been awarded prizes in various competitions.

G. W. WESTPHEET.

Bad to Do It.

Briggs—Did you know that Parker had sold his residence on the avenue?

Griggs—No. What did he do that for?

Briggs—He wanted to get his wife a seaskirt cloak.—Cloak Review.

The Landlord.

As a blessing you never were meant;
Of this I have very good proof;
For you make us put up for the rent
And put up with the one in the roof.
—Judge.

A STRAIGHT ANSWER.

Mr. O. Turk—Of hear that Micky wor hurts in ill blast yesterday.

Mrs. McPhee—Turse fur you.

Mr. O. Turk—An' how is he gettin' along?

Mrs. McPhee—Oh, he can't complain.—Judge.

A Gifted Subordinate.

Corner Gustenbor—Your proof reader made nonsense out of that article of mine this morning, sir—out rageous nonsense, sir!

Editor—By George, I couldn't make anything out of it at all! I'll raise that fellow's wages.—Chicago Tribune.

Even View of It.

"I don't think it's exactly fair for my teacher to keep me in because she can't read my writing," said Willie. "It isn't my fault if she doesn't know how to read."—Harper's Bazar.

Sum of Fate.

Mamma—But, dinner tables—Why, Dick, what are you crying for?

Little Dick—Because, I didn't know there was any geology till I got all through.—Good News.

He Could Use It.

Kutten—Yes, that's a good story, but you tell it stupidly. It will suit my purpose exactly.

Dryde—Your purpose?

Kutten—I'm compiling an encyclopedia of shestnuts.—Chicago Tribune.

Nuisance and Aunt.

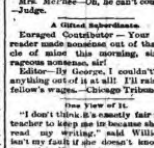
Indulgent Aunty (after stuffing little nephew with doughnuts and fruit cake)—What does your mamma give you between meals?

Nephew—Orders not to eat.—Good Words.

Sensible.

Servant (to Scotch lad in his new boarding place—Shall I put some ice, sir?

Scotch—Nay, it isn't necessary. Just pass the pitcher of ice in the direction of Perth.



Up in Heaven.
Bert (to his little brother)—Do you think you'll go to heaven?
Oh, yes!

How to Dress Well and Economically.

Some Timely Hints Concerning the Proper Attire for Spring—Fashionable Colors and Materials—Some Pretty Designs.

MRS. JOHN SHERWOOD.

they would do well, but they must also, for appearance's sake, do well.

And that is the first mistake. People with $2,000 a year should not try to emulate those who have $10,000 a year.

And Thackeray says again: "But there is no harm done, not as regards the dinner affair, though the dinner eaters may have to suffer. It only shows that the former are hospitably inclined and wish to do the very best by their power. If they do not, they look on their help it? They know no better."

The first thing at which a young housekeeper must aim is to live well; every day her husband should find on her glass and silver clean, a few flowers must be on the table to make it dainty a few dishes well cooked, such a table as will be healthy for her children and acceptable to her husband, and then she has but to add a little taste and skill in it fit for any guest, and any guest will be glad to join such a dinner party.

But here is the rub by the almost unanswerable argument that the simplest dinner is the most difficult to produce. Who knows how to cook a beefsteak, to roast a leg of mutton so that its natural juices are retained, to roast fowl that shall "cut" well under the knife," to mash potatoes and brown them, to make a perfect rice pudding that cook is said by Dexter that cook does bine, which Vatal, Ude and Bechamel carried."

The young housekeeper of to-day, with very modest means, has however, now, to see, a condition of prosperity which even twenty-five years ago was unknown. All extremes of luxury and every element of confusion is now fashionable and, one may say, expected.

And remember that rich people, although with luxury at home, like to be asked to these dinners. A lady in England, very much admired for her witty conversation, said she "tired of a round of dissipation of the ameliorations of the condition of the upper classes, as she thought when the most bored and altogether the least attended to of any people," and we have heard of the rich man in New York who complained that he was not any longer "asked to the little dinners." "There is too much money in it. It is money in our country. In England and on the continent there is no shame in acknowledging I cannot afford it." I have been asked to a luncheon in England where a cold joint of mutton, a few potatoes and a plate of pickles constituted the whole repast, and I have heard more delightful conversation and have met more agreeable people than at much more expensive feasts. Who in America would dare to give such a luncheon?

The simple dinner might be characterized thus, giving the essentials as a soup, a fish, a roast, one entree, a salad, an ice and fruit—simply the fruit—in season, a cup of coffee afterwards, with a glass of sherry, claret or champagne, good enough for anybody; such a dinner is possible to the person of moderate means.

From this up to the splendid millionaire dinners, served on gold and silver, and priceless Sevres, Dresden, Japanese and Chinese porcelain, with dagons of ruby glass, bound in gold, with Benvento Cellini vases, and silver candelabra, the ascent may be gradual. In the one, the tablecloth is of spotless damask, in the other it may be of duchesse lace over red, with velvet mat under the silver epergne. The very mats are mirrors, the crystal drops of the epergne flash like diamonds. It may be served in a picture gallery. Each lady has a bouquet, a fan, a ribbon painted with her name, a basket, or bonbonniere to take home with her. The courses are often sixteen in number, the wines are of fabulous value, antiquity and age. Each drop is like the river Pactolus, whose sands were of gold. The viands may range from Algiers to St. Petersburg, strawberries and peaches in January, the roses of June to February, fruit from the Pacific, from the gulf, artichokes from Marseilles, oranges and strawberries from Florida, game from Labrador and

Chesapeake bay, mutton and pheasants from Scotland—luxury from everywhere. The primal condition of this dinner is that everything should be unusual.

But remember that, after all, it is only the unusual that is costly or ornamented. No one person can taste half the dishes. It takes a long time, and the room may be too hot. The limitations of a dinner should be considered. It is a spiritless, dreary, boring. But it need not appall the young hostess who desires to return the civility.

A vase of flowers, a basket of growing plants can replace the epergne. Some dinner cards etched by herself, with a few Shakespearian words showing a personal thought of each guest (how complimentary). Her spotless glass and silver, her good soup, her fresh fish, the haunch of venison roasted before a wood fire, the salad mixed by herself, the delicious pudding made over which she has lingered, a bit of cheese, a cup of coffee, a smiling face and a congenial guest make a congenial company, with withal, who shall say that the little dinner party is not quite as the big dinner? To be composed; yes, that is the first thing to be remembered on the part of the young housewife. She may be naturally nervous and anxious, particularly if she is just beginning to entertain, but let her guard herself and put on a mask of composure and assume a virtue if she have it not. Nothing is more unpleasant than overstepping her own demesnes. A busy hostess who scolds the servants, wrinkles her brow, or even tongues to Delia to the room where she is talking to her is the ruin of a dinner.

Nothing is it a great intellectual feat to achieve a perfect little dinner with a small household and small means, perhaps. A little forms of entertaining may be postponed a few years. Never attempt anything which you cannot well do. There is the afternoon tea, the musical evening, the reception, the luncheon, they are all easier to give than the dinner. The young hostess, ambitious to excel in the "art of entertaining," can choose a thousand ways. Another would attempt the impossible and let her remember that no success which is not honestly gained is worth a pin. If it is money it stings, if it is place and position it becomes the shirt of Nessus. Earn everything honestly.

But for the well-mannered and well-bred American woman what a noble success, what a perfect present awaits her, what a delightful future! She is the founder of the American hospitality. All men bow down to her. She is the queen of the man who loves her. To the young girl with every resource she is to teach the future citizen "honor, loyalty, duty, respect, politeness, kindness and the law of love." Such a one could read his Philip Sidney and yet not blush to find himself a follower. An American woman wields the only right of empire to which American men will bow. She should try to be an empress in the best sense of the word. The young woman entering society we should encourage to avoid pretentious mansions. Not snobbish exclusiveness, but it is always well to choose one's friends slowly and with due consideration. We are not the most perfect beings in all the world. We do not wish to be intimate with too much imperfection. A broken friendship is a very painful thing. We should think twice before we give an intimate friendship to any one. No woman who essays to entertain should ask everybody to her house. The respect she owes to herself should prevent this. Her house becomes a camp unless she has herself the power of putting a stern candidate the door.

And as a hostess is the slave of her guests, after such a dinner party she must be all attention and all suavity. If she has nothing to offer them but the hospitality of a small home, a cup of tea and a smile she is just as much a hostess as if she were a queen. If she offers them every luxury and is impolite she is a snob and a vulgarian. There is no such detestable use of one's privileges to be taken on one's own ground. "The man who eats your salt is sacred." However, "no patronage" is a great necessity in some natures. There is little opportunity for it in free, brave America, but some unfortunate hostesses have gone that way. Every one feels pleasantly toward the woman who invites them or her to her house; there is something gracious in the act. But if, after opening her doors, the hostess with the welcome or treats her guest with a doubtful degree of cordiality, why did she ask you at all? Every young American can become a model hostess, she can master etiquette, create for herself a polite and cordial manner, she should be as serene as a summer's day, she should keep all her domestic troubles out of sight. If she entertains let her do it in her own individual way, a small way if necessary. There was much in Touchstone's philosophy—a poor thing, but mine own." She must have the instinct of good blood and breeding to follow the knife," to mash potatoes and brown them, to make a perfect rice pudding that cook is said by Dexter that cook does bine, which Vatal, Ude and Bechamel carried."

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THE WOMAN OF FASHION.

She Is Very Busy with Her Trousseau Just Now.

First the Wedding Gown—Then the Traveling Cloak—Useful and Pretty Costumes for Her Honeymoon and How to Make Them.

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The wedding bells are ringing and my fair maid is doing her best to be clothed and ready in time. Her cheeks have deepened into a rich pink in the excitement of dressing and in the flurry and preparations all around, and she has slipped into all the dainty, light undergarments, with their soft lace and silken sheen, and now there is brought out the fair wedding gown in which she shall

FOR THE CEREMONY.

stand before the altar and plight her troth. Ah, but how pretty it is! My eyes rest lovingly upon it as she slips into it. It is made of the softest and richest of white silk, and at the bottom of the skirt is a wide ruffle of lace, caught here and there with a white with a small bow knot. The court train spreads gently down upon the train and spreads out in the back like a halo, and she looks fit for a king.

Her bridesmaids suit her well, they are so simple in their gowning. Their dresses are of white, too, but ordinary, and they fall plain and straight to the ground with no adornment whatsoever. The waists are made plain and adorned with a deep lace yoke. They wear long white sashes tied in a big bow at the front, a little to one side. Their hats are their crowning glory, big and soft and white, and drooping slightly over their faces, trimmed at the side with great bunches of purple violets and white tips.

I did not see the trousseau of this bride, but I know she was a sensible girl, and I know about what she would have in it.

I'm sure there would be one grey dress, at any rate, and here is a pretty way to have it made. Skirt plaited with a short train and now of gray passementerie at the bottom; the bodice and sleeves are made to match, and a big cape of the same, with deep scallops, which are also trimmed with passementerie and the yoke is covered also. It must be very soft trimming, or it will spoil the effect. Have the sleeves plain and tight, with a little puff over-puff at the top.

The pension for old age varies from £5 6s. 4d. to £9 11s. per annum, and is granted to every invalided person who has been employed the seventieth year of his age, irrespective of his ability to earn a livelihood, provided that he does not already draw a pension for infirmity. The latter carries from £5 11s. to £8 6s., and is given, irrespective of age, to any person who is permanently incapacitated from earning his living. To receive either pension it is necessary that the infirmity has been brought on wilfully, or in the act of committing a crime, before it is considered infirm if unable to earn more than about one-third of his usual wage.

The time of workmen may be made to receive their pensions entirely in kind. In such cases the pension is paid to the parish authorities, who supply the person concerned with his food, clothing, etc. In order to establish a claim to a pension under the German law, contributions, regulated by the amount of earnings, must be paid for a prescribed period. The means of paying pensions are obtained by fixed contributions from the imperial treasury added to regular payments on the part of the employers and employed. Side by side with this system there continues in operation the law which compels masters to become responsible for the pensions of aged and infirm servants.—Chambers' Journal.

They Had Heard Him Before.

Mr. H. (in a terrified whisper)—Marie, there isn't half enough luncheon for all these people. What on earth am I to do?

Mrs. Hostess—I'll get rid of some of them, dear.

Mr. Hostess (ten minutes later)—You're a trump, Marie! But how did you manage to get so many to go?

Mrs. Hostess—I just whispered to them that you had consented to sing "Beckoned in the Cradle of the Deep."—Boston News.

A Size in Feet.

Pretty Girl—Do you think it would be considered for a woman to propose during leap-year?

Old Bachelor (fervently)—No indeed; no, indeed. I think it would be considerably sensible.

Pretty Girl—That's just what I told old Mrs. Scurface, who admires you so much, but her son said you wouldn't dare.

Then the visconti outfit—a set of dresses for all-round wear. They are extremely soft, just as soft as camel's hair, and very much cheaper. They come in three shades of pale green, with a touch of gray or grayish blue, and brownish cream and grayish green. They're all very pretty and becoming.

Of course a serge must be there. A serge is a good safe dress to have. It will last by all, washable, and can be prettily made be utilized for all sorts of occasions, and anyone getting a really good serge dress will find it is well to get the serge in a dark shade.

For a real dainty dress of the newest description get one of the new cashmeres that are imported all ready to be made up. I saw an exquisite one yesterday of the palest shade of green, the skirt being bordered by a graceful vine. The leaves were green, with a darker green in other shades, and the flowers in need pearl—pale pink, pale blue and cream. On it the vine was put on in such a way as to be the same border, but the ground was a dull pinky chocolate. There ought to be a tea-gown to match, and next season, which looks well made up with a plain dark shade.

A pretty fashion without a traveling cloak is not a consensus at all. And I know of one that will just suit the fair young fiancee. It is made of tweed cloth, made long, of course reaching to her feet. At the bottom is a broad band of astrakhan, and the cape is composed of similar pattern, but narrow, goes from band to band. The cloak is finished off with a wide band of astrakhan, which is also used for the sleeves. The shoulder bands are very full, and the fullness is brought together at the edge of the shoulder, corresponding bands trimming the cape at the back. The cape is also

The Constitutionalist.

W. L. FORCE, A. L. FORCE
Editors and Proprietors.

THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

The National Democratic Committee, at a meeting held in the city of Washington, D. C., has appointed Tuesday, the 21st day of June, 1892, as the time, and chooses the City of Chicago as the place for holding the national Democratic convention. Each State is entitled to a representation therein equal to double the number of the representatives to which it is entitled in the next electoral college, and each territory and the District of Columbia shall have two delegates. All Democratic conservative citizens of the United States, irrespective of past political associations and differences, who can unite with us in the effort for pure, economical and constitutional government, are cordially invited to join us in sending delegates to the convention.

CALVIN S. BRICE, Chairman.
SIMON P. SHERRARD, Secretary.

ANTI-MONOPOLY.

Anti-monopoly is a positive principle of the Democratic party and no man professing to be a Democrat can be loyally such who favors, either directly or indirectly, monopolies.

What is monopoly?

It is the combination of monied power to arbitrarily control the necessities of life for the aggrandizement of special interests, at the expense of in dustrial labor and the interests and rights of the people.

Sugar coat it as you please that is monopoly.

Brown Monopoly, the concentration of selfishness, and true Democracy, the exponent of justice and liberal equality, there is a chasm wide and deep.

Men seeking legislative positions as representatives of a confiding Democracy may, for reasons best known to themselves, but intensible to the strict adherents of Democratic principles, refuse to pledge monopolistic clans, and thereby subject themselves to the just penalty for political transgression, and incur personal discredit, without involving in their wrong acts the integrity of the party. Democracy, as an organization, it cannot be held responsible.

The Democratic party stands squarely for principles, the very life blood of its existence, and pought to severely rebuke any and every man wearing its honorable badge who dares, for any consideration whatever, to barter pol itical truth for error.

Fairness in success consists in rigid fidelity to avowed principles. In openly and honestly maintaining against every species of opposition and allurement right over wrong.

Steer the good old ship of Democracy close by that chart, and the flag of victory will float from her mast-head and a trustworthy crew crowd her decks.

Democracy and Monopoly are antipodes.

GOV. ABBETT.

Gov. Abbett has done just what all right thinking men has thought that he would do—vetoed the Coal Trust bill. With all the pressure brought to bear upon him by politicians and those who desired to do downfall, Gov. Abbett has smilingly and silently attended to his business in the interests of the people, and when the time came for him to put his signature opposite the most atrocious monopoly bill, which was against the interests of the working people, he did it, just as all who knew his sterling worth, expected him to do. Gov. Abbett, long, stands higher, in the estimation of the working classes than he ever did. It was mainly through his energetic work that New Jersey to-day is so strong Democratic, and if ever a time deserved the position that Leon Abbett aspires to, and has worked so hard for in the interest of the Democratic party—the United States Senatorship—he should have it.

For United States Senator,
LEON ABBETT.

SILVER.

In 1873 when the Republicans demonetized silver, the bullion in a silver dollar was worth $1.32 per ounce, or 3 per cent. more than the gold dollar.

On March 1, 1878, the day after the Bland bill was passed silver sold in New York at $1.20 per ounce, and the coin value of the silver dollar was 93 cents.

In August, 1890, when the Sherman bill went into operation, silver sold in New York at $1.04 per ounce, and the coin value of a silver dollar was 85 cents. To-day the price of silver in the New York market is 86 cents per ounce and the coin value of the Sherman Republican dollar is 66 1-4 cents.

The Actual Loss by Depreciation to the Government upon the Silver Stored in the Treasury Vaults over $100,000,000 caused by Republican Legislation and the Sherman bill.

"I AM A DEMOCRAT."

There is nothing to indicate that the recent trip of Senator D. B. Hill through parts of the South, has strengthened his hold upon the mass of the voters in considering him in the light of a possible Presidential candidate for the Democratic party. The warm welcome everywhere extended Mr. Hill was more typical of Southern hospitality and courtesy, than showing political preferment.—Scantsport, N. C., Leader.

The whole word now operates 900,000 miles of telegraph lines, and the charges of messages amounts to nearly $450,000,000 annually.

That was a glorious speech that Grover Cleveland made at Providence, Rhode Island, Saturday night. It helped bring into line many a vote Democratic for "Little Rhody."

It would be an everlasting reproach to the Democratic party if it should go back on the first Democratic baby the party has had for more than thirty years. We must give at least one term in the White House to Baby Ruth.—Charleston News.

While tearing down an old house at McKeesport, Pa., not long since, which was built in 1838 by Orlando Greer, a box containing the following prophesy was found in the cornice of the building: "Thirty five years from 1838 slavery will not exist in this land, although it will cost thousands of lives to make it so. Thirty five years from now there will be no touch of comic matter in order to elect a factor. The ballot stands for all day will be cast by the people of the United States. Men will touch the ballot as Moses touched the rock for water, and light will dispel the darkness."

COUNCILMAN CHARLES I. FISK.

The Council Resolves Unanimously Thanks to Retired Mr. Ackerson.

(From The Press of April 4.)

The resignation of Councilman Ackerson from the office of councilman from the Third ward was received by the common council last evening. Councilman Marsh, in moving to accept the resignation, said that Mr. Ackerson had left Elizabeth and had requested that Mr. Ackerman had called on to leave the council; he had been a faithful, active member, and had given the city valuable service; and he regretted very much to consent to his withdrawal, and regretted that the resignation was made absolutely necessary by business engagements.

All voted to accept the resignation, and Charles I. Fisk was unanimously elected Mr. Ackerson's successor.

Messrs. Erickson and Frase sought out the new councilman and escorted him to the chamber. Mayor Gilbert administered the oath of office, and Mr. Fisk took his seat after being introduced to his fellow-councilmen.

Mr. Fisk will serve in Mr. Ackerman's place as chairman of the finance committee and on the committees on streets and sewerage and laws and ordinances.

BASE-BALL CHAT.

New Uniforms for the Crescents, and Prom Stand for Reporters.

A representative of a New York sporting goods concern was at the Crescent club-house Saturday night with a line of base-ball and bicycle goods. The boys were measured for new uniforms of gray, with blue and gold trimmings and blue stockings. The club emblem will adorn the breast of each shirt.

Among the many improvements to be made on the Crescent grounds will be a press stand, which has long been needed.

Season tickets will soon be placed on sale.

Past Noble Grand Krank Keeney, of the Order of Rooters, is circulating a subscription paper to raise funds for the new uniforms, and the boys are respo nding gooly.

HO FOR RAPID TRANSIT!

Efforts bis Results a Portion of the Road Will Be in Operation.

A new street railway ordinance was adopted on second reading Monday and ordered engrossed and advertised preparatory to final passage. It provides that the route of the road will be from the corner of West Sixth street and Park avenue along West Sixth street, to Plainfield avenue, to West Seventh street, to Monroe avenue, to West Fourth street, to Grant avenue, to West Front street, to Park avenue, and out Somerset street to the borough line. The experimental section of the road, down West Front street, and through Grant avenue, West Fourth street and Monroe avenue, is to be completed in six months, and the balance within nine months after the council so directs.

An ordinance to grade West Fourth street for the course of the railway was put through its second reading.

TROUBLE OVER A HOUSE.

Permit Refused to Loomis & Rice to Set Their Building Stand

The application of Loomis & Rice for permission to build a house that is already partly constructed in the rear of their lumber yard on the erection of frame buildings inside the fire limits was Monday refused by the following vote:

For—Councilmen Bird and See—2.

To refuse—Councilmen Case, Erickson, Fisk, Frase, Glenn, Johnston, Marsh and Weber—8.

The communication from the committee on school supplies was authorized to purchase some new singing books for the Franklin school.

A communication was received from Miss Bulkley announcing her acc-ptance of the position as Dean of the Woman's college and Associate Professor of Education in the University of Chicago, which will sever her relation with the board at the close of this school term.

The communication was received and ordered to spread on the minutes, with the estimation of the working classes than he ever did. It was mainly through his energetic work that New Jersey to-day is so strong Democratic, and if ever a time deserved the position that Leon Abbett aspires to, and has worked so hard for in the interest of the Democratic party—the United States Senatorship—he should have it.

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LOOKING FOR A SUCCESSOR.

No Lack of Applicants for Miss Bulkley's Position.

At the meeting of the board of education Monday evening the members present were Messrs. Babcock, Haribut and Probasco. The minutes of the last meeting were approved. The following bills were ordered paid: S. Conway, $7 50; Thos. Peterson, $6; W. Hand, $6; Marsh, Ayres & Co., $3; Plainfield Daily Courier, $15 75; T. and N. J. Telephone Co., $40; Woolston & Buckle, $65 33; L. W. Randolph, $1.75.

The board authorized a requisition to be made upon the assessor and collector to meet the expenses of the school year of 1892 93, of 43 per cent. on the taxable valuation of real and personal property, and also such sums as may be required to make the annual payment on indebtedness and interest.

The salary of the clerk of the board was fixed at $200, for the present year from Jan. 1.

The report was received from the collector of taxes, having deposited $765 in bank, collections for March.

Miss Bulkley was appointed as city superintendent of schools, and supervising principal for the balance of the school year.

The committee on building and repairs reported estimates received for work in front of Stillman building, and the low contract was awarded to Geo. F. White, as was also the work of laying the flagging on Liberty street, at the side of the Washington building.

Tuition money for the second and third quarter was paid over by the principal, amounting to $647.

A set of Appleton's cyclopedia was bought for $70 out of the library fund.

A supplementary catalogue of books in the library was ordered, and the committee on school supplies was authorized to purchase some new singing books for the Franklin school.

A communication was received from Miss Bulkley announcing her acc-ptance of the position as Dean of the Woman's college and Associate Professor of Education in the University of Chicago, which will sever her relation with the board at the close of this school term.

The communication was ordered to spread on the minutes, and confer on all applications for position as principal, and report to the board at the next meeting. the list of applicants is already large.

Auctioned at Alleged Insult.

The communication of James H. Force, presented at a previous meeting of the common council, asking that he be permitted to withdraw his license application, was Monday given further attention at the hands of the councilmen. The communication said:

On the 1st of last February I made application for my license to keep an inn and tavern, confirmed to me all the requirements as to distance as had been previously laid down by the city fathers, and established a good name to yourselves, and satisfactorable to anyone else, my license was refused, and as a result I have been shown the door of your public. In view of the situation I must respectfully withdraw my application now before the honorable body.

The request to withdraw the application had at the previous meeting been regarded. Mr. Erickson had been absent from the meeting. Last night he said that he was surprised, reading the letter in the papers, to think that it should have been permitted to slip through the council unnoticed. Some of the statements—he added—were untrue. The application had not complied with the ordinance. It had not been refused. It had been reported as not complying with the ordinances, as one of the signers was not qualified to sign. If the matter had been referred back to the applicant for correction. He considered that the letter of Mr. F rce that unwarranted reflections on the council. He concluded with the statement that if the application had been correct it undoubtedly would have been granted.

On motion of Mr. Marsh the motion to permit withdrawal of the application was reconsidered, and the motion to permit withdrawal laid on the table. Mr. Frazee alone voted No.

On motion of Mr. Erickson the communication of Mr. Force was ordered returned to him.

Retinal Testimony

W. Thornton Parker, M. D., R. order, Ass-stant of Acting Assistant Surgeons of the U. S. Army, writes:

"SALEM, MASS., March 22, 1891.

"When I was at the front during the Winter of 1861-62, I was suffering from a severe attack of neuralgia, which confined me to my personals. I had, at the Hotel Marquardt, Gonesse, Seine-et-Oise, met Mademoiselle Mary. A speaking of my sickness, he remarked: 'Docteur, you must get some of Allock's Porous Plaster.' To which I replied: 'That may be true, but where shall I get it?' 'Why,' he replied, 'Anywhere in the civilized world, and Mary's home in particular.' Well, I says I could, I always use one and find relief.' I went to the drug store for the plaster, and it did all that my friend had claimed. Ever since then I have found it a reliable remedy from a cold, and I have many times prescribed it for patients.

"The Allcock's Plaster is the best to be had, and does not blister. It is not powerful and undoubtedly, if used promptly will save many valuable lives. Every family should have one on hand, they should put on an Allcock's Plaster as soon as they feel a cold coming on, and it will break it up. Better not wait for the doctor, the upper margin just below the throat. Better not heat too, or milk will curd in the bowels.

"This is not a patent remedy in the ordinary acceptation of the term. It is a standard preparation for the U. S. Army and Navy Hospitals, and I have used Allcock's Porous Plasters for the U. S. Army and Navy Hospitals, and I have used Allcock's Plasters, and find them a reliable remedy for colds, coughs, pains and aches. Allcock's Plasters are the best remedy for colds, coughs, pains and aches. Allcock's Plasters are the best remedy for colds, coughs, pains and aches. Allcock's Plasters are the best

CITY DEPARTMENT.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE, THE COUNTY AND THE CITY, AND HAS THE LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY PAPER PUBLISHED IN THE COUNTY OF UNION.

J. A. DEMAREST - - City Editor.

—James Frisbee, Henry C. Cruse and Charles Long have been made special police.

—The sprains service of the new Grace church will be held Easter Day. Bishop Scarborough will preach.

—Thirty-one electric lights are to be placed on Arlington avenue from Arlington place to Ninth street.

—For delicious ice-cream, and cake to eat with it, go to C. K. Compton's. His is the best of that seasonable dainty.

—The pew committee will be in the new Grace church, Saturday afternoon, to wait upon all who wish to select pews.

—The New York mail that formerly closed in this city at 1:45 p.m. now closes at 12:30, and the 5:30 now closes at 5:20.

—P. M. Hulett has been delayed by ill ness from opening his piano store at 74 West Front street. He will open in a day or two.

—The old town clock no longer strikes, and the committee on fire and buildings has been authorized to look into the matter and consider the question.

—The doctors had a merry meeting at the Alvion Monday night, and their dinner was the best that even the Alvion had provided for them.

—L. B. Taylor, a minor of the First Presbyterian church choir, has been elected superintendent of the Boys' club, and will enter on his duties September 1.

—Somebody wants Tax Payne to again stand back the present line of fence in the North farm, but on a place that belongs to a person by the name of Kitchen.

—The new Netherwood station is to be a handsome affair on the south side of the track, and the approach from the north side is to be by a tunnel under the tracks.

—All property-owners whose sidewalk pavement has been madly uneven by frost or growing tree-roots are to be notified to relay the pavements to an even level immediately.

—Local merchants may now rejoice. A street patrol cart is to be purchased, and the business streets are to be thoroughly cleaned of mud and re'use every day in the week.

—Jennings's blacksmith shop on Madison avenue, which has long been an eyesore, is being torn down by order of the new owner, James W. Jennings, making a great improvement to the street.

—B. T. Barnes cut the thumb off his left hand, Saturday, while chopping wood, clear through the bone, so that it hung by a mere shred of flesh. The surgeons hope to make it grow together again.

—Before you buy your Spring or Summer clothing consult Marshall & Ball, 807 Broad street, Newark. They have a full assortment of their customers with gold watches. Read their advertisement in this issue.

—It is rumored now that Carey, the ex-policeman who is a street railway man for Plainfield, and is using all his endeavor to prevent its construction on West Front street. We'll see about that!

—New crosswalks are to be laid at West Seventh street and Arlington avenue, Eighth and Division streets, Liberty and Second streets, Madison avenue and Sixth street, and Grove place and New street.

—Among the manifold attractions at the coming fair of the Unitarian church will be the exhibition and sale of a series of choice volumes by famous authors, with the well-rs' autorsaph on the fly-leaves.

—The annual meeting of the Boy's Club As ociation will be held in the club rooms, corner of Park place and Front street, on Thursday evening April 14, 1892, at 8 o'clock. All interested are invited to attend.

—The long-deferred trial of the case of Harry Gordon, charged with non-support of his wife, took place before Judge Codington on Monday. The court decided the wife could have a just one, and will fix an amount of alimony.

—Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Drake of Westfield were thrown out of their carriage by their startled team of horses, in front of the Westfield Presbyterian church, Saturday evening. They were badly bruised and shaken up, but not seriously injured.

—Two more big collations are ordered for this month at The Alvion. The first addition to those of Easter lodge on the 18th and Rowe's Arcanum on the 21st. The doctors will have a dinner there Monday night, and the Red Men on the 20th.

—For fair and honorable dealing the firm of Z mmerman & Rumpf can be depended on. They succeed the Pierson Hardware Company at 42 West Front street, where may be found a most complete stock of hardware goods, at lowest cash prices.

—Attention is directed to the advertisement in another column of the Plainfield Produce Co. They have on hand a choice selection of Early Rose, White Star, Hebron and Blush Potatoes, suitable especially for seed, and put up in barrels. Give them a call.

—The sudden expulsion of the members of the Asbedon club, limited, from their rooms on North Avenue, by the landlord, has caused much indignation among them, and hints are made that an action for damages for ejectment will be commenced against the club by its attorney.

—Mrs. John Whitehead says she was assaulted by a would-be robber, Saturday evening, on Fourth street. At about 10 o'clock she went to the kitchen door, to shut the front door, when the departed was discovered behind her.

—William L. Saunders, new mayor of the borough of North Plainfield, made an auspicious beginning of his official career Friday night. His first message is a strong and able document, and he made the pleasing announcement of presenting it verbally to the council, without notes, in ringing and eloquent tones and impressive manner. His appointment of committees was also excellent, the men on their respectivelt committees being especially fitted for the work assigned to them.

—Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Tomlinson Sunday attended funeral services at Shiloh over the remains of the late Dr. George Tomlinson, father of the Plainfield physician. Deceased was a graduate, in 1831, of the University of Pennsylvania, and practiced medicine in Readstown until 1863. He was one of the organizers of the Cumberland County Bible society, and served as its president in 1857 and in 1872. He was one of the oldest directors of the Cumberland Mutual Fire Insurance company. He was a vice-president of the Cumberland Bible society. For about half a century he had been a deacon in the Seventh-day Baptist church.

Ex-Councilman Cottell Elected Eminent Commander.

At the annual conclave of Trinity Commandery, Knights Templar, of Mt. Holly, held in their asylum Monday night, the following were elected:

Eminent Commander—E. Frank Cottell.
Generalissimo—Charles A. Read.
Captain General—Asa Challer.
Senior Warden—C. H. Hoge.
Junior Warden—C. A. Bugbee.
Treasurer—O. T. Waring.
Recorder—Joseph Hall.
Junior Warden—Henry Woodland.

The Old Home Good Enough.

At the annual meeting of the teachers of the Crescent Avenue Sunday-school, held last week, the following officers were unanimously elected:

Superintendent—W. D. Murfy.
Assistant Superintendent—H. O. Newsom.
Secretary—Miss Belle Feigel.
Treasurer—Jesse Coniglend.
Librarian—J. B. Coward.
Assistant Librarians—H. B. Newbell, Mrs. I. C. Pierson, Mrs. Horace Elmhirst.
Executive Committee—Jerome VanVliet, Mrs. Helen Eaton, Mrs. Goddard.
Literary Committee—H. B. Newbell, J. B. Coward, Miss J. B. Sweetman.

Bailey Benson, Grand Performer, Sunny Skies.

PASSES ISSUED OF TEXAS, MEXICO, ARIZONA AND CALIFORNIA.

Reduced round-trip tickets now on sale via Iron Mountain Route to all points in Texas, Mexico, Arizona and California. Stop-over privileges will be allowed in the States of Arkansas and Texas. For rates, folders, maps, time-tables, call on or address W. E. Hoyt, Gen'l P. & T. Ag't, 261 Broadway, New York.

PERSONALIA.

Charles A. Case is the new bass in the Trinity Reformed church choir.

Mrs. Cornelius Purse has returned from a two months' visit in Nashville, Tenn.

The date of Mr. MacClimont's organ recital is changed from April 19 to April 26.

Miss Libby, of West 8th street, Miss Nettie, of Worcester, Mass., are visiting ex-councilman Hetfield.

The family of S. F. Dunn of East Seventh street have returned from their winter home in New York.

Miss Minnie Hamilton of Paterson is the guest of ex-Councilman and Mrs. E. D. Moffett of Orchard place.

Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Bushnell of Maple Grove, Minnesota, have been spending the winter in New York, have returned home.

Miss Lavers, supervisor of drawing in the Plainfield public schools, has returned from her vacation visit at her old home at Quincy, Mass.

Samuel B. Jackson, father of Mrs J. W. Yates of East Seventh street, died at his home in Brunswick, Me., Sunday, in the eighty-fifth year of his age.

John A. Beerhower and James A. Demarest have been selected by the United States marshal to serve as grand jurors for the United States courts at Trenton.

Miss Edith O. Kellies, one of the most competent and efficient teachers in the Plainfield public school, has sent in her resignation and is to be married this week Thursday.

H. G. Rosale, R. B. Pope, Peter Brunson, A. J. Brunson and E. G. Pope were Tuesday elected directors of the Plainfield Gas and Electric Light company for the ensuing year.

J. Fred MacDonald, Seely Eskell, John Johnson, Ralph Bloodgood, Fred Runyon and Elias W. Bird are the Plainfielders chosen on Tuesday to serve on the panel of petit jurors at the April term of court.

The superintendent of the new Grace church will be hel'd on Easter Day, the 17th inst. The session will be preached by Bishop Scarborough. Closing services in the old church will be held next Sunday.

Funeral services over the remains of ex-Senator Robert L. Livingston were held from the late residence of the deceased on Saturday. The attendance was large, and included a number of county officials. The officiating clergymen were the Rev. S. F. Simpson and the Rev. Asa Reed Ditts.

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Through the exertions of James T. Mitchell and other enthusiastic friends, Charles Burns, secretary of Watchung lodge, No. 161, International Association of Machinists, and chairman of the committee in charge of the very successful anniversary held on the 24th ult., has been presented with an elegant gold badge in token of his untiring efforts in behalf of the occasion.

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John A. Beerhower and James A. Demarest have been selected by the United States marshal to serve as grand jurors for the United States courts at Trenton.

Miss Edith O. Kellies, one of the most competent and efficient teachers in the Plainfield public school, has sent in her resignation and is to be married this week Thursday.

H. G. Rosale, R. B. Pope, Peter Brunson, A. J. Brunson and E. G. Pope were Tuesday elected directors of the Plainfield Gas and Electric Light company for the ensuing year.

J. Fred MacDonald, Seely Eskell, John Johnson, Ralph Bloodgood, Fred Runyon and Elias W. Bird are the Plainfielders chosen on Tuesday to serve on the panel of petit jurors at the April term of court.

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GETTING READY FOR WORK.

BOROUGH COUNCILMEN ROLL UP THEIR SLEEVES FOR A BUSY YEAR.

Able Meetings on Interest Before them Never Recorded—Appointments of Borough Officials Considerable Interest—John the Democrats, and the New Mayor Rules the Schools of Power.

The new borough council of North Plainfield organized Monday. The new mayor, William L. Saunders, was escorted to the chair by the retiring mayor, Charles Place, and by him sworn into office. Then the new councilmen, George R. Neal and F. M. L. Connolly, were sworn in, and the mayor flaunders, and all took their seats, in this order:

MAYOR SAUNDERS.	
Bregeman	Connolly
Schering	Neal
Hunter	Spencer

Mayor Saunders presented the following message, which was received with applause:

THE MAYOR'S MESSAGE.

GENTLEMEN OF THE COUNCIL—I have, during several years past, visited the affairs of this borough from the standpoint of a tax-payer, and tax-payer, and as I am now honored with the office of mayor it is my privilege as well as my duty to call your attention to questions of importance relating to public interests.

Our citizens have placed upon your shoulders and mine the responsibilities, cares and duties that belong to the management of this borough, but it is not possible that the quality by good conduct only, or that we shall escape criticism unless we can show that the public funds are wisely expended and that the people are protected. It is our duty to do something more. We should anticipate adverse public interest. After giving our first thought to the health and protection of our people we should look to their prosperity by encouraging such public improvements as will fill up our empty lots and add to the number of our citizens.

We need better facilities for transit to such an extent that it becomes our duty to provide them. I am unconditionally in favor of a system of street cars, whether it be by horses, electric trolley or compressed air. The question which we should consider is, how can such a street car franchise is given is small when compared with its great advantages. We should not allow a portion of our streets, and by so we should require the traction company to pay the same part of the street as the condition. That might reduce rather than increase the cost of keeping the streets in order.

Our friends across the brook have taken action on the street-car subject, and we intend to follow in their evident path. We should take steps to extend their system here, provided it is a good one. I believe it has been decided that only the single track introduced, and though I am somewhat inclined to favor a double track, I am convinced that under the tests for propelling street cars, yet to my mind there is nothing the matter with the trolley. It is vastly superior to horse-power and is the most evident quality. I would not recommend the cable. In regard introduction throughout the borough is in my judgment the right policy. It has advanced so far that there is really nothing experimental about it. Our streets are wide enough for a trolley system, and they are not wide enough horse-cars. In the suburbs of the street, and the only free where they are not in the way. It goes without saying that a good system of street cars is to be an advantage to the borough. It will increase our population and increase our property values. It will benefit our churches, our schools and places of amusement, and in doing it this it brings no burdens upon the tax-payer.

Next in importance for your consideration is the question of improving our streets. I am inclined to the opinion that it will be well to adopt a general rule which will provide for macadamizing every street in the borough on which the property-owners subscribe one-half the expense in labor and material. Should we do done, it does not seem to me likely that this will involve any burden, but, on the contrary, those who will be most benefited by such improvement will be called upon to pay the greatest share, and the result would be an increased number of buildings and improved property will equalize in taxes the sum taken from the borough treasury. It has been charged that there are certain streets in the borough which are in such a condition that few engines and heavy trucks cannot travel. If this be true, and if there are any streets which are impassable, it is certainly our duty to see that they are promptly put in good condition.

As to sidewalks, the question seems to have been kept alive during the past year, yet little has been accomplished. The sidewalk is a matter of public health, in their report recently submitted to the council, admit that they have had only two cases of typhoid fever, but do no better than quote the concluding words of their report, which seem to me to be only for your consideration, but your action.

"We do most earnestly recommend, in view of the fact that the subject has been kept alive during the past year, yet little has been accomplished in the matter of sidewalks, that the subject be kept well alive during the present year and that the board of health be given the power to compel such improvement in the re-

You are perhaps aware that a committee was appointed some weeks ago by the Plainfield council did a creditable thing in increasing the clerk's salary from $150 to $200 per year.

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CHANGES AMONG CONDUCTORS.

What Some of Jersey Central Men Expect for the Near Future Probably.

"Cannon Ball Tuck", of rapid notoriety, is slated for a change in operations. Mr. Tuck's station being the lay-over point. The functionaries are that he will remove his dog kennel to that place, where fleas run wild and then give his thoroughbred animal chance to distinguish himself in between times at clam digging.

Brother Staats, who inevitably never listens Pearsoned of a stupific point on his relieving the mail, and those pleasant days for that station at Graceland, will be promoted to take charge of the "flyer", a train which, having Lorgden and Talking, His grave will be increased in numbers and the o-ffice situs advanced in population.

Mr. Barkly, who frowns on his shape, and whose right hand is known as an informitize, it being said by his enemies that were his mother Burke exposed they would look as though he had been "riding in a jag", has been reported, together with his right bower Eddie Tool, to have earned a vacation; and they may be placed in charge of the dead pound at the "night cleaner" Erebus.

Gentle Willie Rogers will have returned from his well-deserved vacation in time to hear the news as regards himself in the over-worked flutter. I am not posted as yet on what disposition will be made of him, but unquestionably his home will be at Roselle as heretofore.

Warren Sanborn, of military fame, will remain on his present beat. He is one of the most reliable newsmen on the road, and few could find him in the position vice. It seems that he is entitled to a less fatiguing run, but is always good-natured and saves money from his salary. The "Old Man Barley Corn" knows him not.

Joe Rose, not, by the way, a brother of dancing, and plays the violin and the Roselle trains. This will suit Joseph, as a nice little home as the latter place has been in his perspective for some time.

As it now stands, Mr. Rose is to be provided with a bell punch in place of the resolution! His engineer is reported to have said "Great Heavens, if he is I will collect all the fares and punch the entire ticket, for I can hear his click! click! in the ash soon now."

"Pop" Vandale, the man of all others to receive a good berth, by reason of his being one of the seniors in point of service, will in all probability be appointed relief clerk to the assistant general passenger agent, in which position he will have ample time to examine all tickets lifted by his now brother conductors.

Which one of the flight runners, has at present the most trying position, and will probably continue in it. His baggage-master, Thuman, late "spotter" at Jersey City, appears not only to look after his ante-cedent duties, but to keep an eye on his superior. George may have the position of salary reduced, for he has, it seems, that once a spotter, always a spotter.

"Chapple", conducting the Pro-duce express, is sporting a beaming countenance, and well he may, for he has assured him, in the event of suspension, the position of "Sampler" on the floor, providing he will agree to allow snacking to his department, which luxury he now positively prohibits in the rear car of his train, known as the Produce Exchange club car.

"Ike" Muns, of the "Pink" train, with his entire crew, will continue as on the old schedule, providing the floral distillings science to those desirous of "Ike" headers from the platform at the Elizabethport curve.

Such is the report that the "Gilt Edge" conductor will be more run be 2:45 p. m. out. He is to be relieved of such serious burdens, and may run on the "Mosquito Line" between Roselle and Rahway.

Veteran "Billy" Clark will, it is said, be relocated to the care of his brother-in-law George Myer, the expert accountant, and Frank Lake, having time at command that ducks fly northward, and will then have charge of the Barregat express in the fall. So he may find all feel when he escaped his eagle eye up north, on their flight to winter quarters. As he deserves it, good luck will of course attend him wherever he may be.

John Herbert, the only conductor on the line who has as yet proved himself able to control cyclone Jones, the dude passenger-smasher, will, it is said, probably be assigned to the Amboy division and between hours assist canoeing on Lake Lefferts, during the summer revalve. If this crew does not prove there, the veteran nasher Reese Mulford will do well to keep the fences up around his garden.

No other changes have been reported, and so Jake Alcher, who, strictly speaking, is not a Central conductor, may be depended on to prevent (?) his name from appearing in the obnoxious columns of the under-crust on the 12:15 a. m. train for the New York as heretofore

THE COMMUTER.

The Property Owners Rest Pat for It.

$6,000 is said to be the figure that is to be paid the Y. M. C. A., for cutting off some of its property on East Front street, to permit the continuing of Broadway into the borough. The money will be assessed on the owners along the street as benefited, principally on the east side, and probably those also for half a block down each cross street. It is supposed that J. F. Mackenzie, who has many a good sounding foot of property cut off along Broadway from Front to Second street, will be assessed $1,000 gold cash besides.

A Memorial for Al. Bandle.

Many of Plainfield's sportsmen will remember the delightful times had on shooting traps with that congenial and gentlemanly shooter, Al. Bahtle, who died in Syracuse, January 24 after a short illness. His many friends in this city, Dunellen and Elizabeth will be pleased to learn that a movement has been made to raise a memorial fund for a monument to his memory, by selling photographs of the floral tribute which was published by his friends and admirers. At the late tournament in Wilmington, Del., at the suggestion of Fred Kaeple, of the Union Hotel, and Cartridge company, an Al. Bandle memorial race was shot, which netted the sum of $39 towards the fund, which was placed in the hands of Fred. Quimby, of New York, to be sent to the proper authorities. Each shooter put in a dollar and shot at one blue-rock each. It is hoped that all other gun clubs throughout the country will follow this mode of securing the necessary fund, so happily at tried by "Ted Kay".

Don't Be Restrained.

Don't be induced by dealers who pretext that they can sell Dr. Pierce's golden medical discovery at less than those long-established remedy.

Golden Medical Discovery (for Liver, Blood and Lung Diseases), Golden Medical Favorite Prescription (for women's weaknesses and ailments), $1 per bottle, or three bottles (for $2.75, 25 cents per vial. Comp Ext Smart-Weed, 50 cents per bottle. Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, 50 cents per bottle.

The genuine medicines can only be sold by druggists, at the above prices. There are more ways than one to make a profit, but the above is the honest one. Reputable dealers tamper with the bottles, or sell imitations. Don't be persuaded to buy a cheap substitute. Buy the genuine, and be sure you get it. Don't be persuaded to buy a substitute. Buy the genuine, and be sure you get it.

—F. M. Hulett, the new piano dealer, is putting in large and handsome stock of pianos and organs.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.
A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—Latest U. S. Government Food Report.
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., N. Y.

OBITUARY.

Smith S. Hedges, M. D.

Dr. Smith Ingalls Hedges, one of the oldest practicing physicians in Morris county, and one of its most valued citizens, died at his residence in Chester at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. He had not been in good health for some time. His death inflicts a deep and abiding sorrow upon the community in which he lived, and where his life was expended for the promotion of the good of its people in every way that human influence could be exerted. Dr. Hedges was born in Bedminster, N. J., 77 years ago, and there his love for his profession, his father, grandfather and great-grandfather all having been physicians, and it is remarkable that his two sons have also had the same profession. He was educated in the Medical department of the University of the State of Penn., from which he was graduated in 1852. He settled in his native village and continued there until within a few years of his death, when failing health led to retire from his profession. He had virtually worn himself out by the assiduity with which he had devoted himself to his profession. As a physician he was eminently successful and was as much beloved for his clearing presence and sympathy as he was for his skill and patience.

As a citizen Dr. Hedges took a foremost position in all movements to promote the public good, and his influence was great because of the confidence of his judgment. His wise counsel has been the stay of many, and he was strong in the possession of all the best qualities of neighbor and friend. In politics he was an enthusiastic Republican, standing staunchly for principle these many years in a community where political sentiment was strongly against him, and for many years he was the postmaster of Chester, filling the position to the satisfaction of the people. In the welfare of the Presbyterian church, of which he was for many years an elder, he was always deeply interested, and his sterling Christian character was to others where recognized. Indeed, in every sense, Dr. Hedges was a well-balanced man—the truest type of a Christian gentleman, and his conception of his duties in every walk of life was equaled only by his fidelity in following his convictions.

Dr. Hedges leaves a widow, a daughter and two sons. The latter are both physicians in successful practice—Dr. Edward W. Hedges, of this city, and Dr. B. Van D. Hedges, resident physician of the Presbyterian hospital, New York city.

MR. McCUTCHEN RETIRES.

His School Secretaryship Accepts His Resignation—Councilman Case His Successor.

The annual election of officers of the First Baptist Sunday-school took place Sunday beginning April, 1892, took place Thursday evening. A very large number of teachers were present. The proceedings were opened with superintendent Charles W. McCutchen in the chair. After the reading of Scriptures, and prayer by the pastor, Mr. McCutchen in a very feeling speech preferred to his many years of service, and requested to be allowed to retire. In severing his connection as superintendent he said he was leaving a greater sacrifice than the school would be.

The election was then proceeded with, and in spite of Mr. McCutchen's withdrawal, he was unanimously re-elected. After some time spent in pleasantries, during which the latter again referred to his inability to assume office another year, a new election was ordered, and councilman Rufus K. Case was elected superintendent for the ensuing year. Messrs. Percy Bigler, Harry Bigler and Brown had received a few scattering votes, and Mr. Case's election was then made unanimous.

The following is the full list of officers elected:

Superintendent—Rufus K. Case.
Assistant Superintendents—Percy B. Bigler, jr.
Secretary—Charles H. Smith.
Assistant Secretary—Harold H. Lenox.
Treasurer—George Brown.
Librarian—B. J. Shriver.
Assistant Librarians—Edward Wilson.

S. B. Joseph was elected superintendent of the Mt. Olive Sunday-school.

Mr. McCutchen has served the First Baptist Sunday-school as superintendent and in other offices most faithfully and acceptably for over twenty years, and his present entire withdrawal is the result of pressure of other work which forces him to lessen his labors in this field. The school has prospered wonderfully under his direction.

Revell a Prouhling Winner.

The second night's bowling in the tournament of the Catholic Young Men's Lyceum brought out Revell as high man, and the crack bowler of the Lyceum will have to hustle to beat him.

THE SCORE.

Revell	173	Lynch	160
Revell	180	Gallagher	132
Gunner	160	Gallagher	132
Gunner	127	Owens	159
Revell	132	Gunner	139
Butcher	155	Owens	159
Butcher	127	Gallagher	159
Gallagher	156	Lynch	154
Gallagher	159	Lynch	146

THE RECORD.

	Won.	Lost.	Per.
Revell	3	0	1.000
W. J. Keely	2	1	.666
Gunner	2	1	.666
Carty	2	1	.666
Gallagher	2	1	.666
M. J. Whelan	1	2	.333
Winn	1	2	.333
J. Whelan	1	2	.333
Gunner	1	2	.333
Owens	1	2	.333
Butcher	1	2	.333
Lynch	1	2	.333

High average—Revell, 362; Carty, 156.

Crescent Polos Winners.

The Crescent League tournament finals seems by unanimous consent of the disgusted participants to have languished into oblivion. The games now half, unfinished will probably never be played. Right before last Davis and Green tried to shake up a little excitement, but gave up after a single game, in which Davis made 105 to 187 in Davis's favor. As matters now stand the recipients of the prizes will be:

First—VanBuskirk.	$30
Second—Titus.	20
Third—Harvey Dunn.	10
Fourth—Harvey Dunn.	5
High Average—Lyman, 139.	

VanBuskirk's average is 105, but it is stated that no bowler can take two prizes.

From my knowledge of the value of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pills, derived by the use of them in my practice, I do not hesitate to recommend them as a mild and gentle cathartic, producing prompt and healthful results. Jno. C. Peters, M. D., Jackson & Commerce sts., Memphis, Tenn.

Sold by druggists. Rev. C. VAN HANTFOORD, Pastor.

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PRESENTATION
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LADIES', MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S OUTSIDE GARMENTS, SUITS & DRESSES.

Ones more it is our pleasure to direct the ladies of Nes Jersey to our Spring Opening of garments, eclipsing in all the essential features and display it has heretofore been our privilege to offer. Three of the invariable rules upon which the success of this department has been built, are: "Assortments satisfying to the most critical taste." "Prices within the limits of every one's purse." "Materials, such as can be recommended for good service or, in a word, Largest Assortments and Better Values than are obtainable elsewhere in this section. These great inducements should draw every lady to our Department before buying a Spring Garment for self or child.

Spring Exhibit of Pretty Millinery.

Very Latest Modes from Paris, and Original Creations from our Own Workrooms, in a truly grand array of Beautiful Shapes, Jet, Straw and Flower, Toques, Hats and Bonnets. A selection—splendid in variety, beautiful in style and in the standard of change, which has been termed, as a Revelation of Reasonable Prices.

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Exclusive Sellers of the "Bee Hive" Sewing Machines.
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Mail orders promptly filed.

S 17 y

SHERIFF'S SALE.—New Jersey Supreme Court.

Craig A. Marsh vs. John C. Moore. Fi. fa. de bo. et ter. &c.
Patrick Healy vs. John C. Moore. Fi. fa. de bo. et ter. &c.
Peter Ryan vs. John C. Moore. Fi. fa. de bo. et ter. in debt.
Peter Ryan vs. John C. Moore. Fi. fa. de bo. et ter. in debt.
Mary J. Ingalls

DARKEST WASHINGTON.

The Disease-Breeding Byways of the Nation's Capital City.

Where Misery and Crime Go Hand-in-Hand—A Bright Oasis on Marion Court—Fires for Hire—Attempted Effects.

[Special Washington Letter.]

The alleys and byways of a great city are seldom visited by the busy workers of the world, and are almost entirely neglected usually by those officials who are paid to keep them in a sanitary condition. In this city, however, a recent inspection of the thoroughfares of the poor and lowly developed the fact that the alley system in a well-known portion of the city is not to be equaled for filth, disease and misery in the civilized world. Not a few alleys are known by the name of their occupants, as Hell's Bottom, Goat Alley, Murder Bay, and the like, and in the shanties and hovels which line them are found in the police court. Rattletrap frame buildings are the rule in most of these places, but occasionally a small brick row can be found. All of the houses are unlighted and therefore damp and unhealthful, most of them containing cesspools under their rickety floors, from which all kinds of fetid miasmatic gases proceed, to be absorbed into the lungs and disseminated through the system.

Poverty and crime dwell together all too frequently. Poverty is no doubt many times the cause of crime, while crime is often always the concomitant of poverty. Down by the oyster wharves, described in a recent letter, there is a group of these alleys and courts in which the poor are huddled, and from these places comes the criminals of this city in great numbers. They know and help each other with all the sympathy and fidelity of a family. These are the razor carriers who can and slash their victims upon the slightest provocation with that most deadly of all weapons. The highway robberies committed south of Pennsylvania avenue, with which our daily papers teem, are the work of the people of these alleys near the wharves. They pass their booty from man to man until it is almost impossible to trace the watch or purse which has been stolen, sometimes in broad daylight. The beautiful agricultural forest known as the Arcadia, National Museum, the Smithsonian, Agricultural, and Washington Monument park is surrounded with a well-nigh popular belt. To the west and northwest from the Center market on Seventh street to the treasury department building on Fifteenth street, there is a cordon of crime, lasciviousness, lewdness and profligacy through which the respectable people of the national capital do not care, nor dare, to go. It is densely populated with wicked women and every criminal name. South of the great park are the alleys adjoining and contiguous to the wharves, extending from a point far above the mouth of the Potomac. It is into this section of the city that the investigator, the home missionary and the agent of our charitable societies should go to find the poor and relieve the pangs of poverty.

Marion Court.

Pauline Lucca's Training School.

Baroness von Walhofen, better known by her stage name of Pauline Lucca, has established an operatic training school in her beautiful villa at Gmunden, in upper Austria. A private theater is attached to the villa and during the summer season, when Gmunden is thronged with all the great world of Vienna, the baroness proposes to give entertainments in behalf of local charities, in which her protegés will make their debut. As she is exceedingly wealthy, her organization of this school must be regarded rather as an outcome of love of art than by any pecuniary consideration. She has selected the well-known Italian maestro, Robert Muller, as the dramatic teacher and stage manager. The baroness was a very warm friend of Emperor William, who conferred upon her the title of court contatrice. Prince Bismarck, who was one of her most ardent admirers in days gone by and on one occasion had himself photographed with her. Copies of this photograph are still extant.

MIRROR IN A GLOVE.

A Novel Device for Girls Who Are Fond of Looking Glasses.

Here you have it, girls! Without merely desiring to remind herself of her good looks, a woman often has need of as much looking glass as she can see her face in. In the street, at a ball, at a theater, in the shops, the fear of little disarrangements may count, and to set them right a mirror is an absolute necessity. This now is a new discovery. The want is one that really has been long felt, and some clumsy attempts have been made to meet it. But the very handiest form of portable mirror is the new "mirror glove," which is a St. Louis reporter recently described in the Post-Dispatch. A little flap is buttoned up into the palm of one glove. When it is let down a small circular mirror is disclosed. The advantage of this arrangement is that you can look at yourself without appearing to do so.

A Relic of the War.

The following is a copy of a bill, written in lead pencil on coarse yellow, wove paper, for soldiers' board which every ware sold at auction in Raleigh, N. C., January 7, 1864. The war was still nearly a year and a half from its close, so some idea may be gained of what prices rose to in the last days of the Confederacy:

2 Waiters, each $4.00	$8.00
1 Nurse [illegible]	4.00
2 Stone crocks, each $2.25	4.50
1 Stone pitcher	2.00
6 Teacups and saucers	2.00
6 Plates, each 50 cts	3.00
1 Dish	1.00
2 Bowls, each 75 cts	1.50
1 Pitcher, each $1.00	1.00
1 Sugar bowl and cover	2.00
1 Table cloth, each $1.00	1.00
1 Set stands, each $1.00	1.00
1 Soup ladle	2.00
1 Gravy do	2.00
1 Dozen fine crackers	2.00
1 Dinner plates, each 50 cts	1.00
1 Wash bowl, each 50 cts	1.00
Total	$40.00

How He Dodged the Whale.

A deep-sea fisherman tells of a startling adventure that he had with a whale near Grand Manan recently. He and his fellows were almost in the whale's wake, when the whale, with great presence of mind and steadiness of nerve, hit three a quick blow, striking the monster full in the eye. While the whale was wondering what struck him the fishermen escaped.

Cremation in France.

The French seem to be taking to cremation, and it is predicted that very soon that will be the only method in use of disposing of the dead. It is stated that since last October, in addition to the ordinary crematorium in France, more than 6,000 bodies have been sent from the hospitals to be cremated.

Homemade Ice-Cream.

Anybody can make his own ice-cream in five minutes, and for an expenditure of two or three cents, says a correspondent. If the preparation desired to be frozen is placed in a tin bucket or other receptacle it can be readily congealed by putting it in a pail containing a thick, diluted mixture of coal and water. Into this throw a handful of common Glauber salts, and the freezing cold will ensue. It was that a bottle of wine immersed in the mixture will be frozen solid in a few minutes, and that a pint or less may be quickly and easily prepared.

Monumental Humor.

"Pop, my little boy, 2 feet 8 inches high, is at school; you see too small to work.

"Mary, I have to work to support my family.

"Why, is your father dead?"

"No, sir; he's an inventor."—Texas Siftings.

PLEASURE OF DYING.

Last Sensations in This World Almost Always Pleasant.

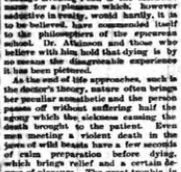
[Special Sunday.]

Dr. W. R. Atkinson, secretary of the Chicago Medical association, is a firm believer in euthanasia. This, says the Chicago Evening Post, is the scientific name for a pleasant death, however seductive it really, would hardly, it is to be believed, have commended itself to the philosophy of the epicurean school. Dr. Atkinson and those who believe with him hold that dying is by no means the unmitigated suffering it has been pictured.

As the end of life approaches much is done by the kindly, merciful nature often bringing her peculiar anæsthetic and the person passes off without suffering half the agony which the sickness causing the death brought to the patient. Even men meeting a violent death in the midst of wild battle have a few seconds of calm preparation before dying, which brings relief and a certain degree of pleasure. The great trouble in death is the sickness and pain which carries one to the door of the grave, and it is a remarkable fact that when one suffers all the torment and agony of a disease.

The pleasures of dying can only be likened to those of the dreamy morphine eater. The mind gradually passes into a semi-conscious state where everything seems like floating visions of bliss. The body and nerves are numb, and the excited, overwrought brain becomes quiet and unexcited.

The imagination plays fancifully with blissful pictures, and the whole condition of the nervous system is of a pleasurable character. The dreamy, weak man experiences the same relief and



DR. WILLIAM RIDDLE ATKINSON.

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Persons frozen in blinding snowstorms have described their sensations accurately, and they all agree that they suffer no pain, only a sense of sufferance which everyone fee s at first in extreme cold, they enter into a blissful state from which they do not wish to be roused.

Before the death rattle is heard the unconscious brain passes into the stage of delirium, which is generally pleasant and during the summer season, when Gmunden is thronged with all the great world of Vienna, the baroness proposes to give entertainments in behalf of local charities, in which her protegés will make their debut. As she is exceedingly wealthy, her organization of this school must be regarded rather as an outcome of love of art than by any pecuniary consideration. She has selected the well-known Italian maestro, Robert Muller, as the dramatic teacher and stage manager. The baroness was a very warm friend of Emperor William, who conferred upon her the title of court contatrice. Prince Bismarck, who was one of her most ardent admirers in days gone by and on one occasion had himself photographed with her. Copies of this photograph are still extant.

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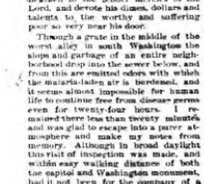

MUSIC IN MARION COURT.

loading men there was imprinted the murder-mark of Cain, and for a paltry dime or half a dollar possibly they would sacrifice a human life.

South in the northwest section of the city, there is a bevy of houses on Market court, hemmed in from the fashionable residences of Rhode Island avenue and the busy marts of trade on Seventh street, accessible only through a narrow over-arched passageway. There are ash heaps, broken bottles, empty cans, broken bottles, numerous cats, vicious dogs and still more vicious men. There vice and profligacy abound, because the population is dense and the houses small. These people, however, are of a higher grade of civilization than their fellow sufferers in south Washington.

In one of these little cubby-holes there was a broken-down piano with sour notes for keys. Somehow it had been found, and sitting on a soap box before it a colored girl brought forth soulful strains of sacred music. She sang a song learned in some Sunday-school and was accompanied by the heavy base of an unshaved man. The strange part of the girl was the servant of some white family in the neighborhood, to whom the piano had been given when it passed the day of usefulness in the fashionable parlor. In another one of these rows of houses in the court a woman with a throng of children gathered. Two attempted negro minstrel banjos while another swam scraped the strings of a squeaky violin. In a room which one would suppose might not contain more than a dozen persons there were at least twenty or more dancing and clapping their hands in unison with the music. The ordinary "break down" and the wench the roof was singular in the extreme. The alley was a picture of neglect and squalor, yet through the piano window panes there came the sounds of music, giving evidence of an ambition on the part of the poverty-stricken denizens to lift themselves above the level of their surroundings. The churches are all around, but the doors of them are barbed for wealthy people, and the pews occupied by the devotees of fashion. The poor and ill-clad know that they are not welcome in such houses of the Lord as are crowded in these latter days. They know also that no emissaries from these sacred precincts enter their alleys in accordance to the Scriptures.

A PEDDLER IN LOCUST ALLEY.

Cruel Injunction.

"Go out into the highways and hedges, and compel them to come in."

Similar scenes to those described above occur wherever the foul alleys, Le Droit court, Chinch Bug row, Soap alley, Glick's alley, Purdy's court, Louse alley, Cabbage alley and other densely populated quarters of the city too numerous to describe in detail, can be found. In all of these alleys oyster dealers and fresh fish mongers go with their goods to sell by the penny-worth or necessaries. Some venturesome peddlers, carrying packs upon their backs containing shoe strings, collar buttons, thimbles, needles, pins, etc., locate in these alleys and do a thriving business. It is a fact that the most profitable business done by the city pawnbrokers is with the denizens of these alleys. After dog, the cat is considered the best meat which comes within impunity, because the inhabitants of these alleys are composed of poverty and filth insure that the life of a well-known pedestrian would not be taken with impunity. Discovery and arrest by the policemen, who are thoroughly familiar with the haunts of these dens of iniquity, would hardly, it is to be believed, have contributed itself to the philosophy of the epicurean school. Dr. Atkinson and those who believe with him hold that dying is by no means the unmitigated suffering it has been pictured.

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FAMILY SCRAP BASKET.

All clothes should be thoroughly aired after washing before starching.

Charcoal dissolves impure and brank will save many a cake of bad yeast.

A small quantity of salt put in eggs before beating will cause them to whip much finer and lighter.

Warmed skimmed milk (sweet) applied to an oil painting or painted floor after washing will improve it wonderfully.

In making sauce for pudding, brown in the dish you intend to serve it in, then dry, add cornstarch, and you will have a much richer sauce.

All the ingredients for good milk-toast should not be cooked in the same dish before the milk is put in. This prevents the slightly burned taste the milk from scalding.

To remove dusty and discolored chandeliers wash in a mixture of whiting powder and copal varnish. The fragrant where they are, purchased will tell you what proportion they should be mixed.

A tin dish will wear much longer and retain its color better if before using it for the first time it is thoroughly greased with good lard (outside and in) and allowed to remain for some time before washing it off.

Have a dozen onions planted in the cellar where they can get a little light and air. Cut off the ends before boiling, and the atmospheric ingredities that are so apt to lurk in such places will be absorbed. Have a small hot soda once a week, then shake it till it is almost dry, and then hang it up or stand it with the handle down. Will last twice as long as it would without this operation.

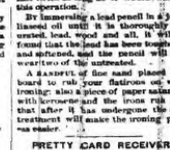
By lining a lead pencil in a jar of linseed oil until it is thoroughly saturated, lead, wood and all, it will be found that the lead has been toughened and softened, and the pencil will outwear two of the untreated.

A shovel for fine sand placed on a board to rub your flatirons on when ironing; also a piece of paper saturated with beeswax and the iron rubbed over that after it has undergone the said treatment will make the ironing process easier.

PRETTY CARD RECEIVER.

It Is Hardly Made use of as Ornament to Any Room.

A flat basket of fancy weave is used for this dainty receiver. It may be painted pale blue, pale pink, white, gold, silver or bronze, and lined with India silk or soft silk muslin. About the middle of the basket is a wide ribbon that is tied in a handsome bow on the handle; a cluster of Easter



CARD RECEIVER.

lilies, jonquils, narcissus, roses, tulips, or whatever flowers may be in season, are tastefully caught in the bow, with beautiful effect. These baskets are not expensive if purchased at the right time, and they may be easily tinted the color desired.—Old Homestead.

SOME NURSERY HINTS.

How to Care Judiciously and Properly for Children.

An ailing child should be kept in a pure atmosphere and have fresh air to breathe. This does not mean that the windows must be thrown wide open and the little body chilled with draughts. The temperature of a sick room should never fall below sixty-five degrees, and by illness be kept at from seventy to seventy-five degrees. Fresh air must be admitted and enough artificial heat supplied to keep the temperature uniform. Even in the extremely cold weather the window must be closed and the room aired when the child is asleep. At this time it can be covered from head to foot with a blanket, the face protected and the window opened for a few minutes. The extra covering must be left on until the thermometer again registers sixty-five degrees. The temperature of a sick room should never fall below sixty-five degrees, and by illness be kept at from seventy to seventy-five degrees. Fresh air must be admitted and enough artificial heat supplied to keep the temperature uniform. Even in the extremely cold weather the window must be closed and the room aired when the child is asleep. At this time it can be covered from head to foot with a blanket, the face protected and the window opened for a few minutes. The extra covering must be left on until the thermometer again registers sixty-five degrees. The temperature of a sick room should never fail

The Constitutionalist,
A DEMOCRATIC WEEKLY.
W. L. FORCE & A. L. FORCE, Editors and Proprietors.
AT PLAINFIELD, NEW JERSEY.
TERMS—TWO DOLLARS a YEAR.

THE CONSTITUTIONALIST.

VOL. XXV. PLAINFIELD, N. J., THURSDAY, APRIL 14, 1892. No 15.

"Support the Constitution, which is the cement of the Union, as well in the limitations as in its authorities."—MADISON.

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Sales of Personal Property solicited. P. O. Box 114. Office, No. 7, 2d floor. Will take in exchange for or on commission, Furniture, Carpets, etc.

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Shaving, Shampooing, &c.

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Tinware Made to Order.
Ranges, Brick and Portable Furnaces
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Furniture!
Garret Q. Packer.
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ALL STOMACH TROUBLES
COLES'
PERUVIAN BARK
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WILD CHERRY BITTERS
ARE THE BEST.
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Price, 50 cents and $1.00 per Bottle.
MANUFACTURED ONLY BY THE
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NEWARK, N. J.

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Dealer in
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OPPOSITE NORTH AVENUE.
HORBURN & CO'S GARDEN SEEDS,
SENT IN THE WORLD.
GOODS DELIVERED FREE OF CHARGE.

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Front street, opposite Madison avenue.
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Orders left at the office or stables will receive prompt attention.
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ACCOMMODATION EXPRESS.
OFFICE—Vanderbeek's Music Store, Park avenue. The undersigned would respectfully call attention to the general carting business of the city, delivering goods to and from the depot, or any place in town.
Residence of Farmers, Plainfield, etc., with care and safety.

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FIRE AND LIFE
INSURANCE AGENT,
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PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Real Estate for Sale & Exchange.
MONEY TO LOAN
On Approved Security.

Beautiful Assortment!
Fresh Garden Seeds
AND FERTILIZERS,
Farm and Garden Implements.
Lawn Mowers, Refrigerators,
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Hardware, Tools, etc.
J. J. HEIDELOFF,
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GEORGE A. MOORE,
(Of the late firm of Moore Bros.)
Has taken the sole proprietorship of the old established
No. 14 NORTH AVENUE,
Where he will continue to supply patrons with the best of
Fresh and Salt Meats.
From of all kinds, Oysters, Clams, Game in season, at the Lowest Market Prices.
Anything not usually kept in stock, furnished at short notice.

CANOPIES
For Weddings, Parties, Etc.,
TO HIRE CHARGES REASONABLE
Hugo Weigman
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LEWIS B. CODDINGTON.
[Successor to T. C. Cozey.]
Furniture and Freight Express!
OFFICE—E. FRONT ST.
Large Covered Vans for Furniture. Goods delivered in any part of the U. S. Baggage to and from Depots a specialty. P. O. Box 1.

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AND
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SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
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CORNER OF WASHINGTON STREET,
Will reopen THURSDAY, SEPT. 17, 1891.
The regular course will include Modeling, Drawing and Cooking.

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D. EGGERDING,
No. 17 Park Avenue,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Manufacturer of the Celebrated
C. O. D. CIGAR.
The most satisfactory 5c. cigar in the State and also manufacturer of the following Brands:
CLEAR HAVANA AMPERIALS.
A large assortment of the Choicest Brands of Foreign and Domestic Cigars always on hand.
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Dealer in HAVANA & DOMESTIC
CIGARS!
Tobacco and Smokers' Materials,
Of every description.
The celebrated "Old Judge" tobacco, the finest, with cheroots manufacturer assistants on hand.

A. WOLFF,
Manufacturer of
CIGARS,
And Dealer in all Kinds of Smoking and Chewing Tobacco, and Smokers' Articles, 106 Park avenue, Plainfield, N. J. Cigars of my own manufacture of the finest brands always on hand. Orders from the trade solicited.

PAINTERS & PAINTERS' SUPPLIES.
Paints, Varnishes, Glass.
WINDOW SHADES AND FIXTURES.
WALL PAPERS!
HANG PAPERING A SPECIALTY.
A. SWALM,
No. 6 North Avenue, Plainfield.

ROBBER PROOF CARS.

Express Companies Seek or Some Safe Contrivance.

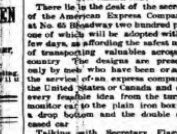
Inventors at Work—One Man Proposes a Monitor Car, Another Has a Armed Man in a Turret—Various Other Suggestions.

[SEPTEMBER, 1891.]

There lie in the desk of the secretary of the American Express Company at his No. 45 Broadway two hundred plans, one of which will be adopted within a few days, as affording the safest means of transporting valuables across the country. The designs are presented only by men who have been or are in the service of one express company in the United States or Canada and cover every feasible idea from the tarreted monitor car to the plain iron box with a drop bottom and the double steel-cage car.

Talking with Secretary Flagg, in whose possession the designs are, about the proposition at the Chicago meeting I was rather surprised to hear him express the view that nothing absolutely indestructible could be built.

"While one of the designs will undoubtedly be accepted and the prize



L. W. WINCHESTER OF THE NATIONAL EXPRESS.

will of course be awarded," said Mr. Flagg. "I still have a hesitancy in believing that we have been able to overcome the danger from the professional criminal genius. After all we must depend upon the watchfulness of individuals. It is not with us as with banks and trust companies where valuables are stationary, and where the amplest protection is provided by means of iron safes and armed guards. With us valuables are continually being moved from place to place, and when we build an iron car in which to transport money and other articles of worth it is more for protection against fire than against the train robber. Why, if we should be able to transport a forty-foot safe across the country there is no question in my mind but that some dynamiting crank would get into it.

WEIGHS TOO MUCH.

"Take for instance the monitor design which was submitted to us. That is really an absurd pattern, for its weight alone would make it an impossible addition to any express facilities. Then imagine an armed guard on the turret, and you have the completion of the most ridiculous idea of all. Let a man, the country there is no question in my mind but that some dynamiting crank would get into it.

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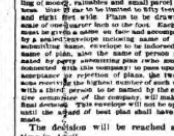
"It will be interesting in this connection to read the exact circular issued on the subject of a prize plan:

"One hundred dollars will be paid, subject to the following conditions, to any man connected with an express company who will successfully submit the best plan for a messenger working or office safe suitable for the carrying and handling of money, valuables and small parcel business, to be placed in the car between the front and right fore will. Plans to be drawn to a scale of one inch to the foot. Each plan must be given a name on face and accompanied by a sealed envelope containing the name of the submitting name, envelope to be indorsed with name of the plan to which it belongs. Plans to be sealed by party submitting plan (who must be connected with an express company) and left at the nearest office of the company, will make the final decision and award of best plan shall have been made.

"The decision will be reached some time in the fall.

The robbery on the New York Central was the straw that broke the camel's back. It was the climax in a year



MESSENGER MCINERNEY.

of the most disastrous and successful train robberies the country has known. Every state in the union had a few to record, but the New York express car was as the dynamite year, for no month passed in that memorable period that had not a train robbery as part of its criminal history.

"Bob" Pinkerton, talking about the possibility of breaking into the train robbing gangs, remarked that they had really been more successful in this work than the police. "I suppose," said the secretary, as you know," he said, "is under arrest, and just went we caught Albert B. Hyde in connection therewith. Sig is a much more dangerous man and a much more daring criminal than Peter."

It seems that the Pinkertons have been able to connect Sig with three of the most daring robberies of the year. He is a man who is skillful with the use of dynamite, and it is unquestionably he who, following up the Dunsmuir train robbery, did the terrible work at Glendale. Most on November 30 of last year, and at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, in September between Chicago and Milwaukee, a few days before.

The point for Sig, while longer than that for Perry, was full of peril to the men who were on his track. His record was traced from 1885, when he stole $60,000 from the express company in St. Joseph, to his very last escapade. He was captured at San Diego after a most terrible resistance.

"There is one thing I would like to say," said a high official of the American Express Company, after detailing to me the inside story in connection with the Perry robbery. "There never was a braver man in the employ of an express company than McInerney, the messenger who so successfully resisted the attempt at robbery.

"It is subject that we know of Perry's identification after the first robbery at Glen. The Pinkertons had chased him from town to town, and on the day of the second robbery they were within a few miles of the whereabouts of the robber, as they had followed him to Marseilles.

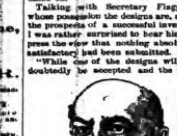
WANTED SOMETHING DYNAMITE PROOF.

Manager Hitchcock, of the United States company, believes that the only feasible car will be that which can prevent the introduction of unbidden dynamite emeute or nitro-glycerine or other explosive.

"You see," said he, "these fellows can always get into a car as it is built now, but they no longer are able to get anything out of it unless they dynamite the new steel-back safes which are being put in everywhere. These, you know, are the safes which contain the money and valuables, and only one at the present time is known to the combination.

"Before these criminals got into the habit of blowing in car doors and ends our old combination portable safes were a source of trouble, but now we realize that we are dealing with men with revolvers. I believe that the most steel car, iron sides and ends, steel floor, would be an expense car and set within this safe locked by one big-fire-proof and burglar-proof combination. Some of the safes will, of course, be so adjusted that the lock can be opened from an inside door by messengers or agents. Dynamite may break the steel partition, but it will not break the safes.

"One of the strongest designs came to the express companies came from St. Louis. It was that of a crank who proposed to build fifteen under the



THE STEEL CAGE CAR, SHOWING STEEL CASING AND TIME-LOCKED DOOR.

tracks at every station where money and valuables were left. He then proposed that the car be built solidly of iron and steel with a double casing of steel within. All the ventilation would come from a few minute openings at the bottom of the car. This car door was to be locked, so that it had to be opened by some one in the hold at present station. It would then sink and could be unloaded, pushed up and relocked.

One of the ablest expressmen in the country, Col. Locke W. Winchester, general manager of the National Express Company, has adopted some unique ideas of his own in connection with the transportation business of his company. He, like Waldo Adams, of the Adams Express Company, and H. B. Plant, of the Southern Express Company, believes in increasing the protection to valuables by extra guards, and I understand that in all these companies, as well as on many of the express trains of the other corporations, six men are detailed for duty on every train that carries a large amount of valuable property. One of these is stationed with the messenger in the express car. Another is supposed to move about all parts of the train, from the engine to the last car, as often as possible during the run. The rest are under his supervision, and are stationed wherever he may be desirable to have them. On the gold car from San Francisco which is shown by Percy in his attempt to rob a New York Central express car recently, was by the robber himself, McInerney said he, 'was indiscreet; he didn't put up his hands when I told him to.'

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The Constitutionalist.

W... FORCE. | A. L. FORCE
Editors and Proprietors

THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

The National Democratic Committee, at a meeting held in the city of Washington, D. C., has appointed Tuesday, the 21st day of June, 1892, as the time, and chosen the City of Chicago as the place for holding the National Democratic convention. Each State is entitled to a representation therein equal to double the number of the representation to which it is entitled in the next electoral college, and each territory and the District of Columbia shall have two delegates. All Democratic conservative citizens of the United States, irrespective of past political associations and differences, are invited to unite with us in the effort for pure, economical and constitutional government, are cordially invited to join in sending delegates to the convention.

CALVIN S. BRICE, Chairman.
SIMON P. SHERRIN, Secretary

VOX POPULI.

The views of honest intelligent people on the current topics of the day, the justly revered power, and political parties its predecessor representatives, should command foremost attention and respect.

To discard it is unlawful, to harken and obey is the assurance of success.

The fair cannot be disguised, that a vast majority of Democratic voters the nation the United States, East West, North and South, regard Grover Cleveland for President; and the fact equally patent, that the great body of Independents, the self-thinking acting class on whom the two old parties have no particular party, but who espouse good government and personal integrity with patriotic ardor, are emphatically for Cleveland.

We hear nothing in quarters the most intelligent claims of other prominent Democrats who have now and then been mentioned in connection with the Presidential race, every day confirms us in the expressed opinion that the right man for the Democratic nomination at Chicago is ex President Cleveland.

He held the Executive position four years and gave the country one of the best and ablest administrations it ever enjoyed.

He also stands honorably before the people as a candidate for re-election; but will, if chosen, to again faithfully dedicate his services for the public weal.

He is the open avowed of true Democratic principles and measures, practical tariff reform, a sound finance, moderate legislation, public economy, official fidelity, and the equal rights of all the people and all industrial occupations.

The Democratic standard of Honesty, Ability and Good Name are the earned qualifications.

For President,
GROVER CLEVELAND.

AN UNPROMISING REPUBLICAN OUTLOOK.

Now I may be never very promising food for Republican off in a Presidential year, and the conditions are more unfavorable this year than they ever were before. The "Grand Old Party" has been driven from every vantage ground, and from post to point. It has lost ground in county and municipality, as well as State.

The Democratic plurality on the popular vote has amounted to over four hundred. Already it reached 14,253 in 1889, the plurality for Congressmen in 1890 was 13,609, and it reached 14,550 for Assemblymen last year. Tenty-counties went Republican in 1888 and only seven in 1891. Essex, Mercer Middlesex, Morris, Salem, Union, formerly Republican are now Democrats Hudson and Burlington, Cape May, Gloucester and Passaic are doubtful. The drift is all towards Democracy. No voting community in the State shows a contrary tendency.

There are no off years in New Jersey. We are partisan in the State in a Gubernatorial or legislative election as in a Presidential year. The gains made by the Democracy are, therefore, not on local and temporary issues, but on those of the first party. The tendency of political thought in New Jersey has been irresistably in favor of Democratic principles of government, and it can not be denied that during the past year the party commits some great errors of policy or fallen into the abuses that have placed the Republican party in a permanent minority.—Newark Journal.

The Trenton True American truth fully says: "If on all parts of the country, and in the East and West we continue to come up regulars of the action of Democratic County and State conventions and Democratic organizations of various kinds, and to be in favor of the nomination of Grover Cleveland for the Presidency. He is the choice of the masses of the party, and of the party leaders wherever they reflect their constituencies the most of the party bosses of the State of the party bosses. If the fight continues as it has now been waging ever since Hill's 'snap' convention the nomination of Cleveland is assured beyond any peradventure."

THE LAST BATCH.

The Assembly and State Senate Bills passed by the Governor saturday Session—The Members, Actions and Votes.

The following bills were signed by His Excellency Governor Abbett on Saturday:

Assembly bill 21, by Mr. F. D. Smith, repeals the old Union Turnpike company's charter.

Assembly bill 109, by Mr. Moylan, provides that the town city lines of Bergen, Hudson, Union, Middlesex and Monmouth counties shall be as fixed by the Joint Boundary Commission of New York and New Jersey.

Assembly bill 175, by Mr. Beckman, authorizes third-class cities to levy out, improve, alter and repair streets.

Assembly bill 181, by Mr. Beckman, authorizes towns, villages and other municipalities to acquire lands to be used as sewage receptacles.

Assembly bill 129, by Mr. Smith, authorizes trustees to sell and convey lands.

Assembly bill 201, by Mr. Wright, amends the law relative to laying out streets in towns.

A second note 454 and 457 were also signed. The latter was approved on April 8.

The Senate bills signed were:

Senate bill 44, by Mr. Fowler, provides that assessors in first-class boroughs shall be appointed instead of appointed, by mayor or council as now.

Senate bill 139, by Mr. Hinchcliffe, provides that $300,000 road bonds may be issued by Secaucus township.

Senate bill 155, by Mr. Keys, extends the time for reclaiming swamps and meadow near New Brunswick

This bill is the last of the bills which can be signed within the prescribed thirty days. Any that are not signed now are considered as dead, and if there is any occasion to make them laws, they will have to be revived and passed next year.

IN MEMORIAM.

Robert L. Livingston.

At the semi monthly meeting of the Royal Arcanum council of this city, held last Monday evening, the following minute on the death of the Hon. Robert L. Livingston was adopted:

Plainfield Council, No. 711, Royal Arcanum, has received the sad news of the sudden death, on March 30, 1892, of brother Robert L. Livingston, and desires to place upon record a recognition of his appreciation of his many and generous character.

He was one of the early members of this Council, having joined it nine years ago, and was a loyal advocate of its benefactor aims and purposes.

He was not only an esteemed member of this Council, but was highly esteemed by the community, entrusted by his fellow-citizens with high public positions. He was elected a member of the common council of Plainfield and, subsequently, a member of the Senate of New Jersey, in the discharge of which important duties he filled with honor and integrity.

He was naturally kind and generous. To the demands of charity he always responded with a willing heart. In all the activities of life he exemplified the principles of virtue, mercy and charity, the chosen motto of our association. In the home circle, in public office and in private life he was always the same genial companion and trusted friend.

We, therefore, bear our testimony that he was an affectionate husband, a devoted father, a good citizen and an honest man, and we commend to the new-made grave this little willflower, bestowed by our tears and consecrated by our loving remembrance.

Resolved, That the foregoing memorial be adopted by this Council, and that a copy thereof be sent to the family of our deceased brother and be published in the daily papers of the city of Plainfield.

TO WATER THE COUNTY.

Plainfield Wells to Supply Bay Water to Elizabeth and Other Neighbors.

A large and enthusiastic gathering of representative citizens of Roselle met at Runner's Hall Monday evening to consider the question of water supply.

The meeting was organized by the selection of H. F. Baldwin as chairman and Orlett C. Smith secretary. Among those present were Wm. H. Peddle, superintendent of the Jersey Central, Miller F. Jones, Col. Fogg, Freeholder R. T. Wood, and many other well-known residents.

The Hon. John Kean, jr., president of the Union Water company, said Frank Morgan, the company's engineer, was present, and Mr. Kean explained the plans and purposes of the company. The supply of water is that drawn from Nethwood, and transported by the pipes laid to Cranford and from Cranford down a fourteen-inch main. Mr. Kean said that the company asked a guarantee of $1,000 of subscriptions and the pipes would be immediately laid so that the supply could be given to Roselle on July 1.

The chairman appointed Freeholder Wood and Messrs. W. P. Stevenson and V. H. Peddle a committee to solicit subscribers. These present subscribed $600 and the balance of the guarantee will be immediately subscribed, as the people are enthusiastic in the matter and great pleased with the progress made.

The meeting unanimously predict that within a short time the mains of the Water Supply company will be extended to Elizabeth, and that city as well as all those along the line will be supplied with water from the inexhaustible wells at Nethwood.

Next Monday the Westfield people will meet to join in the project.

Score Years Not Its Age.

The Plainfield Courier-News says: "It is currently the Plainfield common sense that Monday night and referred to the corporation counsel."

To the Honorable Mayor and Common Council of the City of Plainfield:

GENTLEMEN: We have been instructed by our committee on Water Supply, meeting of Tuesday, held, and Charles E. Moore, to insist upon the return to said Charles E. Moore of the sum of $2,000 heretofore deposited by said Moore with your city in connection with the water contract made with said Moore on the 1st day of Dec., 1891.

We are informed that a contract has been made between the city and said company, whereby, proposition to supersede the contract of Dec. 1st, 1890. Under the present status of affairs your obligation to return the $2,000 deposited is apparent. We trust that a settlement can be effected without suit.

Very respectfully,
WALLIS, EDWARDS & BENNETT.
April 11, 1892.

Cheap John.

Cheap John prices won't buy the genuine medicines. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, for the Liver, Blood and Lungs; and Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, for women's weaknesses and ailments), each cost $1 00 per bottle, and his Pleasant Pellets (the original little Liver Pills), 25 cents a vial. Of druggists, the agent.

These genuine medicines are now sold only through druggists, regularly authorized as agents, at these fixed prices. They are the cheapest medicines sold, for you get the best, and you get it only at a regular price. Unless received or so recommended, you pay cash only for what you need, and get no cure, or the money is refunded. Unauthorized dealers may offer spurious imitations on substitutes at lower prices than above.

Sample of all sent.

A perfect remedy for scrofula, in all its forms, however deep-seated, from the worst blood-taint to the slightest pimple, is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. That, if it's taken in time, will cure Consumption.

For all diseases caused by torpid liver, and blood-poisoning, nothing equals "Golden Medical Discovery." For every form of Skin Disease, Bronchial, Throat, and Lung Affections, Scrofulous Sores, Swellings, Tumors, Old Sores, Eruptions, and Eating Ulcers, it's the only remedy we want that is sure to be guaranteed. Sold by druggists, under our positive guarantee. You have your money back.

TAR AND FEATHERS FOR ELIAS.

He Made Love to His Pretty Cousin, Scared Her Half to Death and Raised a Fuss and Family of His Own.

Elias Barrick, who used to be principal of the North Plainfield public school, has left the town of Pattersville to escape a tarring and feathering from the indignant people. He is accused of making love to Emma Barrick, his pretty cousin, and of creating a scandal by his underhand and intrigues at Black River Falls Park, despite the fact that he himself was a married man.

Miss Barrick is fifty years old. Emma Barrick, his uncle's daughter, is twenty-two. Emma Barrick is acknowledged to be the belle of the section. Her eyes are dark, her hair light brown, and she is pretty. She had many admirers among the plain country lads, but they had little chance against the experienced, instructing cousin.

Barrick and his family are known throughout this part of the State. He is younger than his uncle, a music teacher of considerable local reputation and superintendent of public schools of Somerset county. He was also the village school master of Peapack, near Pottersville, where he was born, and about the same time he acted as superintendent of the Methodist Sunday-school.

Barrick's first love-making to his pretty cousin was done in his uncle's home, at Hacklestown, two miles north of Pottersville, in which village he moved after his father's sad death from the shock of learning of the suicide of Grace Hender son, a girl who accused Barrick of being the author of her ruin.

Later Elias and Emma had a sentimental walk in Black River Glen, a paten of rocky woodland midway between Pottersville and Hacklestown. To reach it Barrick walked about two miles and the girl traversed the same distance across fields and through the wildest part of the hill part of the State. Their meeting place was between two great walls of stone, on one side of which runs the Black river and on the other the road to the Pottersville creek. On an average of three times a week they met in this secluded and romantic spot and Barrick concluded his woes of winning the girl's confidence and affection. Barrick carried wood to the trysting-place and also a large can of kerosene, as the severity of the weather did not materially interfere with the courtship in Black River Glen.

The frequent visits of Barrick to the glen attracted the attention of the village gossips, who became busily interested in the clandestine, and soon the girl's father and brother heard of the matter. Satisfied reports were true, both talked and announced that they would shoot Barrick on sight. The son came upon Barrick one day last week. They were on opposite sides of a field, but the young man, regardless of bullets, vaulted the rail and emptied both charges. Barrick took to his heels.

The shooting was witnessed by several persons who were on their way home from a funeral in Pottersville. The next day Barrick left the place for parts unknown, fearing what had been planned for him.

Barrick's first wife was Miss Plomfield, by whom he had two children. The first one died but if the family his wife returned to her relatives and the two children grew up to be beautiful women. The eldest is now about twenty-five years of age. Both girls were married last winter in New York. The father was not invited to the weddings.

Barrick's life was apparently a right one until after his marriage. While traveling through Maine selling organs he became infatuated with the daughter of a prominent old settler, and after a brief courtship received the consent of the girl's parents to marry the village belle. The wedding was a swell affair, and he took his supposed bride to Montreal, Canada There he lived rooms, but in a short time the girl's cousin was suspicious of his surroundings, and, it is alleged, discovered that she was in a questionable place. She immediately wrote to her father, who set for her and took her home. The father then made an investigation and found that Barrick had a wife and two little children still living in North Plainfield. The girl's mother was so affected by the exposure that she became insane and has since died in an asylum.

When a reporter reached the town yesterday he found citizens discussing the situation. One citizen said:

"Barrick simply imposed on that unfortunate girl. She was one of the best and prettiest girls in this section and everybody liked her. The fellow worked his points well, however, and now she's ruined and poor him. Should she knowingly fall with the desolation he has already caused. If he comes back here I guess we'll be surprised if you hear of a hanging or something of that kind."

THE YOUNG MAN.

He Receives Much Attention from Plainfield's Mayor and Prominent Citizens.

The rooms of the Young Men's Christian association were filled by the members Tuesday evening, the occasion being the reception given in interest of extension work. After a most bountiful supper the following toasts were responded to by the ladies' nine, the different speakers were presented by President Murray, who acted as toastmaster.

He first introduced David E. Titsworth, jr., who spoke on "The Young Man in Politics". In his well-known, off-hand manner he told of the young man's position therein as one of duty to himself and an obligation to his citizenship.

Mr. Kissam followed, to the toast, "The Young Man in Business", showing that the business world is looking for young men of push and ability. Success is trying to get up into small one "who needeth not to be ashamed".

E. H. Clark spoke on "The Young Man as Religion". He said the best way to get a young man in religion was to get religion first into the young man.

The first president of the association, mayor Alex. Gilbert, was called on to speak on "The Young Man in the Work and Developments of Character". His honor spoke with earnestness to the young men present, urging them to the presentation of Christ as the only foundation on which to build a perfect character. Two points he emphasized were the realization of the value of time and the application of it to some work for the achievement of some good purpose.

Mr. Andrews spoke on "The Young Man in Business", the sentiment that most every man was affected that way. He took a model young girl, told of the little brown-eyed, brown-haired girl who afterwards became a young woman and who eventually became the young man's wife, and after all he young man was better off by being in love.

Mr. Titsworth of the international committee spoke on "Extension Work: Its Needs and Its Possibilities"; in lies and His Claims on Christians". He told of the visit of the association 30 years ago and the growth of the association since. His address was highly interesting.

It became an evening was a most delightful and profitable one, and all were sorry when came the parting hour.

The young men seated at the tables were served with refreshments of ice cream, fine dainty arrangement of the ladies and of the floral decorations was admired by all. As the supper united its guests formed a pleasant feast than the more pleasure of eating was in store. Gathered around the head of the table was a group of sixty young men, who, with their mothers, sisters and lady friends, but more for their devotion to the cause of the Divine Master and the welfare of their fellow men. These made the occasion memorable by the wit and sound sense expressed by the toastmaster, Mr. Murray, D. E. Titsworth on the "Young Man in Politics" said that young men were greatly needed in politics, brimful with them unblended in opinion, and the opposite ranks to consider the welfare of the State unprejudiced and not led down by old established precedents. He said that what was needed most was integrity and uprightness which the young men now assembled were of this combination to qualify active. Mr. Kissam in "The Young Man in Business" spoke of the distinguishing work of the Christian young man in the mercantile life, saying "he is the one to whom his employer's interest is paramount; each effort is his best, yet he still works for something better". In both this and the preceding address the character of Joseph was taken as an illustration from Bible history of a Christian prime minister and a Christian financier.

Mr. Murray said he felt some hesitation in introducing the toast of "The Young in Love", for that no one would consider it in that way; but he should take it he feared they might break down, but he said the general sentiment manifested this out just should be considered, and the Rev. H. Andrews had kindly consented to treat this subject. Mr. Andrews spoke of the young man at this critical point of his life, of the dark-haired girl who was also the paternal host, the dog so innocent looking, the sharp picket fence, but the mother with the seven unforgivable daughters was a neighbor for that all she knows the opposition would muster against him, but none regretted the efforts he had put forth to win the pretty little brown-eyed, dark-haired girl to be playmate of his school days, the bosom friend of his young manhood and his lifelong companion. E. B. Clark spoke briefly on "The Young Man in the Work of Evangelism", the class of men which the Christian young man could reach which older men could not, of the influence they could exert. A young Christian is a tower to religion—he said—unless the unselfish, self-forgetful religion of Christ, were in him.

Recalling on Major Alexander Gilbert, Mr. Murray spoke of him as an ex-president and one of the two gentlemen most instrumental in the founding of Y. M. C. A. work in Plainfield, the other being its treasurer for many years. Mr. Gilbert urged upon young men the necessity of the forces lost of habits in youth which, instead of impairing health and bringing premature old age, would, when time for action came, fit him with a vigorous physique and active brain, fully qualified to enter upon his life work. But the brain should not be neglected. An hour a day of study of a practical subject if persistently carried on would greatly developed and transform a man's mind. O he secrets of success two of the greatest are "proper appetite and the value of time" and applied—to the discovery of have in hand". At the conclusion of Mr. Gilbert' talk Mr. Murray said the object of the calling together of the members of the association was to consider the matter of Y. M. C. A. extension in our own land and foreign lands, and the idea of systematic giving in a small way to aid the work. He introduced Mr. Taggart of Pittsburgh, State Secretary of Pennsylvania and member of the International committee of association extension, who spoke at length in regard of the extension work of the Y. M. C. A. The need—he said—is very great, for association of this kind all over the country, and not only here but in India, Japan, Brazil and throughout the entire civilized land, but money is needed to carry the work on, and it must be had so that the work of saving and aiding young men throughout the world can be pursued. No one alone could do very much, but by the united and prayerful efforts of many, each of us a thousand dollars, the needed funds could be realized. A considerable amount was pledged to the cause, and the new systematic giving" basis, for this work.

Medical Testimony.

W. Thornton Parker, M. D., R corder, Examination of Army Assistant Surgeons of the U. S. Army, writes:

"SALEM, Mass., March 23, 1891.

"When at this place, Germany, during the Winter of 1881-82, I was suffering from a severe attack of bronchitis, which confined me to the house. I placed myself, at the Hotel Marquardt, Oberamtsarzt Beardsley, of the United States Navy, for treating me. He prescribed Piso's Cure for Consumption, which cured me. Piso's Cure for Consumption is the only cough medicine I use in my practice."

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CITY DEPARTMENT.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE, THE COUNTY AND THE CITY, AND HAS THE LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY PAPER PUBLISHED IN THE COUNTY OF UNION.

J. A. DEMAREST - - City Editor.

—Mrs. Bethiel Mattison fell down a heart disease at her home on Nye street a room last Thursday.

—Eli S. A. Gwinnell has transferred to Henry B. Lounsbury, real estate, North Plainfield, for $5,250.

—The Union Good Friday service will be held in Trinity Reformed church, Friday evening of this week at 8.

—William D. Craig, executor of Margaret E. Reed, sold to Lewis Cook, Berkeley Heights, real estate on 1890.

—A bill passed the last Legislature, and has been signed by the Governor, prohibiting the shooting of pheasants for three years.

—The Newark Evening News, the best and cheapest in the state, is now in its fourteenth year of publication. Every business man of prominence is a subscriber.

—Rev. W. Gaylord Hall, pastor of the Second Congregational church, will preach to-morrow morning and evening. Rev. Dr. L. B. Goodrich, brother of the Rev. C. L. Goodrich of this city.

—Messrs. Charles S. Stagg, William H. Villiers and Mr. Wallace Herbert were present at the reunion of the 24 Regt. of N. J., in Jersey City, Saturday last.

—Mr. Fenimo has removed with his family to the house on Second avenue, in one of the prettiest houses in Plainfield—tidy, for its size and style, in the city. L. C. Marsh is the architect.

—The proposed presentation at the Park, of Plangerfle's play, "Chimney of Normandy", by the Thomas Amateur Opera Company, Thursday evening of next week, has been abandoned.

—The new board of directors of the American Mutual Fire Insurance company organized Thursday night by electing Mr. D. W. Lum president and Mr. Bender secretary and L. E. Barbaker treasurer.

—The sudden death of Mrs. Bridget Mullin, at No. 6 West street, Thursday afternoon, was due to a par lytic stroke, instead of heart disease as was at first supposed. She was stricken at noon, but though at first thought to have died instantly she lingered until 4 o'clock, when in spite of medical aid she expired.

—Posters around the city announce the "Young Mrs. Winthrop", the "Matinee Square Theater Success", is to be given at Music Hall. In justice to the regular managers of the hall the public should know that the Hall is hired for the purpose by a local organization, and the play is given here by a collection of amateurs of limited ambitions.

—The editor who is afraid to speak out on a public question, lest some subscriber will stop his paper, will never become a very large circulation or an extensive influence. The editor who speaks his mind everywhere will wind up the career by pleasing nobody. The first lesson of journalism for the new writer is to keep his self-respect as nearly right as possible without fear of the subscriber who stops his paper.

—The week's Judge, the eminent Republican weekly, makes a last break in picturing a "weather bandit" in a cyclone and making his say: "I hate to find fault with the weather, but I do object to tempering the wind to the shorn lamb". If Judge wants to do the right thing now it will let us know where to the Scriptures we may find this shorn-lamb-in-the-storm. We rather think the quickest way to find it would be to read Lawrence Sterne's "Sentimental Journey" first, and take up the Scriptures afterward.

—On the Heights of Netherwood, overlooking the city of Plainfield, N. J., and commanding a varied view of sweeping country, is the Netherwood Hotel and Netherwood. The Netherwood offers exceptional a tractions to business men of New York, who want to spend the summer out of the city, yet not where they can't get all of their offices. Th Netherwood is only forty-five minutes distant from the foot of Liberty street, New York. Only a mile from the Netherwood is the Albion, under F. E. Miller's management. The Albion opens the year round.—*St Augustine News*

AN OFFICE TO HOPE IN.

John Kean Imparts Irish Bog Oak and Pats Up Political Headquarters.

Ex-Congressman Kean, who owns Elizabeth and has his office in Plainfield, has fitted up palatial headquarters for himself in the National Realty bank building at the corner city, and is now prepared for the political skirmishing to which his youthful and affable young millionaire has taken possession of the quarters until recently occupied by the Prudential Insurance company. Mr. Kean is a director of the Water company, of which he is President and chief stockholder.

The woodwork in it is quartered oak and the New York World says: "Mr. Kean's private office is the rear, which he has by boss dubbed "the Governor's room," is artistically finished with Irish bog oak, imported expressly for the purpose. An immense plate glass door at the entrance into Mr. Kean's sanctum, where he sometimes receives and conveys state secrets known by no the political prospects in New Jersey.

The suite of rooms now occupied by the chairman of the Democratic state committee are probably the finest of their kind in New Jersey.

Ex-Congressman Kean says he is quite hopeful of Republican success this fall. But—

The Belgrade Will Join the Chorus.

The superb festival concerts are to be given at the Madison Square Garden on May 10, 11 and 12, under the direction of Messrs. Adler & Grau. Mme. Patti will sing, assisted by her own opera company, together with a chorus of 1,200 singers, all orchestrated 100 musicians. Signor Arditi will be the conductor for Mme. Patti, and William E. Chapman will conduct the singing of the Mozart Philharmonical society, the Rubinstein and Musicales clubs, the Belgrade of Plainfield, the Kingston Philharmonic, the Rubinstein of Poughkeepsie.

Baltimore Depositor Goes and is Released.

John F. Billings, formerly of Westfield, the fugitive agent of the Jersey Central Terminal company, who was arrested in Chicago on a warrant of extradition, was taken to see Judge Cowing in the General sessions at New York Thursday on the charge of having stolen $700 for the company. He pleaded not guilty, and bail was placed at $1,000 Billings promptly surrendered that sum in cash, and was released. Billings had charge of all the business of the Jersey Central road at Pier 8 North river, and the complaint alleges that he robbed the company by pocketing his receipts for the services of workingmen who were never employed.

Rich Residents.

I have used Dr. Dean's Dyspepsia Pills for Headache, and since I have taken them I have been perfectly free from it. I am cheerfully and conscientiously recommend them to any and all who suffer from the same. Mrs. E. Bradley, Dressing Tool Dealer, 29 Cortlandt St., New York.

PERSONALIA.

—William Underhill will sail for Europe next week.

—General James Kenley is the New Liverpool for home on the City of New York, Saturday.

—Mr. and Mrs. John Doull Miller (nee Miss Kings-ford Sheperd) have just returned from Europe.

—Mrs. Stephen Dayton, of Bernardsville, is visiting her brother, J. H. Searing, 39 Madison avenue.

—Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Abbott of Prospect avenue, will shortly leave this country for a European trip.

—Justice J. Oakley Sudgen, who has so long been sentenced ill, is once more able to attend to his duties at the Bench.

—Miss Maude Agnes Bowers will take part in the entertainment to be given by Holy Cross church choir April 20.

—Charles Bowen has removed from Fourth street and Madison avenue to the house formerly occupied by Dr. Hodges at 64 East Front street.

—Among the students of the Yale Divinity school this year is Mr. Rollin Hartt, who will preach to L. B. Goodrich, brother of the Rev. C. L. Goodrich of this city.

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HYMENEAL.

Hale—Snipe.

At the residence of W. H. Snipe, Dunellen, last night, Thursday evening, at 8, the wedding of his daughter, Jennie Maud to Barry W. Hull, of Bing Hing, N. Y. The marriage ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Beattie, of Sing Sing, a near pastor of the parties.

At precisely 8 o'clock Mrs. M. Dutch took her seat at the piano, and as the strains of the wedding march from Lohengrin were heard the bridal party entered the back parlor and proceeded slowly to the front parlor, where, surrounded and encircled by Easter lilies, the ceremony took place. The bride was attired in bridal satin, trimmed with steel passementerie, and carried a bouquet of Calleon Lilies. Miss Mertner for ca.

The presents were display ed in an upper room, and occupied nearly the entire floor. There were many pieces of handsome furniture, pictures, elegant and costly bronze vases, and a large quantity of silver. Guests attended especial attention to the wedding cake, which was made from a bird's design of clothes wrens and of lace, the list of the cake being ornamented with a cherub for Miss Dutch. The combined gift was from each side and consisted of the bride.

Stephen Dayton, of Bernardsville was the caterer.

The bridal couple departed on the 9:05 train from Plainfield, for an extended tour after which they will take up their residence in Baltimore, Md.

Among the guests, aside from the immediate relatives, there were present the following:

Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Snipe, Miss Sarah Bloom of Salem, N. J., Mrs. Elizabeth Hull, Miss Lillie Hull; Mr. and Mrs. Abram Kipp, Miss Bessie Ville, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Kipp, Geo. Kipp, Mrs. James A. Burt, the Anna Harris, Mr. and Mrs. Robinson, Miss Jesse Robinson, Mrs. Dixon, Miss Addison Mills, F. A. D. Wells, Mr. Bender and wife, Miss Hanford, Archie Mc. Neal, Miss Annie DeBaun, Miss Carrie Berger, Miss Ida of Sing Sing, Mr. and Mrs. E. Fred Hull, Miss Ella Hines, Walter Hull, Miss Wilcox, Mrs. Will Hull, Miss Fisher, Mr. and Mrs. Hull of Brooklyn, Mrs. B. D. Dr. E. Hallidayer, Mrs. Ida L. Hall, Miss Jennie Hunter of Newark, Mrs. Wm. Jones of Astoria, Mr. Mangam of Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. Miss Lizzie Doyle, Mrs. and Miss Fishbaugh, Mrs. Elias Milliken, W. H. Milliken, Miss Jennie Stevens of Dunellen, and Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Coddington of Plainfield.

OBITUARY.

John Gardner Bale.

(From The Times of April 8.)

Died—In Redlands, California, March 25, 1892, John Gardner Bale, the Rev. John Gardner Bale, brother of Thomas Bale of this city.

In announcing the above death, which was referred to in the columns yesterday, the *Redlands Citrograph* says:

"Born in Bristol, England, Sept. 23, 1824, he was one of a large family, members of which have achieved eminence in business and professional life. Among the brothers are the Hon. Matthew Bale, a well-known lawyer of Albany; Wm. B. Bale, for many years a prominent business man of Minneapolis, now residing in Virginia; Judge Robert S. Bale, an eminent lawyer, a recipient of the University of New York; and Henry Bale, lawyer and publicist, of St. Paul, Minnesota—all of whom are living.

"The deceased was educated at the University of Aberdeen and Andover Theological Seminary. He came to California in 1852 as a home missionary, organized the congregational church at Grass Valley, and subsequently at Nevada City, going to Vermont where he was pastor for several year periods of years. In the fall of 1881 he returned to California and came to Redlands in the spring of 1882 to be the pastor of the Congregational church, there worshiping in a small school-house. He continued pastor till April, 1886, during which period the house of worship on Lugonia terrace was built. In the fall of 1885 he was selected to establish a board and day school of high grade, and so opened Bellevue Academy in February, 1886, which prospered as a private institution until 1888, when it was closed. Mr. Bale later assisted to the high school since then he has resided on his homeplace, on Terrace avenue, cultivating a fruit ranch.

"Well-known and highly esteemed, he has left an enviable record as a preacher, a teacher, and a thoroughly conscientious, devoted and self-sacrificing Christian man, whose loss will be widely mourned."

Jessie Ellsworth Rice.

Mrs Jessie Ellsworth Rice, who died March 21, at the home of her father, J. H. Ellsworth, State Normaville, Kansas, was born in Plainfield, N. J., February 25, 1867, was married to Homer Rice, in 1885, and was married to Homer Rice, of Macedonia, where, with her husband, she resided till her death. Five children, a husband, parents, brother and two sisters are left to mourn her loss. She professed religion in early life, and leaves no doubt as to her friends the many rel ief her sweet life and character. The funeral was at the Normaville Seventh-day Baptist church, March 23. The sermon was pre ched by the pastor.

Thomas Leader.

The death occurred on Lodge farm, Bonehill, Kent county, England, last Saturday, March 26, of Thomas Leader, father of Albert J. Leader of 63 Duel street, North Plainfield. The deceased was in his eighty-first year, had been sick and bed ridden with a sudden and fatal stroke of the grip. He was an active citizen of Nuneton, and was hung in a few days before his death. He leaves an aged widow, three sons and one daughter. Albert Leader of North Plainfield visited his father at his home in England last September, and both father and son then engaged actively in out-door sports.

"WE TOLD YOU SO!"

A Contract for a Public Supply of Plainfield Water Kept by Mayor as Pledged at Elizabeth.

(From The Press of April 8.)

On the evening of March 21, the council by a unanimous vote authorized the immediate signing of a contract with the Plainfield Water Supply company for 20 l ster hydrants including the 42 already located and connected. But that contract has not yet been signed. *Why?*

It seems that people who Tax Fame has been right in appeal in prophesying that the day would come when the Elizabeth tail to the Water Supply company would prove the same "dog That he'd always came". A contract fair alike to the company and the people, was the agreed upon by the councilmen and Messrs. Ben Pepp, Murray and Sidney P. Dodd members of the company, but it it does n't suit John Kean and president Frank Bergen, it does n't go.

To Protect the Public.

To protect the public from fraud and imposition, the genuine medicines of Dr. V. Pierce can be sold only through druggists, with cir cled as agents. They are the cheapest medicines to use, as sold only for what you get. The money is refunded if they ever fail to benefit or cure.

Being sold on this peculiar plan of "value received or no pay", the profession to genuine guaranteed medicines are as follows:

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery (the remedy for all diseases arising from a torpid liver or impure blood). $1 per bottle.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets (the original and best Liver Pill). 25 cents per vial.

Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. 50 cents per bottle.

Dr. Pierce's Nasal Syringe, and rightfully attaches to any medicines purportin to be Dr. Pierce's, when offered at any other price than $1.

A Plainfielder Spins a Tale.

William Cowling Bone urgh, of 28 Jack son avenue, has recently published in dainty brochure form a work from his pen entitled "Tales of Plainfield and Fair". The story is told in blank verse and is published in the highest style of the printer's art. The volume is of five hundred paper throughout, and the type is artistically arranged. The alternative pages are blank, affording the student opportunity for inserting comments on the text. The production of Mr. Cowling will be furnished by the author at 41 piece.

Stayings and Their Sayings.

Captain Frank L. C. Martin of the Plainfield Bicycle club has just appointed the following aids:

Chief—Bugler—George Nelson.
Second lieutenant—E. V. French.
Bugler—A. T. Hinrichs.
Color-Sergeant—W. Morston.

The club has not, as reported, changed the age of admission for members, nor has it changed the color of its uniform. The action of the club recently credited to the Plainfield Bicycle club was in reality that of the bicycle club of the Crescent League. The Crescent League club has adopted a black uniform with braid trimmings.

I FEEL it my duty to say a few words in regard to Ely's Cream Balm. I was entirely deaf in one ear, and had been for years. I purchased a bottle of the Cream Balm, and before it was half gone found it to be most wonderful remedy. The hearing in the deaf ear was restored after I used it a few days, and I am now in possession of both ears. Many of my neighbors have also used the Cream Balm with most satisfactory results.—Edward H. Warren, Ann Arbor, Mich.

It is Irrefutably said

THE IRON MOUNTAIN ROUTE is the only LINE running THROUGH PULLMAN BUFFET SLEEPING CARS between St. Louis, Los Angeles and San Francisco, leaving St. Louis 9:30 p. m. daily, via Little Rock, Texarkana and El Paso. Time quicker than the above via any other line. Correspondence solicited. Call on or address W. G. Hoyt, Gen'l E. P. & A. Agt., 349 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.

ANOTHER BLOW TO OLD FRIENDS.

Governor Abbett Refuses even to Receive an Act of the Last Legislature in spite of the Pleadings of some of the Best Democrats in the State.

It seems that again is proof furnished that governor Leon Abbett would rather do what he thinks is right than be seen or News was received in The Press office Saturday evening that he had added bill 192 by refusing to sign it. It is the at-tic railroad bill, that was intended to nullify the decision in the Supreme Court in the suit brought by George A. Halsey and others to prevent the construction of elevated roads in Newark and Trenton.

The governor's action will not materially affect Plainfield's road on the count of its unanimously for it and the people by a large majority are opposing legislation being convicted at last by THE PRESS that it is a mighty good thi g to have Governor Abbett put the interests of the people in Newark, Passaic, Paterson, Camd n, and other places in New Jersey in the Light of trespass.

Many people Newark look upon the electric roads as the only solution of the rapid transit problem. They are surprised at the governor's action in view of the fact that Messrs. Smith, Gould, Kruger, the officers of the Prudential Insurance company, and many other influential men in politics on both sides are deeply interested in electric road projects, and roads are being laid or projected between Newark and Jersey City, Bonehill and Newark, Elizabeth and Passaic, and in many other cities and villages. One of the governor's best friends in Trenton said to a Press reporter recently: "If the bill is not signed I'll be ruined."

Millions of dollars have been invested in the new system by local capitalists in proposed roads in all the biggest cities in the state, and the strongest influence has been brought to bear upon the governor to sign the bill.

Mr. Halsey's suit was brought to prevent the Newark company running an electric line along Broad street to Bloomfield. Horse cars are now run on this route. The report of the Governor's action created a sensation Saturday night throughout the city of Newark, but the action of the bill will not stop the extension and maintenance of the system in that city. Newark has been given such powerful rulings by such broad and generous men as Messrs. Nevins and Hiker—now of the Plainfield Street Railway company—that the merchants on Broad and every other business street that has such them are crying for the trolley. Streets where are the horse cars are deserted by shoppers, callers, theater goers and everyone else.

The effect of the Governor's action is that all trolley roads that were changed from horse to electric power before they are running in contravention of law as the supreme court recently decided that the power of a common council is limited to the granting of the right of way and horses. It is without authority to authorize a railroad company to replace horse and steam power with electricity. Instead of appealing from this finding to the court of last resort, the company concerned had an enabling act introduced and passed through the legislature. Though it was among the earliest passed it did not reach the governor until after the legislature had adjourned—The governor might sign it we been delayed in the hall on his way to the governor", is now set for March explained It to a Press reporter. Governor Abbett has signified had no chance to pass it over a veto if he wanted to.

The question that now interests the roads is does Abbett in as to what they shall do to save their plants from destruction. They may, in the hope of securing favorable legislation next year, keep their poles and wires, appeal to the court of errors. By the time a decision is reached they hope the next legislature will be in session to give them relief.

PLAINFIELD THE HEALTHIEST.

The State Board of Health's Report Shows Its Death-Rate Lower Than All Others.

The 15th annual report of the State Board of Health just issued, is a most encouraging one—tatistics the following death rates for cities of over 5,000 inhabitants—on b lief that Plainfield's name leads all the rest:

Plainfield	11,267	14.89
Orange	21,000	15.71
North Amboy	8,241	17.00
Salem	5,346	17.46
Belleville	11,365	17.70
New Brunswick	18,603	17.71
Burlington	7,284	18.39
Gloucester	4,564	18.39
Elizabeth	37,764	19.20
Camden	58,313	19.22
Millville	10,922	19.64
Hoboken	43,648	19.91
Atlantic City	13,056	20.01
Bayonne	12,325	20.37
Trenton	57,458	21.37
Union Town	10,843	22.47
Paterson	78,347	23.12
Orange	13,044	24.39
Jersey City	163,003	25.62
Hoboken	43,067	25.82
Camden	58,313	26.56
Newark	180,000	27.39
Harrison	7,000	27.67

Rainey Brothers, wagon Performers, Nanny Skinner, Pantomimist.

FAMOUS EXCURSIONS OF TEXAS, MEXICO, ARIZONA AND CALIFORNIA.

Reduced round-trip tickets now on sale via Iron Mountain Route to the famous resorts of Texas, Mexico, Arizona and California. Stop-over privileges will be allowed in the States of Arkansas and Texas. For tickets and further information, call on or address W. E. HOYT, Gen'l E. P. A., 391 Broadway, New York.

Its Support a Business and a Disaster.

The following appeared 'At least two days in succession, last week, in the *News* of this city:

Do you know that the side B [The News] takes on public questions always wins.

Do you know that the reason that the things the *News* most bitterly opposes, win. Here are a few "public questions" the *News* fought against:

Electric Roads.
Fire department horses
Street railways
Electric fire signal.
Expansion of policeman Carey.
Board or of Mayor Saunders.

The only public questions the *News* favored that ever won, where those that had a large majority of the people on their favor and consequently the support of the *News* could not result in their overthrow. The consequence was the city repudiated the *News* and started the *Courier* assume that in dorsement of the former was a disgrace and a disaster.

$100,000 FOR THE C. A. RS.

Senator McPherson Says Will Give Them All They Ask For.

The appropriation bill to provide for the encampment Grand Army encampment in Washington, was discussed in the Senate at Washington, Friday.

The Democratic members of the State, John R. McPherson, of New Jersey, made a rate of the bill that the country at large would not sympathize with the niggardly feeling which had been followed. John McPherson, Democrat, of New Jersey, said he was glad to see that everything that was asked for in the reception of these old veterans was to be granted. He thought the people of the whole country would be only too glad to show their appreciation of the services of the boys in blue. An appropriation of $100,000 was then passed.

It has been determined to continue the line of the Lake Hopatcong railroad to Budd's Lake via Stanhope, thence to Netcong's junction, terminating in the Lehigh Valley.

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Absolutely Pure.
A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—*Latest U. S. Government Food Report.*
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The Governor's Base-ball Schedule.

The Plainfield Crescent League match game has scheduled the following games:

April 30—Against Plainfield Bicycle Club.
May 4—Against Asbury Park A. C., at New Brighton.
May 9—Against Unions of Woodbridge, at Plainfield.
May 11—Against Tigers of Brooklyn, at Plainfield.
May 14—Against Harlem A. C., at Plainfield.
May 18—Against Crescents, at Plainfield.
May 23—Against Westfield A. C., at Plainfield.
May 25—Against Arions of Brooklyn at Plainfield.
May 28—Against Westfield A. C., at Westfield.
May 30, a. m.—Against Ridgewoods, at Plainfield.
May 30, p. m.—Against Flushings, at Plainfield.
June 4—Against Elizabeth Y. M. C. I., at Plainfield.
June 6—Against Staten Island A. C., at Plainfield.
June 11—Against Y. M. C. I., at Elizabeth.
June 15—Against Staten Island A. C., at New Brighton.
June 18—Against West Ends, at Plainfield.
June 22—Against Athletics.
June 25—Against Asbury Park, at Somerville.
June 28—Against New Jersey A. C., at Plainfield.
July 2—Against Westfield A. C., at Westfield.
July 4, a. m.—(open) at Plainfield.
July 4, p. m.—Against Allertons.
July 9—Against Y. M. C. I., at Plainfield.
July 12—Against Staten Island A. C., at Plainfield.
July 16—Against Y. M. C. I., at Elizabeth.
July 20—Against Morristown A. C., at Plainfield.
July 23—Against Y. M. C. I., at Plainfield.
July 27—Against Boston Amateic, at Plainfield.
July 30—Against West Ends, at Somerville.
August 1—(open).
August 6—Against West Ends, at Plainfield.
August 10—Against New Jersey A. C., at Plainfield.
August 13—Against Y. M. C. I., at Elizabeth.
August 17—(open).
August 20—Against Y. M. C. I., at Plainfield.
August 24—Against Westfield A. C., at Plainfield.
August 31—(open).
September 3—Against Westfield A. C., at Westfield.
September 5, a. m.—(open).
September 5, p. m.—Against Highland A. C. of Philadelphia, at Plainfield.
September 10, 17, 24—Against West Ends, at Plainfield.
September 15—(open).
September 21—Against West Ends, at Somerville.
September 29—Players' Benefit, (open).

A Few of the Candidates.

The Elizabeth *Herald* says that a prominent Democrat thu- predicts the candidates for State and county officers:

In all probabilities the Republican ticket will read—For governor, John Kean, jr.; for governor, John C. Smith, jr.; for surrogate, George L. Parrot; for county clerk, Foster M. Voorhees.

Among the many persons who are mentioned as probable candidates for congress on the Democratic ticket are Hon. John I. Dunn, senator F. C. March, James M. Martine of Plainfield, Francis C. O'Reilly of Orange, Lewis Hedden of Hudspeth of Bayonne and ex-mayor Hartford of Orange.

For surrogate may be mentioned aldermen John Sheppard, Joseph Hillard and Walter Hetfield of Plainfield, James H. Durand of Rahway.

For county clerk are mentioned Charles Moore are the only candidates mentioned for the lucrative position of county clerk.

The newly-elected Board of Freeholders will meet next month and elect a direct r and various county officials.

John J. Donahue, William H Trahon, Charles Moore and Samuel Holday of Rahway would like to succeed to the director's chair and handle the gavel.

There are a number looking for the office of sheriff in the event of the candidates are Jeremiah F. Dee, now sheriff; C. Lathrop, John Lane of Summit, John M. C. March of New Brid, Thomas McMahon of Cranford and Louis H. Brown of Plainfield, besides several dark horses.

In the field for the collectorship are county collector Patrick Sheridan, Francis C. Engel and J. Williams Drake.

The following named persons are mentioned for county attorney: William K. McClure and Walter Hetfield of Plainfield, James H. Durand of Rahway.

Among those who desire to watch the county's prisoners and act as warden of the jail are: Jas. C. Fetder, J. Edwards Marsh and Patrick Lynch of Plainfield.

It is reported that James J. Carey will accept the position of deputy warden.

Dr. E. E. O'Reilly, Dr. A. Q. Donovan and several other well-known physicians are mentioned as candidates for county physician.

Leigh Quinn, John M. C. Marsh and William Colgan are spoken of for county engineer.

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A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at Druggists; by mail, registered, 60 cents. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, New York.

SHERIFF'S SALE—In Chancery of New Jersey. —Between Lake S. Gifford, complainant, and John E. Van Nest and others, defendants. Fi fa. out of Mortgaged premises.

By virtue of the above-stated writ of fieri facias to me directed, I shall expose for sale by public vendue, at the Court House in the city of Elizabeth, N. J., on

WEDNESDAY, THE EIGHTEENTH DAY OF MAY, A. D., 1892,

at two o'clock in the afternoon of said day all that tract or parcel of lands and premises situate, lying and being in the township of Scotch Plains, in the county of Plainfield, in the state of New Jersey, and bounded and described as follows, to wit:

Beginning at a stone in the middle of the road leading from Scotch Plains to Fanwood, at the corner of lands of Peter Van Nest, and running thence (1) along said Van Nest's land south fifty-six degrees and fifteen minutes west 14.50 chains to a stone; thence (2) south thirty-three degrees and forty minutes east 14.50 chains to a stone; thence (3) north fifty-seven degrees and fifteen minutes east 14.50 chains to a stone; thence (4) north thirty-three degrees and forty minutes west 14.50 chains to the place of beginning. Containing 21 acres of land, be the same more or less.

Dated, March 19, 1892.

JOHN W. HUGHES, Sheriff.
Elizabeth, N. J., 1892.
Thos. Kean, Sol'r.
3 19 4 16 $6.

SHERIFF'S SALE—In Chancery of New Jersey. —Between Lake S. Gifford, complainant, and John E. Van Nest and others, defendants. Fi fa. out of Mortgaged premises.

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Beginning at an iron spike in the intersection of the road leading from Scotch Plains to Fanwood with the road leading from the center of said road to Westfield, at the corner of lands of Peter Van Nest and Lott Gifford, and running thence (1) along said Gifford's land south forty-three degrees and fifteen minutes west 14.50 chains to a stone; thence (2) south fifty-six degrees and fifteen minutes east 14.50 chains to a stone; thence (3) north thirty-three degrees and forty minutes west 14.50 chains to a stone; thence (4) north fifty-seven degrees and fifteen minutes east 14.50 chains to the place of beginning. Containing 21 acres of land, be the same more or less.

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3 19 4 16 $6.

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DELICATE WOMEN find relief in Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It is a powerful restorative tonic, and invigorating cordial, imparting vigor and health to the whole system. It promptly cures weakness, nervousness, prostration, headache, backache, and the many ailments of the sex. It is guaranteed to give satisfaction in every case, or money paid for it will be refunded. See guarantee printed on bottle wrapper. Only by druggists, at a fixed price, $1.00 a bottle, or six bottles for $5.00.

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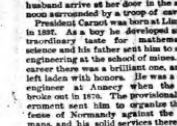
THE MAN OF THE HOUR.

M. Sadi-Carnot, President of the French Republic.

The Picture of a Sober, Patriotic Statesman True to Republican Principles Under Trying Circumstances—His Popularity in Paris.

M. Sadi-Carnot became president on the 2d of December, 1887. He was the only prominent man in the congress who seemed utterly indifferent to the balloting. It is doubtful if he had the least idea he would be chosen. At all events, he forbore to telegraph the fact to his wife, who, had she not been accidentally informed of the honor that had passed by a friend, has said that she would have been terrified out of her wits had she without warning found her husband arrive at her door in the afternoon surrounded by a troop of cavalry.

President Sadi-Carnot was born at Limoges in 1837. As a boy he developed an extraordinary taste for mathematics, science and his father sent him to study engineering at the school of mines. His career there was a brilliant one, and he left laden with honors. He was a state engineer at Annecy when the war broke out in 1870. The provisional government sent him to organize the defense of Normandy against the Germans, and his solid services there procured for him the office of prefect of the Seine Inferieure, which he held till peace was proclaimed. The Cote d'Or returned him as deputy to the assembly, where he joined the party of the left center. From that he was distributed to the opportunists, and in 1887 he was one of the republican "independents." He was minister of finance in M. Ferry's administration and of finance in the governments of M.M. Brisson and De Freycinet. Then he became president; and by tact and suavity and sterling good sense rallied the common sense of France to the side of the third republic, wearing out all antagonism by serene patience and rigid adherence to constitutional duty. M. Carnot rouses no enthusiasm, but he inspires confidence and respect. He is the very soul of honor, utterly incapable of the pettifogging intrigues, self-seeking ambitions, or super-subtle finesse which ruined the reputations of the three greatest living statesmen in the republican party. He is neither daunted nor elated by power. He is now as he was when in a private station—a quiet, grave, thoughtful man, neither seeking nor evading society, very taciturn, very kindly and considerate, very dignified



PRESIDENT CARNOT.

and stately in his bearing, and very rapid, industrious, clear-headed, and sensible in the despatch of business. You see at a glance that he is not only a man of fine culture but of high breeding, and the fact that the last of three is obviously that of a simple loyal gentleman with a delicate sense of honor only too rare in public men. He usually speaks in monosyllables, and though chivalrous and courteous he always seems afraid of the presence of other women of the world. This is strange, because his wife, to whom he was married when he came of age, and to whose society he has spent all his life that has not been given to his profession or to the state, is herself a remarkably bright and clever woman. Mme. Carnot has revived the social amenities of the Elysee, but she has done so with a grace and elegance that invest her receptions with a peculiar charm, and one that has earned from her home to her palace the exquisite atmosphere of refined luxury which no wealth can create—which, indeed, wealth poisons and pollutes if it be divorced from delicate culture, grace, and elegance. And, as Mme. Carnot would have said, "high distinction of soul." Of M. Carnot's behavior in the recent ministerial crisis it is not necessary to say much here. Though entirely devoid of vanity, or self-conceit, or illusions as to his power, he is dogged and tenacious in clinging to his sense of duty. He is a rigid constitutionalist, and so long as he is president he will not permit the republic to drift hopelessly into the mael-strom of faction.

English Law Costs.

Just how expensive a luxury the law can be upon occasion is illustrated by a recent case in London where the costs were seventeen times as large as the sum originally in dispute. A Mrs. Large refused to pay rent for a house on the ground that it was in such an unsanitary condition that her husband inhaled sewer gas there and died in consequence. An action was brought against her, and, for some reason which does not appear, she failed to defend it. Judgment was given against her for the £41, and the costs amounted to £700. Mr. Justice Grantham went so far as to declare that it was "one of the most scandalous things he had ever heard of," adding that the moment a fund was in court it seemed to be treated like a red rag to a bull. Nevertheless, The Judge's indignation, however, did not help Mrs. Large, as she had practically put the matter out of court by not defending the action.

Issue Were Kid Gloves.

Kid gloves were mentioned in the Bible. In the sixteenth verse of the twenty-seventh chapter of Genesis Isaac's wife is accused of putting on the hands of her son Jacob the skins of the kids of the goats."

AN ENGLISH RELIC.

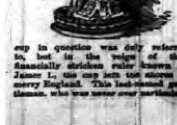
It Is a Wonderful Specimen of the Medieval Toxicologist's Art.

Anything once possessed by royalty is supposed to have a peculiar current all the eyes of ordinary folks particularly if the royal person existed some centuries since. If there is any doubt of the actual value is added to the fetiches one, and where the persons of several royalties in succession have owned the precious thing the valuation increases accordingly until it becomes worth a small fortune. The article in question that induces these remarks, says Harper's Weekly, is a solid cup that once belonged to the ancient royal monastery of England. This cup is wrought in enamel with scenes from the life of St. Agnes, the patron saint of Charles V., of France, to whom the cup originally belonged. The relic came to England some where about that time, but the exact date is not known. At any rate it came to the kingdom before Henry Tudor came to the throne, and is believed to have been the cup mentioned in a royal inventory as that of Henry VI. When Henry VIII. and Queen Elizabeth "took stock" of the royal treasures the

"SADLY MIXTE DRINK."

—Life.

cup in question was duly referred to, but its value was not great. At the financially stricken ruler known as James I. the cup was not especially necessary England. This last monarch of the Stuarts, who was never over particular,



seemed to have no objection to the cup, and the only punishment I got was to say good night when I was ready to go to bed. I have been kissing and hugging and to the very best Sadi Mahon's mouth made for me to hit since."

Writing of Spinning.

Writing of spinning men with different tactics reminds me of some of my other battles, and the most powerful opponent I ever had was Jem Mace, of world-wide renown as one of the greatest of defensive fighting-whipped Jim Hall three times in succession. The first time I saw at the very outset that I could get at his face without much trouble and with a severe punishment, and in the second round I made his nose my mark, and at the end of the fifth round

FITZSIMMONS AND HIS MANAGER CARROLL.
[From an instantaneous photograph.]

Hall's seconds threw up the sponge. It is almost discouraging to be hit in the nose fifty times in quick succession on one mouth. In my second battle with Hall he protected his face. He had received a thing or two, and I then aimed for his stomach. It took just five rounds of that kind of hitting to finish him. Billy McCarthy made a good fight, but he was unable to touch me, so I hit him at random everywhere. I came out of that fight without a scratch. Upham, when I whipped in five rounds in New Orleans, was also an easy mark.

Britannicus was one of the heavyweights I fought in Australia. It was science backed by hard hitting that beat him. I fought only

The Constitutionalist,
A DEMOCRATIC WEEKLY.
W. L. FORCE & A. L. FORCE, Editors and Proprietors.
AT PLAINFIELD, NEW JERSEY.
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THE CONSTITUTIONALIST.

VOL. XXV. PLAINFIELD, N. J., THURSDAY, APRIL 21, 1892. No 16.

"Support the Constitution, which is the cement of the Union, as well in its limitations as in its authorities."—Madison

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MISCELLANEOUS.

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GENERAL DEBILITY
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WILD CHERRY BITTERS
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AND
Miss NEWTON'S
SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
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17 LaGrande Avenue,
CORNER OF WASHINGTON STREET,
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Manufacturer of the Celebrated
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The best 5 cent cigar in the State. And made on the premises from the finest Havana.
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Smokers Articles in Great Variety.

CHICAGO'S ART PALACE.

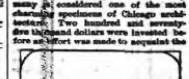
It Will Be the Finest Structure of Its Kind in America.

Eight Hundred Thousand Dollars to Be Expended in Its Construction—What It Will Contain—Other Notes.

Warehouse for Chicago.

[Special Chicago Letter.]

When, some years ago, a number of enterprising citizens of Chicago first conceived the idea of organizing an art institute in Chicago the project was received with many sneers. But despite the sneers, the organization of a society was effected, ground purchased and a building erected. This building has been added to and enlarged by many gifts, considered one of the most valuable specimens of Chicago architecture by its owners and seemingly fire thousand dollars were invested before an effort was made to acquire the


THE NEW ART INSTITUTE.

position at large with the fact that the west side was an institution which would be a credit to any country. Private collections of paintings, water colors and sketches were purchased. Private galleries were opened for exhibitions of the works, and the institute was opened to the public. Although large sums of money are necessary to maintain the institute, Saturdays and Sundays were set apart for the public, no admission being charged on the last named days of the week.

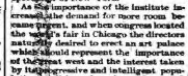
Mr. Charles L. Hutchinson, for many years the leading spirit of the institute, realized that, no matter what the ultra-optimistic might say, the "common people" would have to be interested in its exhibits to make its mission a real success. The records of attendance on the free days prove that his ideas were sound and founded on close observation. Mr. Hutchinson, by the way, is a son of the famous Benjamin F. Hutchinson, for decades the great financial figure on the Chicago board of trade and now the most noted grain speculator of New York.

At the beginning of the institute increased the demand for more room became urgent, and when congress located the World's Fair in Chicago the directors naturally desired to erect an art palace which should represent the importance of the great west and the interest taken by the progressive and intelligent population all around it. Hence the plan now unveiled to locate a permanent building of this kind on the exposition grounds, and the directors approached the city authorities with an offer to erect a handsome structure on the lake front to occupy the site of the old exposition building. After many weary arguments the city fathers concluded to accede to the demands of the public-spirited art enthusiasts, who, without delay, secured plans for the new building which will eventually be one of the chief attractions to visitors to the exposition.

The plan in place, according to the plans of the architects, will have a frontage of 710 feet on Michigan avenue, and on the same avenue opposite the center of Adams street. The depth of the building on this line will vary from 321 to 398 feet, but in the main the plan of the structure is that of a parallelogram.

The base of the building will be constructed as far as the top of the first floor of Bedford stone. It will contain a band of chiseled stone surmounted by panels filled with sculptures. Above these panels will be an entablature and cornice, richly decorated, whose effect will be highly increased by the plain panels of the frieze, which will be of copper and glass. The main entrance will be marble and mosaic, and the entrance hall will be of the finished kind. The galleries lead out from the entrance hall, and will be reached by the entrest through chaste arch openings. The whole building, it is perhaps needless to say, will be fireproof, and supplied with all modern improvements.

The interior will be divided into two galleries, the first being devoted to


ENTRANCE TO ART INSTITUTE.

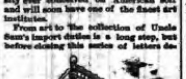
plaster casts, sculptures, busts and models; the second to pictures. The latter gallery is to be lighted entirely above by skylights. The walls will be of hard finish, and this planks are to be placed, covered with neutral cloth, to which the pictures will be screwed. The main galleries are to be twenty-seven and the second galleries twelve feet wide. The main staircase will in front, in the center, as the visitor enters. On one side will be a lecture room capable of seating one thousand people and on the other a library for reference books.

The cost of the structure, including interior finish, is estimated at $800,000, of which the world's fair directory will pay one-fourth. The trustees have sold the institute building for $275,000 to the Chicago club for $275,000, and the balance of the amount will be raised by private subscription under the direction of Mr. Hutchinson, who has duties regarding the ultimate outcome of his labors in this direction.

The art school carried on in connection with the art institute will, of course, be greatly benefited by the change in location for the reason that it will extend its already excellent reputation to the remotest sections of the country. The school, which is under the immediate supervision of the board of trustees of the institute, has been remarkably successful, and its appointments have from time to time been forced to add new classes. Students from all of the leading states attend the lectures and bear testimony to the efficiency of the management. The classes which seem to be most popular are divided as follows: Costumed life class, nude life class, painting from still life, classes in anatomy, modeling, perspective, artistic anatomy, ornamental designing, lithography, china painting, class for art teachers and teachers, evening life and antique classes, architectural class and composition. During the fall the institute will open a class for children, which will be so conducted that students can pursue almost every known subdivision of art from the rudiments of education to the highest degree of proficiency in professional. While the institute and school are by no means charitable institutions, they are conducted on a liberal basis, and the tuition fees are very moderate. The management, however, has found it necessary to put certain difficulties in the way of pupils.

That Chicago will be even greater than it now is no one can doubt. That it is the greatest commercial city in the world is a fact that no one disputes. That it is the greatest manufacturing city in the world is also a fact that no one disputes. That it is the greatest city in the world for the accumulation of money men who devote not only their money but also their time to the development of what I might call its life. No city on the face of the earth has ever been built so rapidly, so substantially, so well. Some cities, even metropolis which, a few decades ago, was considered a mushroom town whose existence depended upon the accumulation of wealth and where one could not find a single poet capable of writing a poem, has now its poets, its writers of fiction and real estate bulletins. Time has proved that the men who made Chicago what it is, and who have also made her the literary center of the new world, and although she has no Mecca of learning, she has the attraction of the greatest libraries, the grandest university ever conceived, an American soul which will soon have one of the finest art institutes.

From all to the collection of Uncle Sam's import duties for a long step, but before closing this series of letters de-


NEW APPRAISER'S WAREHOUSE.

voted to Chicago's public buildings I must mention the new appraiser's warehouse, completed but a short time ago. This structure, according to the best authority, is one of the few government buildings which have been erected according to specifications and without steals of any kind. It stands eight stories in height and covers an area of seventy by ninety feet on the corner of Harrison and Sherman streets, near the freight houses of the principal eastern and western trunk lines. On both street facings there is a vacant space of forty feet on each side of the building. The material used throughout is Connecticut brownstone, from the Middletown quarries. The inside partitions are of cut Bedford stone, the building approaches, with the interior driveways, being constructed of the principal materials

The Constitutional list.

W. L. FORGE, Editor and Proprietor. A. L. FORGE

THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

The National Democratic Committee, at a meeting held in the city of Washington, D. C., has appointed Tuesday, the 21st day of June, 1892, as the time, and chosen the City of Chicago as the place for holding the national Democratic convention. Each State is entitled to a representation thereto equal to double the number of the representation to which it is entitled in the next electoral college, and each territory and the District of Columbia shall have two delegates. All Democratic conservative citizens of the United States, irrespective of party affiliations, associations and differences, who can unite with us in the effort for pure, economical and constitutional government, are cordially invited to join us in sending delegates to the convention.

CALVIN S. BRICE, Chairman.
SIMON P. SHERRIS, Secretary.

THE PARTY LEADERS FOR CLEVELAND.

Judge Krueger of Newark, in an interview published in the Newark Call, declares himself very distinctively in favor of the nomination of Grover Cleveland for the Presidency for reasons which he gives as follows:

"I am for the nomination of Mr. Cleveland. I believe he should be nominated for President because he is a man the people trust. They know that he came from a wise, honorable administration when he left the Presidency, and they have faith in him. The business men fully believe in him and they would feel that business interests were safe if in his hands. He has strong convictions and fully lays down the principles of a positive and determined one. I know that he will receive the support of many Republicans, and he is the choice of the Democratic masses as we say other men. I expect that he will be nominated, and I shall do all I can to bring about that result. Count me for Cleveland first and last."

The Call also publishes the results of interviews with other representative Democrats. State Treasurer Gray said: "I am and have been a Cleveland man, and believe he should be nominated." Comptroller Connolly, of Newark, said: "Mr. Cleveland's policy is affirmative, and his candidacy would arouse a very active campaign." Senators McPherson and Blodgett are also quoted upon that side, and the Call says that "it is generally reported that Governor Abbett may be coupled with the name of those who believe the Democratic party of this State should support Cleveland." Besides, "nearly all the leading Democratic newspapers have advocated the nomination of Cleveland." All this is merely the reflection of the sentiment of the rank and file of the party, and means that the leaders having definitely ascertained that drift of sentiment are putting themselves in line with it.—Trenton True American.

THE MAN AND THE ISSUE.

The Democratic State Conventions now in course of assembling for the purpose of selecting delegates to the Chicago National Convention have, with marked unanimity and enthusiasm, voiced the popular demand for the re-nomination of ex-President Cleveland.

He is the man.

The honest masses are for him, basing their preference upon the substantial fact that he is worthy of confidence, in every respect qualified and reliable, and admiring as they justly do his honorable attitude as a non-aspiring patriot.

When the people move obstruction-ists must stand aside.

Political, like ocean tidal waves, sweep everything before their swelling torrents.

The representative Democrats in State Conventions, Pennsylvania as well as Massachusetts, have also declared, without a sign of dissent, in favor of Tariff Reform.

That is the issue.

To thoroughly reform the obnoxious one sided tariff act bearing the name of McKinley, a measure concocted and formulated by mercenary interests for their own pecuniary benefit, regardless of the equal rights of the people, and in flat threat to guarantee real protection to labor, industry and legitimate enterprise, to profitably enliven general business pursuits, to give just encouragement to commerce, agriculture and manufacture, and relieve the toiling millions from monopolistic greed and onerous exactions.

Cleveland is the man.

Tariff Reform the issue.

A DEMOCRATIC SUMMONS.

A trumpet call to the Democratic societies of the country for organization is sounded by the National Association in a circular just issued. The association urges the timely formation of primary societies in every district, and their early union in State societies and in the National Association. The general committee of the association will meet in Chicago on June 21 and issue a call for a national convention of Democratic clubs.

An early response to this circular should be made in New Jersey. The time is approaching when the issues of the great contest of 1892 will be joined. The battle ground will be one of the most momentous that has been fought in many years, and the Democratic party cannot take too much time for preparation. The example of the Democratic societies in New York will have a good effect in other States, if they are among the first to take the field.—Newark Journal.'

The latest report from Indiana is to the effect that the Cleveland and Gray wings of the Democratic party in that State have reached an agreement by which harmonious action is assured at their State Convention, and is to the effect that the "State platform shall declare tariff reform the issue, and Cleveland the logical candidate, but that the name of Governor Gray shall be presented to the National Convention, and that in the event of Cleveland's nomination being deemed inexpedient by that body, the Indiana delegation shall do its utmost to secure Gray's selection as the Presidential candidate."

The Bergen Democrat, edited by State Senator Henry D. Winton, talks some plain truths about the Jersey City elections. "It is the contrap," says the paper, "of a free, honest, body of unwarrantable interference in local affairs; in the adoption of hasty and ill-advised legislation; and in the attempted consolidation of the party power in the hands of persons of private interest and personal aggrandizement. In all this the people's rights have been lost sight of, with a result which might reasonably have been expected."

LET IT BE A CHAPEL SOON.

Beautiful Progress and Bright Prospects of the Baptists' Third Street Mission.

Most people in Plainfield know that there is a mission in the eastern part of the city, but as to its work in detail very little is known among the majority.

The East Third Street mission, as it is called, was opened last August with the tent work, as already told in these columns, under the supervision of the Young People's League of the First Baptist church. The enthusiasm and zeal put into the work by the young people made it a success from the start, and at no time was there any doubt as to results. The meetings have always been characterized by that freedom of spirit which is so accurable of the best results. Those who have attended these meetings know much needed in that community. Walter C. Dobbins canvassed the entire neighborhood searching for those who did not attend any church, and the results of this week's work was that on the following Sunday 19 had responded to the calls made, and that they were ready for work. The interest shown gave much encouragement, and although Mr. Dobbins and one or two of the other workers had to go out of town for a few weeks, some of the homes and bring the children to the school, it was with no other purpose nor aim than to have these tears about the Master, which they undoubtedly seek to teach in as simple a manner as possible, so that all could understand.

The school had been fairly organized when L. W. Crandall was duly appointed superintendent of the mission. At that time the field was again canvassed, from time to time, and more children were secured to attend the school, who had never been in the habit of going anywhere. Steadily the school has been growing, until now the attendance numbers about 90. The regular attendance has been on the increase, and now the rooms are crowded on Sunday and Thursday evenings with those anxious to hear the words of the king's best Christian workers have led these meetings, and both they and the hearers have received blessings and have always been welcome to attend again. During the past months, entertainments have been held at different times, and it has been a pleasing feature of the work. On one of these occasions popular talks have been given which were thoroughly enjoyed.

W. F. Richards, who recently came to the mission, has shown that he has the true spirit. He at at once started a boys' prayer meeting, which has been one of the most promising features of the work. Mr. Richards has succeeded in getting the boys, and one better adapted to the work could not have been secured. Closely following this, a young women's meeting was organized, in charge of Miss Emma Thorn, who was assisted by Miss Florence Dodge, H. E. Needham, Irving Healy, and W. F. Richards. Miss Randolph is the superintendent and has entire charge of the mission.

It might also be stated that a piano has recently been placed in the room, which have been raised by those connected with the mission. It is hoped that the time may not be far distant when a handsome chapel will be erected for this most important work.

Uptown—Later.

The following wedding note is from the Rev. C. L. Goodrich's monthly paper, *Our Church*:

"The pastor officiated at a quiet home wedding at 11 West Front street last month, and in consequence Miss Lizzie Laing is no longer Miss Lizzie but Mrs. Lizzie Wyckware. It was perhaps something of a surprise to many of our friends, as there had been report of a severed engagement, but from time immemorial it has been the privilege of young lovers to disagree and then agree again. It was thought best, however, to have the wedding a private one. No invitations were issued."

PROGRESS OF THE WATER SCHEME.

Westfield Soon to Have Its Supply from the Rahnerwood Stand-pipe.

[*From The Elizabeth Journal.*]

The Hon. John Kean, jr., president of the Union Water company, and Frank Bergen, counsel for the company, met the Township committee at Westfield Monday evening and discussed the part of the company to extend a water main from Netherwood to Elizabeth, supplying Fanwood, Westfield, Cranford and Roselle on the way. The main has already been laid as far as Fanwood, and the encouragement received from conferences with citizens and officials of the towns has led the company to decide to proceed at once with the work. The first car-load of pipe arrived at Fanwood Monday morning, and was unloaded during the day. A force of fifteen laborers are already encamped near Fanwood, and will begin work as soon as sufficient pipe arrives to keep them employed. The engineering committee of the association will meet in Chicago on June 21 and issue a call for a national convention of Democratic clubs.

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SUING FOR DEBTS FOR 25 YEARS.

Peter Brunson Was Left Nothing by Jeremiah Vanderpoel's Will, and Now Sues Augustus Bruson for Legacy and Interest.

When the case of Peter Brunson vs. Augustus Brunson and Caroline Brunson, executors of the estate of the late J. M. H. VanDerveer, was called at Somerville Tuesday, there was a lively discussion between counselors Richard V. Lindabury and Craig A. Marsh, as may also be expected when the chosen counselors are pitted against each other.

The suit was brought by Peter Brunson to recover for services rendered from 1867 down to 1892. Mr. Lindabury moved to amend his pleadings by adding a plea that the claim was barred by the statute of limitations, in other words, that it was outlawed. He said that he had ordered his clerk to file such a plea, but that the latter had neglected to do so.

Mr. Marsh opposed the motion and cited a recent case decided by the Supreme court in which it was held that the statute of limitation was a strict defense, and if the party failed to file the plea that he not help him. The case was produced, and examined by Mr. Lindabury and the court, after which the court remanded that it seemed to cover the case in point, and that he would deny Mr. Lindabury's motion, with leave to renew it for further argument if desired. Later, counsel stated that the case should go for the term, and the judge said he would refer the point to the Supreme court.

It is expected that the point will be soon when it is remembered that unless the statute of limitations is pleaded, Peter Brunson is at liberty to go back in his account twenty-five years, whereas if the statute is pleaded, he can only go back six years. Jackson & Codington brought the suit for Mr. Brunson.

It is supposed that the reason that Peter Brunson is now suing for his services and to recover loans is because he was omitted from the list of beneficiaries under Mr. VanDerveer's will. He has expected to be a legatee, and hence never rendered an account of what was due him till he found that he had not been remembered.

That G. A. R. Fight.

That G. A. R. trouble was brought to the front again at Friday night's meeting of the North Ward post. The cause was not new. The matter of making an appropriation for Memorial Day observance came up, and considerable discussion arose as to whether it ought to be given to Windfield Scott post or divided with Major Anderson post. Wm. Smith of Winfield Scott was present and said that his post was the only one that held memorial services. The Major Andersons, he said, only shared by invitation in the celebration which his post arranged and paid for.

Comrade Randolph said that he had personally been at the head of a disagreement between the posts, and as it was stated that the Major Anderson post was arranging for a celebration for it's own, the matter was left for the mayor to adjust, and the sum of $25 was appropriated to be applied by him to Memorial Day observance.

Smalley Bros. Get the Contract.

The borough council of North Plainfield Friday night considered bids for crushed stone for the year. The bid of Smalley Bros. was accepted, and they will furnish all sizes of stone at 95 cents a ton, delivered. Alfred C. Johnson put in a lower bid, but it was said that his crusher could not be put into operation in time to give the borough its spring supply. During the evening some warm discussion arose over the old trouble the council and Smalley Bros. had last year. Charges of broken faith were freely made and as freely refuted. The dragging has been dropped as far as possible, unfortunate, and by common consent the matter was dropped so that pleasant relations with the contractors might be resumed.

Special Music and a Good Sermon.

At the Congregational church Sunday everything had an Easter tint. The display of flowers was not large nor showy but no more exquisite taste in arrangement was displayed anywhere in the city They were arranged by Mrs. W. H. Webster and Mrs. Waldron. The choir consisted of H. J. Martin, tenor, Mrs. Collier, soprano, Miss Julia Ketcham, alto, and Robert Gorton, bass. The service was opened by the anthem "Awake up My Glory", by Barnby, beautifully rendered. At appropriate intervals the choir also sang a Te Deum by Schnecker and an anthem "As Sleep Takes Every Night", by Shelley; and Mrs. Collier sang a solo.

Mr. Goodrich spoke from the text "The power of an endless life."—Heb. VII. 16, to a large audience.

A Double Quartette at Trinity.

At the Trinity Reformed church Sunday there was a very large attendance both morning and evening. At the morning service the pastor, the Rev. Cornelius Schenck, delivered a carefully prepared sermon from the text "Mary Magdalene was there, and the other Mary, sitting over against the sepulchre" Matt. XXVII. 61. The singing of the double quartette choir, under the leadership of F. F. Hazell, was also greatly enjoyed, and Mr Hazell and his choir received many congratulations on their proficiency. The floral display, arranged by Mrs. W. A. Woodruff, Mrs. F. A. Emmons and Mrs. C. Frank French, was particularly fine, and many remained after the services to enjoy the beautiful sight and to examine the lilies on the table displayed in their arrangement. A. L. Titsworth was the entertaining and efficient organist.

Jolly Stationers on a Western Jaunt.

A merry and congenial party of New Jersey stationers, consisting of senator M. T. Barrett, comptroller James F. Conlan, assemblyman Peter J. Rice, board commissioner Thomas Harlan, the Hon John Kennell, senator John Hinchliffe, assemblyman Thomas P. Lane, and Mark Wall's fair companion, Mrs. Wall, have been enjoying a trip to the celebrated Hot Springs of Arkansas. The trip had been in contemplation for many months and had been looked forward to during the closing weeks of the recent session of the legislature, at which all members of the party had been more or less active. The journey was made in a writing long letters home to their friends, and to the Newark newspapers, describing the delights of the Hot Springs region, and their praise is unbounded of the courteous and excellent service extended by the management of the Missouri Pacific and Iron Mountain railway. They speak in high terms of the beautiful scenery along the Iron Mountain route, and of the comforts, conveniences, luxuries and pleasures of travel on that road. The Iron Mountain service, they say, is simply superb, and they recommend all who want a royal good time to go to the Hot Springs via the Iron Mountain route penetrates a region unsurpassed by no other first-class road, and all who contemplate a western trip should correspond with W. E. Hoyt, 201 Broadway, New York, for Iron Mountain passage.

To Buy New Lands by Way of Iron Mountain.

Great tracts of free land are being opened up in the Southwest, notably the famous Iron Mountain route, which runs from Missouri to Texas (all roads from St. Louis). Those desiring to secure new lands for themselves in the development of the country just should take a trip without delay over the Iron Mountain railroad, descriptive of which full information will be furnished by W. L. Hoyt, general eastern passenger agent, 201 Broadway, New York.

BRIGHT GLIMPSES OF THE PAST.

A Delightful Literary History Read by Miss Clarke at Monday Afternoon Club Celebration.

The anniversary celebration of the Monday afternoon club, held at the club house, is fully described in these columns that evening, was altogether one of the most delightful events in the history of the club, and one that will long be remembered with joyous feelings by those who participated. Not the least of the pleasant events of the day was the paper on the history of the club, written for and read by the recording secretary, Miss Charlotte E. Clarke. This paper was heartily enjoyed by all the notable company present, and the request for the reading of reproduction in full. It is as follows:

In the presence of so many of those who were among the first to take part in the work for a very prolonged history of the Monday Afternoon club, it seems hardly necessary that in but four years old can scarcely be expected to contribute a very large funds to the history of the past, and that it is for the eyes of our distinguished visitors it will appear but the "Short and Simple Annals of the Poor."

I think it must be merely the absence of club memory to remove unpleasant recollections, for they train our gaze to reach beyond our own horizon and to seek the records of the experience of others, rather than of our own. Even now our eyes are turned toward our sister clubs, and we wait for signs of growth in prosperity and advancement, with an interest that can hardly be repressed.

Our club has been the scene sort of a magic mirror to hold up before you in which might be reflected a picture of the principal events of the four years which at present form the boundary of our existence as a society.

In such a collection of sketches we should expect to find a wide range of topics, historical and at least one hundred first-winged poems, and all the tuneful Millet ever painted, the Spanish question, the Empire, the Fair, the Shakespeare, and the Old Woman Smiling Bonus, could not equal of various subjects, the general interest would be sufficient to represent the executive board.

In such a single mirror we might not be able to discern the traditional "midnight sleep," nor any other of the orthodox paraphernalia of entertainment; but I think we could point to four years of very earnest work; to meetings flying rapidly by, to an ever-deepening interest in the study of literature; to ever-widening views of history; to an ever-enlarged sense of obligations of club meetings, and to a steady growth of affection for our club and its interests.

We have passed now to make a habit with the past, and a brief backward glance over our own history may not be without some fruit-ful hints for the future, even if it only serve to show us what we have left undone.

During our four years of club life we have had to mourn the well-springs of literature. We have made our bow to art, we have set foot within the sacred precincts of science, and each year we have encouraged social culture to the extent of a frugal cup of tea together.

Our first year found us in the midst of the World's Fair excitement, and indulged in our own representative way set in the first of the pleasant, and nobody tried very much to get out of it. Our first year's history is now enshrined stanley through the flowers of Africa, and grappled with the effort let go, voices and our legs at the same time. Upon the club floor we have invited the wisdom of the most eminent advisers, and have acted with the courage of our convictions in defining by-laws.

It would seem rather a work of supererogation for me to go back to our starting-point, and try to give an account of the forming of the Monday Afternoon club. It was a great success from the very first. Ever since the first time when we ventured our ideas, trembling and very low-voiced opinion of whether we agreed!

The day is long since gone by, when we were so terribly afraid we should not "know enough to keep." Now, when there is a paper to be written, we all speak at once. It would be utterly impossible in the time allowed me to give all the work of four years, therefore I will briefly recount the subjects which we have chosen for each period, varying as may serve to add to the interest, our method of study.

The first year was largely spent in studying the "Origin and Aims of the American Constitution," and the "Origin and Growth of the Constitution." Subdivisions for discussion included "The Relations between the States and the General Government," "States Rights", "The Calhoun Doctrine", etc. Notebooks were prepared on these subjects, and we proceeded to dissect the subject of the "English Commonwealth."

The "Early History of John Boston" furnished our next theme, followed by "Henry M. Stanley," "Dr. Livingstone," "Emin Pasha's Effort in Africa". As a succeeding topic, "The Comparative Merits of Norman and Saxon in Fiction" were discussed with much interest at several meetings.

The "Early History of Germany" also enter the fantastic mazes of "Folk Lore", wherein we strayed for many a day. Learned papers with much research were read upon the "Myths of Greece, India, Germany, Finland and France, demanding that they give us of their "Folk Lore and Stories" whatever might be found "Fairy Tales", "Children's Games", and "Nursery Rhymes" were also in order. Yesterday, and made us feel as though we had some strange lacking distance of our childhood, and the fountain of years.

"Etching and Etchers" furnished our next field of study and research. "Modern Art" and "Russell Lowell" considered as a type of American culture is still providing for us frequent intellectual repasts.

This meagre summing up of main subjects is quite inadequate to express the interest they awaken among us, when discussed in their various sub-divisions—especially when some able essayist is at work. Or the wider field of discussion, possibly represent even to herself, and mention it with fear-like-shall we say, for instance, as "Objections to the Higher Education of Women", and the negative side of "Missionary Work in Africa."

During the year 1890, the Monday Afternoon club made a very earnest attempt to direct our unusual training into the Plainfield public schools, as a factor of education. I think I may say that they have not forgot the subject, but are still sowing the seed, and trusting to a kinder future to ripen the fruit of their efforts. The time was one to act, but in time to come we hope to stretch out a wider hand to philanthropy, and to give more personal attention to the times.

While considering a plan of work for another year, we have already set aside 2 graver allowance of time for the study of native productions of the day which touch upon the welfare of humanity, and tend toward the greatest good of the greatest number.

Our last year's work has been devoted to not less than six lectures, appropriate to our line of work, and found them very helpful.

Doubtless the experiences of other clubs has been similar to our own in one respect—that we have not always been able to secure the most unknown talent, and in days to come if we have a "Longfellow" or a "Lowell" we will undoubtedly realize that a large amount of contemporaneous fanciful literature might safely be relegated to the waste basket by which study is lost.

The subject of slow or rapid growth, flourish best where they can strike their roots the deepest, and we hope the happy day will not be when the Monday Afternoon club will have a club-house of its own, which shall become to it a real and substantial home. A home, in which we can feel a settled security, and be free to form that which we love, look attachments, and to which we can bring all that is interesting and valuable to us, and which is touchingly that I can say of our affection for our club as an institution. Upon such a home, with its many rooms, we could hang the adornment of ambition, some responsive deed of each member of the club, and the fruit of its improvement, until, like the seasoned wood of a musical instrument, it would give forth a richer and more responsive tone.

And now let me say, I only wish I had been able to speak of all the work of the club in the sweet greatest. How gladly, then, I would have lifted up the tribute of my voice.

Let us, then, be thankful for the past, and hopeful for the future.

To judge, to praise, to criticise
Is much more easily than to write;
When these were told no single voice was heard.

The treasurer reported that since the formation of the society $602.85 had been collected by dues and assessments and $712.71 expended in feasts and other ways, leaving a balance of $110.14. Early after the society was organized two members died and $100 for each had to be raised, so an assessment of $2 each was levied upon members of the club. Monday and Monday the association is well on its feet. In one week, about New Year's Day, there were 16 on the sick list, at one time, and 18 members in all. The banks which have occurred the officers have made a good showing for the first six months of the association's existence.

A Choice Literary Menu.

A most delightful set of literary companions are the volumes of the "Choice Series" issued semi-monthly by Robert Bonner's Sons, corner William and Spruce streets, New York. The books are printed in large, clear type, on fine paper, nicely bound, and handsomely illustrated. Only the best of modern fiction is selected for the series. Among the charming tales of recent issues are that fascinating problem "Was She Wife or Widow?", by Malcolm Bell; the famous novel "Vivia", by the "Country Doctor", by Honore de Balzac; the entrancing "Fleetbel's Lover; or, Rival Belles", by the popular authoress Laura Jean Libbey; and the intensely dramatic story from real life, "Lida Campbell", by Jean Kate Ludlum. These are all most excellent books, and are just the sort of companions for while away the lazy spring and summer days. One can always be sure of a superior volume by drawing on the "Choice Series", which will be supplied by the publishers or by any newsdealer.

A FAMOUS HISTORIAN.

Heinrich von Sybel and the Work He Has Done.

The Organizer of the Statistics of the German Empire—His First Inspiration Due to the Teachings of Ranke.

Heinrich Kart Ludolph von Sybel was born at Dusseldorf, on December 2, 1817. The year in which the idea of founding a society for German history first came to light. After eight years of preparatory study at the gymnasium of his native town, the talented youth of sixteen went to the university of Berlin, where in seven semesters he was graduated as a full fledged doctor of philosophy. For four semesters he attended the historical lectures of Ranke.

When Sybel joined this class he was the youngest, and, though he was vividly influenced by the new methods of treatment, he would seem to have allowed himself to be carried away with the stream less than did any of his fellow students. In addition to attending this history class he pursued a very systematic and full course of study, which was supplemented by the impressions he received from the many distinguished authors and scholars who frequented his father's house.

Sybel's first dissertation was on the Gothe and their historical Jordanis. Another, on the "Origin of Royalty in Germany" (1844), kept in motion for years a legion of critical pens, great and small.

Meanwhile Sybel had attracted universal attention by his "History of the First Crusade" (1841), the foundation stone of his fame. Two years later appeared his "Kleine Schriften," which made him professor extraordinary at Marburg, and has become a recognized standard.

The favor with which King Maximilian II. of Bavaria looked upon the study and the writing of history rendered possible the production of historical works of permanent value. Ranke himself could not take up his abode in Munich, but both he and the king advised Sybel to go there and fill the chair of history at the Bavarian university.

In 1861 the Prussian government summoned him back to Bonn. The

HEINRICH VON SYBEL.

latter his special genius came to the front, and the more definite his conception of decisive moments in history became, the louder grew the voices of the opposition party. It is due to the instinctions of his opponents that we owe "The German Nation and Emperor," to a certain Sybel's reconfession of faith. A year after he returned to Bonn he was elected a member of the Prussian chamber of deputies, but an eye affection caused him to resign again and confine his powers to the humdrum of teaching. When the Schleswig-Holstein complications set in he accompanied the thunder of the German army with his pen. Prussia, Germany and Denmark in the Thirteenth Century," "Austria and Prussia in the Revolutionary Era" followed, up the weakness of Austria; in "The New Germany" (1870) he wrote a hymn of praise for France, and when the German troops stood victorious on French soil, he entered into a discussion of the event and its consequences in the Forty-eighth Review of January, 1871. From 1871 to 1875 he was a member of the North German confederation and in 1876 he resigned the Bonn professorship to succeed Alfred Dove as director of the archives at Berlin, but nearly another decade passed before it was rumored that the new German empire had found its historian in the great organizer of the state archives.

EASTER SUNDAY IN ROME.

The Pope Used to Hold Statuesque Spring Time Fetes in the Vatican.

At Rome, as might be expected, Easter Sunday is celebrated with elaborate ceremonies, the day which preparations have been making all the previous week. The day is ushered in by the firing of cannons from the castle of St. Angelo, and shortly several gaily decked ringes with ladies and gentlemen are beginning to pour toward St. Peter's. In the meantime Rome is not to be found to be richly decorated for the occasion, the altars are freshly ornamented and the lights around the tomb and figure of St. Peter are now blazing after their temporary extinction. According to custom the pope celebrates Mass at 10 o'clock in St. Peter's, and he does so with very imposing accessory that can be found in the Catholic church. Bands of hall in the palace of the vatican he is borne into the church under circumstances of the most splendid splendor. Seated in his Sedia Gestatoria, his vestments blaze with gold, on his head he wears the tiara, and in his hand he carries a long staff, resembling a bishop's crook, which is announced to signify spiritual power. Before him are borne the fabelli, or large fans composed of ostrich feathers, in which are set five sparkling jewels of peacocks' feathers, to signify the five wounds of our Saviour. Behind him is borne a rich canopy richly fringed. After officiating at mass at the high altar the pope is seated in the throne chair, and to the sound of trumpets is borne through the crowded church, and the ceremony over for the day.

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Entire suit of Men's Clothing cleaned or $1.50.

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Sire Electioneer, by Mambrino Patchen.
100 trotters in 2.30.
Dam, Manette, by Full Brother to Arion—2 years—2:10 3-4.
Dam of Arion, 2:10 3-4 by Rysdyk's Hambletonian.
107 trotters in 2.30.
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76 trotters in 2.30.

Season, $500. Return Privilege. Limited to 10 approved mares.

PALATKA, 5590.

Sire, Nutwood, 2:18 3-4, by Belmont,
Dam, Alalantra, by Mambrino Patchen.
Bred at 3 years old 42 trotters in 2.30.

Season, $200. Return Privilege.

LORD ELDON, 14024.

Sire, Mansfield, 2:26, by Messenger Duroc,
3 trotters in 2.30. 21 trotters in 2.30.
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Sister of 2 in 2.30. 41 trotters in 2.30.

Season, $50. Return Privilege.

AVALANCHE, 9542.

Sire, Alexander, 2:20 3-4, by Abdallah, 2.30.
Sire of Star Wright 2:24 3-4
Dam, Drift, by Alexander,
4 trotters in 2.30.

Season, $10 Payable in Advance.

The above sires carry the noted blood elements that have produced over seventy-five per cent of the record or here and 2 re ord trotters of the past and present, including Rysdyk's Hambletonian, Electioneer, Geo. Wilkes, Nutwood, Alexander, Mambrino Chief, Mambrino Patchen, Mansfield, Messenger Duroc, Green Mountain Maid, Miss Russell, Mambrino Chief, Daisy Patchen, Lady Pepper, Adelaide Pepper, Addie and Baby Family. They are all unexcelled as individuals and challenge admiration.

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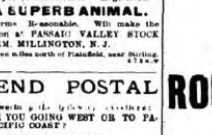

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Answering [illegible] advertisement,

ARE YOU GOING WEST OR TO PASCIFIC COAST?

WHERE ARE YOU GOING?

WHEN ARE YOU GOING?

HERE DO YOU START FROM?

HOW MANY ARE IN YOUR PARTY?

If you will kindly drop me a postal answering the above questions, I will call upon you at your address and furnish you with maps time-tables, and full information, and quote you the lowest possible rates.

Yours, etc.,

ELY'S CREAM BALM

Opens the Nasal Passages,

Allays Pain and Inflammation,

Heals the Sores.

Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell.

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HAY-FEVER

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents, including a Blower. Sold by druggists, or by mail, registered, 60 cents. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, New York.

TRY THE CURE

DO YOU COUGH DON'T DELAY TAKE KEMP'S BALSAM THE BEST COUGH CURE

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Is a Harmless, Positive Cure

for the worst form of Female Complaints, all Ovarian Troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, and the consequent Spinal Weakness.

It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development, and checks any tendency to cancerous humors.

It removes faintness, flatulency, weakness of the stomach, cures Bloating, Headache, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion, also the feeling of Bearing Down, causing pain, weight, and backache.

It acts in harmony with the laws that govern the female system under all circumstances.

For Kidney Complaints of either sex this Compound is unsurpassed. Correspondence freely answered. Address in confidence, LYDIA E. PINKHAM MED. CO., Lynn, Mass.

A DMINISTRATOR'S SETTLEMENT.—Notice is hereby given that [illegible] George W. P. Dunn, late of Plainfield, in the county of Union, deceased, and reported his settlement to the Orphans Court of said county, and that the [illegible] day of June next. [illegible] JOHN D. STILES, Dec. 22 4w $ 50

THE PLAINFIELD

PACKING HOUSE

25 West Front Street,

Will respectfully inform its patrons that it is ready to [illegible]

Fresh, Salt and Smoked Goods,

It has added a full line of

Fresh Beef, Lamb,

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Which it is prepared to sell at

Reasonable Prices!

and will guarantee satisfaction. Goods delivered free of charge.

C. H. ULRICH,

Proprietor.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The Board of Equalion at their regular monthly meeting held April 4, 1892, adopted the following resolution, viz:

RESOLVED, That a notification be made upon the Assessor and Collector of Taxes for this city and school district to assess and collect the tax to rest upon the sum of 40 100 per cent. on the taxable valuation of the real and personal property up to the sum of $2,000,000, for school purposes for the school year 1892-93, commencing Sept. 1, 1892, and also with power as may be required for an annual payment or indebtedness and interest, the requisition to be signed by the President and Secretary, and a copy of the same served upon the Tax and Collector, and authorized to compliance with the law governing the same.

Signed, GEORGE E. BARCOCK, Pres.
E. L. PIXON, Secy.

Plainfield, N. J., April 4, 1892. 4 11 and 14

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CITY DEPARTMENT.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE, THE COUNTY AND THE CITY, AND HAS THE LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY PAPER PUBLISHED IN THE COUNTY OF UNION.

J. A. DEMAREST - - City Editor.

—An electric railroad is projected to connect Rahway and Elizabeth.

—The camping-fund entertainment at Holy Cross church is postponed from this week Wednesday to next week Thursday.

—The entertainment recently given by New Market women for the benefit of Colonel Jr. O. U. A. M. council netted about $50.

—The colored companion of the tramp recently found dead at Rutherwood from an overdose of wood alcohol is now recovering at the hospital from his dose of the stuff.

—The members of the Union County Country Club will give a "Fantasie in Cork" Saturday evening, May 7, at the Casino. The tickets of admission will be $1 which is just $99 less than the real worth of the entertainment.

—Persons holding invitation tickets for the Odd Fellows' anniversary entertainment, of the 29th inst., can exchange them at Meeker's for reserved seats, at Reynolds's Central pharmacy. Front street and Park avenue.

—George Belcher, of 75 Broadway, was painfully injured this morning. His horse became frightened by the shrieking of a locomotive whistle as it went under the railroad bridge

—The administration of the affairs of the borough of North Plainfield for the coming year is evidently in good hands. Mayor Washington's sudden exit into the county has been highly extolled by the Plainfield press, independent of politics.—Somerville Messenger.

—Judge Codington has decided to suspend sentence in the case of W.W. Cortell, who was arrested for abusing street commissioner Hooker and refusing to obey that official's orders to clear the sidewalk of obstructing merchandise. The court told Cortell that the sidewalk must be kept clear in the future.

—A farmer-medic with a plot has at last been unearthed based on the idea of illustrating the "survival of the fittest." It belongs to Nellie McHenry who first gave the people good, wholesome stage fun. Miss McHenry's new piece has been called "A Night at the Circus," and the dashing Nellie appears in it at Music Hall, next Thursday evening, in the double role of a lady and a clown.—Somerville Press.

—Sunday's World printed a pretty fair portrait of one of Somerville's most distinguished citizens—Hon. James J. Bergen, Speaker of the House of Assembly. The accompanying article is headed "He May Be Governor". Stranger things than that have happened. Mr. Bergen has made a good record, and he is a straight-out Democrat. Should he not receive the Gubernatorial nomination this year, it need not follow that he never will. He is a young man, and public honors are likely to be put upon him for years to come.—Somerville Messenger.

County Finances at Holy Cross.

Three splendid sermons at Holy Cross church Sunday, and all were generously attended. A communion service, with singing by a choir of men, took place at 8 in the morning and was followed at 11 by morning prayer, and a second communion service. The rector, the Rev. T. Logan Murphy, preached an able and appropriate sermon, and the musical portion of the programme was well rendered by the choir of men and boys, the singing of Gounod's *Sanctus* and Stoodley's offering *Benedictus* in number seven, with solos by Masters Herbert Schutt and Fred Tallamy, being especially enjoyable. At 4:30 p. m. the annual baptismal service of the church took place, at which enrols were sung in the church and the school was addressed by the rector.

The floral decorations, as usual, were among the handsomest and costliest in the city. High tanks of flowers framed the altar, and graceful cullas shot out from the brazen candelabra. A profusion of fragrant Easter lilies rose from the floral mounds and ornamented the altar, filling the church with its sweet perfume. Handsome floral memorials graced the pulpit, lectern and font.

The annual parish meeting is to take place in the church at 7:30 this evening.

Tropical Flowers, and a Pastor's Resignation.

The Easter services at the Park Avenue Baptist church were very interesting and profitable to the large numbers present morning and evening. The Sunday-school Reed Dittle took for his morning theme "Results Consequent on a Dead Christ". The evening subject was "An Open Tomb". Many musical selections and encouragements were draw from these subjects. At the close of the morning service his letter of resignation as pastor was read to the church, the last Sunday in April. The choir, ably led by Albert S. Roe, rendered special music at both morning and evening services. Miss Anna Rogers sang the contralto solo "But the Lord is Mindful of His Own", and Albert S Roe sang the tenor solo "Be Not Afraid." The Easter Anthem, among the finest in the oratorio of "St. Paul", were effectively rendered. Anthems by Wiegand, Steele, Stainer, Barnby and Shelley were tuneful and pleasing as rendered by the full choir, while the services of the day were fittingly closed with the two-part song for soprano, "Evening Prayer", by Little. Miss Alice Goard at the organ contributed much to the charm of the day's music. Great credit is due to the committee for an elaborate display of tropical and native plants and flowers very tastefully arranged.

Easter Elections at the Churches.

The annual meetings of Grace and Holy Cross church parishes took place Monday night, when the following officers were elected to serve during the coming year:

GRACE CHURCH.

Wardens—E. L. Thomas, Sheriff Dull.
Vestrymen—John Rothermund, W. E. Lowe, J. E. Erickson, W. H. Cook, W. T. Pelletier, Howard Pierson, O. T. Warner.
Delegates to Diocesan Convention—J. B. Dumont, C. P. Bull, W. E. Lowe.
Alternates—O. T. Warner, Howard Pierson, W. H. Cook.

HOLY CROSS CHURCH.

Senior Warden—George F. Dupee.
Junior Warden—Samuel Townsend.
Vestrymen—Messrs. W. T. Tilley, Charles J. Taggart, Thomas E. Warman, John H. Corman, William L. Saunders.
Delegates to Diocesan Convention—Robert S. Miller, J. A. Alexander, Henry B. Phillips.
Alternates—J. S. Platt, Charles Graves, Henry F. Williams.

Sheriff Dunham in the Search.

William H. Dunham is proving himself a most widewawake and efficient borough marshal. Of late he has been very busy inspecting sidewalks throughout the borough, something which previous marshals have neglected. To-night he will make an exhaustive report to the committee, and as a result of his enterprise all diseased walks will be put into good condition.

Hood's Sarsaparilla.

I have used Dr. Dean's Dyspepsia Pills for Headache, and since I have taken them I have found entirely free from it. I can safely say that I am entirely cured of Headache by them. They are all we claim for them.—Mrs. Ida Wilson, Shoe Stitcher and Typewriter, Room 19, Evening Post Building, New York.

PERSONALIA.

Peter Schultz, of C. Schepflin & Co., has returned from an extended Southern trip.

—Conductors and other officials of the Jersey Central are making a strong effort to get the color of the cars changed from the present yellow to battle green.

Supt. W. H. Hobbs of the Central railroad, sustained a fracture of the collar bone in a fall from a car platform.

—Mrs. Mary Hughes, the gentlewoman of the Netherwood Bowling club our sincere thanks for the bountiful gift which they have so generously remembered us. We feel sure that this a friendly and generous spirit which is very much appreciated, and we trust that by accepting our earnest invitation to frequently visit us you may give us a chance to in some measure reciprocate your kindness.

Yours truly,
WM. L. SAUNDERS, Secretary.

Skipped the Thirteenth Child.

In conversation with Director Hubbard and a Press reporter, the other day, freeholder Dobbie told of his anxiety a few weeks ago when he, already the father of 12 children, was presented by his wife with "another". He feared a 13th kinds of ill luck for a thirteenth child, so his relief may be imagined when he learned that the thirteenth "was" twins.

The conversation then drifting to the subject of large families, Captain Hubbard confessed that he was his mother's twentieth child.

Plainfield's New Hotel.

Plainfield in a few weeks will be boasting with pride of her Hotel Vendome. That is to be the name of what was first Flagg's hotel and more recently Force's hotel on North avenue adjoining The Presbyterian. The new name will be painted on the face of the building, set in cement in the sidewalk and flung to the breeze from the flag staff.

The new proprietors are spending time and money to make the hotel the equal of any in the State. A new dining room will be provided down stairs and other very desirable changes made.

Hot Springs, Ark.,

—THE CHOSEN OF AMERICA—

Reached only via the IRON MOUNTAIN ROUTE. A SOLID TRAIN leaves St. Louis 9:30 p. m. daily, and a Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car through to Hot Springs on the 9:30 a. m. train. Elegant hotels, sublime scenery, delightful climate and healing Hot Springs. Round-trip tickets on sale throughout the year from all coupon points in the United States and Canada. For further information, call on or address W. E. HOYT, Gen'l P. A., 201 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Brother of the Famous Golden Medical Discovery. Learn the reason so many different doctors say so different things to you. They all have the same knowledge. There's a torpid liver at the bottom of most blood. And they all know it. But they differ in telling—they're cured, by their remedy.

FAIR WOMAN CELEBRATES.

NOTABLE ANNIVERSARY OF THE MORNING AFTER AFTERNOON CLUB.

Prominent Society Women Present Gems, Many Other Pieces—Literary Exercises at the Congregational Church, and a Brilliant Banquet at the Casino—Fiction Was Tabooed—Recited and Standing Toasts Were Participated.

(From The Press of April 19)

WOMAN, fair woman, has taken possession of the town today, and the town is glad of it. Notable representatives of the sex from many other places have gathered in Plainfield, to join in the festivities which the good women of the Monday Afternoon club have long been planning, in connection with their fourth anniversary celebration.

Bright and beautiful was the gathering of the genius sex at the Congregational church this morning, when the literary exercises of the day were held. The exercises began at 10:30, and admission was strictly by invitation.

A charming greeting was given to the assembled guests, by Mrs. *Davie Prescott Hall*, president of the Monday afternoon club. She was followed by Mrs. Charlotte Emerson Brown, President of the General Federation of Women's clubs, who told interestingly of the benefits of federation, and described the best ways to extend those benefits to the individual members of individual clubs.

The next paper was the essay by Mrs. Jennie de la M Lozier, President of Sorosis, New York, but in her absence the Rev. Mrs. Francis Bellamy read it. Famous clergyman, read her paper, telling what the members should gain collectively and individually from club life.

Mrs. O. W. Fields gave a entertaining description of the Wilmington club and its work; and Miss Charlotte E. Clarke, recording secretary of the Monday Afternoon club, gave a history of the home organization.

Miss Clarke's paper was a bright and original document of the career of the club, the various questions that have come up for consideration, the club's attitude on national problems, and similar interesting matters. The reading of this was a pleasant one, and the paper was heartily applauded by the appreciative audience.

Organization Among Women was the title of a valuable paper by Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, president of the New England Woman's club; and Mrs. Mary E. Mumford, president of the New Century club of Philadelphia, gave an excellent homily on the subject of extending the benefits of literary club life to working-women.

Mrs. Mumford also aptly described the many advantages of each club having its own building, and told of the best methods of meeting the expenses involved in their construction and maintenance. These papers showed the comparative advantages of large and small clubs, and of limited and unlimited membership, by Miss Adeline Thompson, of the Woman's club of Orange.

Mrs. Helen H. Bastens, president of the Brooklyn Woman's club, spoke pleasantly of *the desirability of providing reasonable accommodations for women* from club meetings, and the exercises closed with a spirited debate on the desirability of women's clubs engaging in philanthropic work. The affirmative of the topic was ably taken by Mrs. Antoinette Brown Blackwell, and the negative was stoutly maintained by Mrs. Isaac L. Hunt, vice-president of the Monday Afternoon club.

The luncheon, to which the gentler sex only was admitted, was being rightly exercised, being held in the Casino at 1 o'clock this afternoon. The Union County country club had gallantly tendered the entire club-house to the Monday Afternoon club for the day, and right royally did the ladies preside over their new dominion. The decorations were very lavish and beautiful, and were executed by two electric illuminations. The table were arranged so that the president constantly held the chair at the top of two hundred and fifty fair sculptures. The effect was truly beautiful and artistic. The costumes of the women were unusually becoming, and the event was in every way a most delightful one.

Presiding at the head of each of the eleven tables were Mrs. D. F. Hall, Mrs. L. L. Miller, Mrs. C. E. Ryder, Mrs. A. D. Newton, Mrs. O. W. Edwards, Mrs. E. H. Hatch, Miss C. E. Clarke, Miss E. E. Kenyon, Mrs. J. K. Myers, Mrs. C. C. Wadsworth and Mrs. W. L. Saunders, respectively; and several of Plainfield's society buds and belles acted as ushers, namely: Miss Stewart, Miss Louise Stone, Miss Ida Murphy, the Misses VanBokkeveld, Miss Hunter, Miss Yates, Miss Marsh, Miss Munger and Miss White.

The table presided over by Mrs. Ed wards was composed entirely of young ladies. The toast cards were very tastefull and original, being designed by Secretary Stanton Edwards especially for the occasion. The list of toasts, which were given delightful responses, was as follows:

Presiding at the head of each of the eleven tables were Mrs. D. F. Hall, Mrs. L. L. Miller, Mrs. G. E. Ryder, Mrs. A. D. Newton, Mrs. O. W. Edwards, Mrs. E. H. Hatch, Miss C. E. Clarke, Miss E. E. Kenyon, Mrs. J. K. Myers, Mrs. C. C. Wadsworth and Mrs. W. L. Saunders, respectively; and several of Plainfield's society buds and belles acted as ushers, namely: Miss Stewart, Miss Louise Stone, Miss Ida Murphy, the Misses VanBokkereck

GIVING AWAY SECRETS.

Executive Clerk Young Described to Senatorial Loquacity.

A Shady Page in the Transactions of the United States Senate—The American House of Lords at War with the Newspaper Men.

[Special Washington Letter.]

Some of the singular circumstances and environments of the news-gathering profession are worthy of record in the papers of our days.

A few weeks ago I wrote you a letter about executive sessions of the senate, telling you how the potent, grave and reverend seigneurs of the senate try to keep their proceedings secret, and how they are published in detail by the daily papers. In the past it has been fun to the correspondents to witness the antics of these solemn solons in their pretended efforts to ascertain the source or sources whence the newspapers procure their information. Recently, however, the matter has become serious.

The senators have been acting in a manner most reprehensible. Probably

EXECUTIVE CLERK YOUNG.

no man has greater respect for the senate as a body, or, for almost every member of the august assemblage is my friend; but as individuals they are prone to human frailties, human errors. The senate, in executive session, has of late been trying to shift its sins upon other shoulders, and therein lies a fault too grave to forgive, too flagrant to deserve a single word of excuse. The senate has concluded from its executive sessions a number of employes who have for many years been faithful and honorable servants, thereby casting upon them the stigma of suspicion. But worse still, a resolution was introduced for the removal of the executive clerk, James R. Young. That was an outrage, an unpardonable sin.

James R. Young never gave away any secrets of executive sessions. He is incapable of such dishonorable action. The secrets of the senators belong to themselves, and Mr. Young has always held them inviolate. But the senators themselves have betrayed their own secrets, from time to time, and they will always do so. There is a small man has been selected to the senate because the newspapers men have induced the dear people to believe that he was a big man and great. It is a very slight return favor for a senator to tell a correspondent a washed linen of forbidden news. Every senator is under more or less obligations to his friends of the press. James R. Young is a newspaper man himself, and is under no obligations to his friends of the press politic. There is no reason why he should betray a secret of the senate, and every reason why he should not. He is a gentleman and his associates are gentlemen. There is not a reputable newspaper man in Washington who would dare to even dream of asking Mr. Young a singlequestion concerning executive sessions. Moreover, there is another Young, Mr. Peter (father), I was compelled to paint the picture as you see it, for the saint could not bear the smell of onions."—Chronicle.

THE MAN OF FASHION.

The Game of Golf Will Be Played by Swell Athletes.

Famous "Links" at Southampton and at Cedarhurst—What Will Be Done for Golf Playing at Tuxedo—Some of the Best Players.

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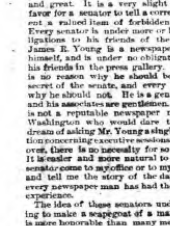
Golf is to be the fashionable game this summer, and already it is up on "links," "tees," "holes," "putting," etc., you will be altogether out of the world. I am told nonetheless that the swell Southampton club on Long Island has had over one hundred requests for admission during the past month, and many of the applicants are the very cream of the fashionable athletes of New York city. Philadelphia and Bos-



GETTING SENATE SECRETS.

DIAGRAM FOR RURLING GROUND.

ton athletes are forming golf clubs, and tennis and football will lose at least a small percentage of popularity.

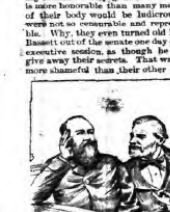
Tuxedo park is to have four of these fashionable "links," or golf grounds, one in charge of Mr. Shieffelin, the banker, another to be operated under the guidance of Mr. Mead, the banker, and the other two to be purely private links for the use of some of the best of the Tuxedoites.

Perhaps the very prettiest golf ground for the links this season will be that at Van Cowd, at Islip, L. I. It is a rolling bit of meadow land and for all the world like a bit of Scotland, which is said golf can be played with greatest success.

Golf is really a Scotch game and has been in vogue for I don't know how many centuries.

"It is a 'dying terror,'" said that expert Wall street broker and golf player, S. W. Parish, "for it is all a great effort to get into and beyond the holes in the ground. When you have put the ball into eighteen of them you are through with your game for the day, and if the next man can put the ball into the holes with fewer strokes, he wins."

The ball is of gutta percha and very hard. This can be driven over 300 yards by good players from the tee, on the raised bit of ground at the starting point. The holes vary from 100 to 300 yards apart and form either a circle, or, if land will not permit, can cross and recross each other. It is played in pairs



TOOLS USED IN GOLF PLAYING.

or by individuals, and where nothing is at stake the game is not so hard on the man who gets around first. In a champion ship games the number of strokes used decides. The game is somewhat like bagatelle. But to begin with the "drive." This is used "with the head" of the club, and is started off the "tee." The tee is a bit of the earth or sawdust to enter to the free dom of the ball's capture, and is the part of unwisdom to seek their security, when, by a friendly warning, their safety may be found in avoidance. These are the words of wisdom.

Under the recent resolution creating Adam Badeau consul general to Havana he was also excluded from the floor of the senate, during executive sessions. This was considered a suspicion, by himself, upon one of the most honorable positions of the consular service of the government of the United States, especially. Mr. Stewart is from Iowa, and it is not to the credit of the senate from that state that they permitted this indignity.

THE WOMAN OF FASHION.

What Styles of Outdoor Garment Are Worn.

The Dress-Coat and Objections to It—All Sorts of Jackets Described—Some Terrible Trimmings—The Tailor-Made Long Jacket.

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Of course the box coat is the very latest thing, and of course we are all in duty bound to wear it. But, dear me! who wants to wear a coat that is going to swing like a pendulum, or a cloth lad down the back, and two straight pieces laid down the front? It is a shame, if such a really good figure—slender waist, small and well proportioned—is destroyed so heavily in that way, and how much more a shame—in fact, what horror is the thought!—if one has no figure at all, but is short and stout and needs to be compelled to don one of these long, ungainly garments! Yet how many are hesitating to

TAKING THE LINE.

and his judgment is so acute that he can tell on a moment's notice what the play to be made is and which one of the numerous tools it can be made with.

A. B. Ten Eyck, of the Manhattans, is one of the best golf players in America. His "link" is at Cedarhurst, and he is arranging for some great playing there this summer. Mr. Ten Eyck is as enthusiastic over the fine points of the game as a Scotch caddy, and gave me some inside information on how golf should be played. "It is really an athlete's game, for a man must be in condition to do some heavy lifting, and his aim must be accurate. There are times when the good runner can win a game. That, of course, is where the effort is solely to get around first.

"The good player will devote considerable time to finding a neat place to drive from the tee. He will place his ball and stand back from it, with the legs about two feet apart. The position of the ball may be described thus: If a line were drawn straight out from the left foot the ball should be at least *four inches* behind that line, at a club's length from the left knee. In driving the movements of the body should be free and easy, the shoulders kept square and the left foot used as a pivot to turn on. Hold the club firmly with the left hand and loosely with the right, the thumbs being well around the shaft. Swing the clubeasily back in such a way as to catch it on the turn without jerking, and bring the same forward together so that both hands will be straight with the shaft at right angles to the ball in the act of striking.

"Then there are the 'wrist iron' shots and the 'putting' shots, both of which require exceedingly different. All these can only be learned by watching the game carefully and by constant practice."

Another prominent club is that of the Stevens family at Hoboken. Mr Upham, of Yonkers, has another magnificent stretch of golf ground. Mr. Mc-Twoshiney has a pretty links at his place in Madison, N. J., and Mr. Lorillard, of the club at Newport, is the swell organization to whose efforts the popularity of the game this season is due. Among the best players are J. C. O'Connor, R. W. Parish, Charles L. Atterbury, Thomas H. Barber, A. L. Morton and Horace Russell.

Another game to which the man of fashion is going this year with much hope that it will furnish forth its quota of summer amusement is hurling. It is a good deal like lacrosse, but much more exciting and somewhat more dangerous. It will surprise people to know that there are now twenty-one clubs in the vicinity

DRIVING.

of New York, and that these propose to hold a tournament during the summer for the sake of possessing a cup. Thomas M. Hazel, one of the finest hurlers in the United States, and captain *of one* of the best of these clubs in the vicinity, told me that the game was now in great favor, and that the athletic clubs of New York propose putting in several strong teams this year.

The field should be less than 300 meters and not more than twenty-one players on a side in regular matches," said Mr. Hazel, "and the ground should be 100 yards long by 140 yards broad.

"The goal-posts stand at each end, in center of goal-line. They should be twenty-one feet apart, with a crossbar twenty-one feet from the ground. Besides the goal-posts, there are two upright posts standing in each goal and twenty-one feet from the goal-posts. A goal is won when the ball is driven between the goal-posts and under the crossbar. A point is counted when the ball is driven between the goal-posts over the goal-line within twenty-one feet of either goal-post.

"The qualifications of the teams toss for choice of side before commencing play, and the hurlers stand in two lines in the center of the field, facing each other, and catch hands or hurleys across, and then throw the ball up between them and the ball along the ground between the players. That calls play.

"The hurley is a very fast stock, erring at the end. It is riveted where the curve begins, and makes a light and very effective implement. The ball which is used is about five inches in diameter, weighs from seven to ten ounces and is made of cork, woolen thread and a thick covering of leather. The game is decided by the greater number of goals. Where no goals are made, or where the goals are equal, the match is decided by the greater number of points. The time of play is one hour."

From what Mr. Hazel told me, I can see that the game is much more exciting than lacrosse, and offers equally as good exercise. I was told that Athlete Ford and Heffelfinger, the student football players, were going to organize a club for the game of "hurling," and were both so delighted with its many exciting features that they will introduce the game into amateur athletic and college athletic organizations.

ALBERT EDWARD TYRRELL.

He Was a Recitationist.

A mite of a boy, with begrimed face and ragged clothes, elbowed his way into a crowded car the other day one evening. He had two or three torn and soiled newspapers under his arm, but he made no effort to sell them. He turned out to be a recitationist. Beginning at the forward end of the car he addressed each sitting passenger as follows:

Higgins, Piggins, turkeys hot,
Eight and seven is not.
I can hungry and so are you;
Please give me a penny or no end shoe.

This verse the lad rattled off in a singsong tone, without the slightest facial expression. He was a mere automaton. Even the pennies that were given him elicited no sign. They went into the pocket of his ragged coat as though dropped into a tin bank.—N. Y. Times.

Insane Criminals.

Police Judge (to prisoner)—And what are you doing here, sir?

Prisoner—I don't know, your honor. Ask the policeman.—Puck.

"Yes, I did," said the policeman, "but I didn't want to come.—Detroit Free Press.

Immense Barrel.

In 1889 J. O. Billinger, a cooper of Allegan, Mich., performed the remarkable feat of making 10,000 barrels in forty hours, working eighteen hours per day, which beats all records of barrel making in the United States. The staves, head, hoop and nail were of course, made separately, and were not finished pieces ready for packing. To make 10,000 barrels Mr. Billinger used 170,000 staves, between 20,000 and 30,000 hoops and nailing, etc., in proportion. Taken altogether, it was a remarkable piece of work, and one that will stand for all time. Talent and energy, plus a long head, placed Mr. Billinger where he is, and there every man who has these qualities can follow in his footsteps. After the contest was made up a train of fifty cars was loaded with barrels.

A LIGHT HANDLE FOR EVENING WEAR.

English bearing, and tall, well proportioned figures; but most the millions suffer for the love? Because a woman has a pair of backs and shoulders to fit, must all the great world of fashionable women go parading about in a garment that precludes all possibility of their appearing well? No, it is unbearable; we must have a change, and for once we turn gladly to nature. Although these are loose, also, they are loose in a different way. They do not, by any means, make the lshenumus a very attractive pet.

The Egyptian species is much larger than the Indian, measuring three feet from the head to the tip of the tail. The Greek name lchneumon, which signifies tracker or "hunter," was evidently given to the animal on account of its exploring and inquisitive habits. The generic term, Herpestes denotes a "creeper," and both names are truly descriptive of the characteristics of the animal. The Egyptians, for instance, to take Mungo for a walk in the garden; he will follow up every scent by the way, and, with little coaxing, sniff with keenest interest into every mouse hole, until at last I get out of all patience and put him on my shoulder

—remainder of my ramble. Some

Railroads

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD
THE STANDARD RAILWAY OF AMERICA
PROTECTED THROUGHOUT BY THE
Pennsylvania Railroad Block Signal System.
TRAINS FOR THE WEST.
Go and come as follows, Eastern Standard Time:
LEAVE ATLANTA.
2:30 P. M. (Daily) for Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Chicago, Louisville and St. Louis, with Pullman Sleeping Cars through to Cincinnati, Louisville and St. Louis.
8:30 P. M. (Daily) for Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Chicago, Louisville and St. Louis, with Pullman Sleeping Cars through to Cincinnati, Louisville and St. Louis.
ARRIVE AT ATLANTA.
11:30 A. M. (Daily) from Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Chicago, Louisville and St. Louis, with Pullman Sleeping Cars through to Atlanta from Cincinnati, Louisville and St. Louis.
8:30 P. M. (Daily) from Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Chicago, Louisville and St. Louis, with Pullman Sleeping Cars through to Atlanta from Cincinnati, Louisville and St. Louis.
For Baltimore, Washington and the North.—8:30 A. M. (Daily) Through Vestibule Train, Pullman Sleeping Cars to Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York. Dining Car. Arrive Washington 6:40 P. M., Baltimore 7:20 P. M., Philadelphia 9:40 P. M., New York 12:01 midnight.
8:30 P. M. (Daily) Through Vestibule Train, Pullman Sleeping Cars to Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York. Dining Car. Arrive Washington 6:40 A. M., Baltimore 7:20 A. M., Philadelphia 9:40 A. M., New York 12:01 noon.
For Lynchburg, Richmond and Norfolk.—8:30 A. M. (Daily) Through Vestibule Train, Pullman Sleeping Cars to Washington, Lynchburg, Richmond and Norfolk. Dining Car. Arrive Washington 6:40 P. M., Lynchburg 6:30 P. M., Richmond 8:30 P. M., Norfolk 10:30 P. M.
8:30 P. M. (Daily) Through Vestibule Train, Pullman Sleeping Cars to Washington, Lynchburg, Richmond and Norfolk. Dining Car. Arrive Washington 6:40 A. M., Lynchburg 6:30 A. M., Richmond 8:30 A. M., Norfolk 10:30 A. M.
For Charlotte, Columbia and Charleston.—8:30 A. M. (Daily) Through Vestibule Train, Pullman Sleeping Cars to Washington, Charlotte, Columbia and Charleston. Dining Car. Arrive Washington 6:40 P. M., Charlotte 6:30 P. M., Columbia 8:30 P. M., Charleston 10:30 P. M.
8:30 P. M. (Daily) Through Vestibule Train, Pullman Sleeping Cars to Washington, Charlotte, Columbia and Charleston. Dining Car. Arrive Washington 6:40 A. M., Charlotte 6:30 A. M., Columbia 8:30 A. M., Charleston 10:30 A. M.
For Augusta.—8:30 A. M. (Daily) Through Vestibule Train, Pullman Sleeping Cars to Washington and Augusta. Dining Car. Arrive Washington 6:40 P. M., Augusta 6:30 P. M.
8:30 P. M. (Daily) Through Vestibule Train, Pullman Sleeping Cars to Washington and Augusta. Dining Car. Arrive Washington 6:40 A. M., Augusta 6:30 A. M.
For Rome.—4:00 P. M. (Daily) Through Vestibule Train, Pullman Sleeping Cars to Rome. Arrive Rome 8:30 P. M.
For Macon.—8:00 A. M. (Daily) Through Vestibule Train, Pullman Sleeping Cars to Macon. Dining Car. Arrive Macon 1:30 P. M.
4:00 P. M. (Daily) Through Vestibule Train, Pullman Sleeping Cars to Macon. Arrive Macon 8:30 P. M.
For Birmingham.—8:00 A. M. (Daily) Through Vestibule Train, Pullman Sleeping Cars to Birmingham. Dining Car. Arrive Birmingham 1:30 P. M.
4:00 P. M. (Daily) Through Vestibule Train, Pullman Sleeping Cars to Birmingham. Arrive Birmingham 8:30 P. M.
For Montgomery.—8:00 A. M. (Daily) Through Vestibule Train, Pullman Sleeping Cars to Montgomery. Dining Car. Arrive Montgomery 1:30 P. M.
4:00 P. M. (Daily) Through Vestibule Train, Pullman Sleeping Cars to Montgomery. Arrive Montgomery 8:30 P. M.
For Mobile.—8:00 A. M. (Daily) Through Vestibule Train, Pullman Sleeping Cars to Montgomery and Mobile. Dining Car. Arrive Montgomery 1:30 P. M., Mobile 6:30 P. M.
4:00 P. M. (Daily) Through Vestibule Train, Pullman Sleeping Cars to Montgomery and Mobile. Arrive Montgomery 8:30 P. M., Mobile 1:30 A. M.
For Memphis.—8:00 A. M. (Daily) Through Vestibule Train, Pullman Sleeping Cars to Memphis. Dining Car. Arrive Memphis 6:30 P. M.
4:00 P. M. (Daily) Through Vestibule Train, Pullman Sleeping Cars to Memphis. Arrive Memphis 6:30 A. M.
For Shreveport.—8:00 A. M. (Daily) Through Vestibule Train, Pullman Sleeping Cars to Shreveport. Dining Car. Arrive Shreveport 6:30 P. M.
4:00 P. M. (Daily) Through Vestibule Train, Pullman Sleeping Cars to Shreveport. Arrive Shreveport 6:30 A. M.
For Texarkana.—8:00 A. M. (Daily) Through Vestibule Train, Pullman Sleeping Cars to Texarkana. Dining Car. Arrive Texarkana 6:30 P. M.
4:00 P. M. (Daily) Through Vestibule Train, Pullman Sleeping Cars to Texarkana. Arrive Texarkana 6:30 A. M.
For Little Rock.—8:00 A. M. (Daily) Through Vestibule Train, Pullman Sleeping Cars to Little Rock. Dining Car. Arrive Little Rock 6:30 P. M.
4:00 P. M. (Daily) Through Vestibule Train, Pullman Sleeping Cars to Little Rock. Arrive Little Rock 6:30 A. M.
For Hot Springs.—8:00 A. M. (Daily) Through Vestibule Train, Pullman Sleeping Cars to Hot Springs. Dining Car. Arrive Hot Springs 6:30 P. M.
4:00 P. M. (Daily) Through Vestibule Train, Pullman Sleeping Cars to Hot Springs. Arrive Hot Springs 6:30 A. M.
For Kansas City.—8:00 A. M. (Daily) Through Vestibule Train, Pullman Sleeping Cars to Kansas City. Dining Car. Arrive Kansas City 6:30 P. M.
4:00 P. M. (Daily) Through Vestibule Train, Pullman Sleeping Cars to Kansas City. Arrive Kansas City 6:30 A. M.
For Denver.—8:00 A. M. (Daily) Through Vestibule Train, Pullman Sleeping Cars to Denver. Dining Car. Arrive Denver 6:30 P. M.
4:00 P. M. (Daily) Through Vestibule Train, Pullman Sleeping Cars to Denver. Arrive Denver 6:30 A. M.
For Omaha.—8:00 A. M. (Daily) Through Vestibule Train, Pullman Sleeping Cars to Omaha. Dining Car. Arrive Omaha 6:30 P. M.
4:00 P. M. (Daily) Through Vestibule Train, Pullman Sleeping Cars to Omaha. Arrive Omaha 6:30 A. M.
For Portland.—8:00 A. M. (Daily) Through Vestibule Train, Pullman Sleeping Cars to Portland. Dining Car. Arrive Portland 6:30 P. M.
4:00 P. M. (Daily) Through Vestibule Train, Pullman Sleeping Cars to Portland. Arrive Portland 6:30 A. M.
For San Francisco.—8:00 A. M. (Daily) Through Vestibule Train, Pullman Sleeping Cars to San Francisco. Dining Car. Arrive San Francisco 6:30 P. M.
4:00 P. M. (Daily) Through Vestibule Train, Pullman Sleeping Cars to San Francisco. Arrive San Francisco 6:30 A. M.
For Los Angeles.—8:00 A. M. (Daily) Through Vestibule Train, Pullman Sleeping Cars to Los Angeles. Dining Car. Arrive Los Angeles 6:30 P. M.
4:00 P. M. (Daily) Through Vestibule Train, Pullman Sleeping Cars to Los Angeles. Arrive Los Angeles 6:30 A. M.
For San Diego.—8:00 A. M. (Daily) Through Vestibule Train, Pullman Sleeping Cars to San Diego. Dining Car. Arrive San Diego 6:30 P. M.
4:00 P. M. (Daily) Through Vestibule Train, Pullman Sleeping Cars to San Diego. Arrive San Diego 6:30 A. M.
For Seattle.—8:00 A. M. (Daily) Through Vestibule Train, Pullman Sleeping Cars to Seattle. Dining Car. Arrive Seattle 6:30 P. M.
4:00 P. M. (Daily) Through Vestibule Train, Pullman Sleeping Cars to Seattle. Arrive Seattle 6:30 A. M.
For Tacoma.—8:00 A. M. (Daily) Through Vestibule Train, Pullman Sleeping Cars to Tacoma. Dining Car. Arrive Tacoma 6:30 P. M.
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For Spokane.—8:00 A. M. (Daily) Through Vestibule Train, Pullman Sleeping Cars to Spokane. Dining Car. Arrive Spokane 6:30 P. M.
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For Helena.—8:00 A. M. (Daily) Through Vestibule Train, Pullman Sleeping Cars to Helena. Dining Car. Arrive Helena 6:30 P. M.
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For Butte.—8:00 A. M. (Daily) Through Vestibule Train, Pullman Sleeping Cars to Butte. Dining Car. Arrive Butte 6:30 P. M.
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For Missoula.—8:00 A. M. (Daily) Through Vestibule Train, Pullman Sleeping Cars to Missoula. Dining Car. Arrive Missoula 6:30 P. M.
4:00 P. M. (Daily) Through Vestibule Train, Pullman Sleeping Cars to Missoula. Arrive Missoula 6:30 A. M.
For Great Falls.—8:00 A. M. (Daily) Through Vestibule Train, Pullman Sleeping Cars to Great Falls. Dining Car. Arrive Great Falls 6:30 P. M.
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For Billings.—8:00 A. M. (Daily) Through Vestibule Train, Pullman Sleeping Cars to Billings. Dining Car. Arrive Billings 6:30 P. M.
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For Miles City.—8:00 A. M. (Daily) Through Vestibule Train, Pullman Sleeping Cars to Miles City. Dining Car. Arrive Miles City 6:30 P. M.
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For Bismarck.—8:00 A. M. (Daily) Through Vestibule Train, Pullman Sleeping Cars to Bismarck. Dining Car. Arrive Bismarck 6:30 P. M.
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For Fargo.—8:00 A. M. (Daily) Through Vestibule Train, Pullman Sleeping Cars to Fargo. Dining Car. Arrive Fargo 6:30 P. M.
4:00 P. M. (Daily) Through Vestibule Train, Pullman Sleeping Cars to Fargo. Arrive Fargo 6:30 A. M.
For Minneapolis.—8:00 A. M. (Daily) Through Vestibule Train, Pullman Sleeping Cars to Minneapolis. Dining Car. Arrive Minneapolis 6:30 P. M.
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For St. Paul.—8:00 A. M. (Daily) Through Vestibule Train, Pullman Sleeping Cars to St. Paul. Dining Car. Arrive St. Paul 6:30 P. M.
4:00 P. M. (Daily) Through Vestibule Train, Pullman Sleeping Cars to St. Paul. Arrive St. Paul 6:30 A. M.
For Duluth.—8:00 A. M. (Daily) Through Vestibule Train, Pullman Sleeping Cars to Duluth. Dining Car. Arrive Duluth 6:30 P. M.
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For Toledo.—8:00 A. M. (Daily) Through Vestibule Train, Pullman Sleeping Cars to Toledo. Dining Car. Arrive Toledo 6:30 P. M.
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For Cleveland.—8:00 A. M. (Daily) Through Vestibule Train, Pullman Sleeping Cars to Cleveland. Dining Car. Arrive Cleveland 6:30 P. M.
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For Buffalo.—8:00 A. M. (Daily) Through Vestibule Train, Pullman Sleeping Cars to Buffalo. Dining Car. Arrive Buffalo 6:30 P. M.
4:00 P. M. (Daily) Through Vestibule Train, Pullman Sleeping Cars to Buffalo. Arrive Buffalo 6:30 A. M.
For Niagara Falls.—8:00 A. M. (Daily) Through Vestibule Train, Pullman Sleeping Cars to Niagara Falls. Dining Car. Arrive Niagara Falls 6:30 P. M.
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For Rochester.—8:00 A. M. (Daily) Through Vestibule Train, Pullman Sleeping Cars to Rochester. Dining Car. Arrive Rochester 6:30 P. M.
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For Syracuse.—8:00 A. M. (Daily) Through Vestibule Train, Pullman Sleeping Cars to Syracuse. Dining Car. Arrive Syracuse 6:30 P. M.
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For Albany.—8:00 A. M. (Daily) Through Vestibule Train, Pullman Sleeping Cars to Albany. Dining Car. Arrive Albany 6:30 P. M.
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For Boston.—8:00 A. M. (Daily) Through Vestibule Train, Pullman Sleeping Cars to Boston. Dining Car. Arrive Boston 6:30 P. M.
4:00 P. M. (Daily) Through Vestibule Train, Pullman Sleeping Cars to Boston. Arrive Boston 6:30 A. M.
For New York.—8:00 A. M. (Daily) Through Vestibule Train, Pullman Sleeping Cars to New York. Dining Car. Arrive New York 6:30 P. M.
4:00 P. M. (Daily) Through Vestibule Train, Pullman Sleeping Cars to New York. Arrive New York 6:30 A. M.
For Philadelphia.—8:00 A. M. (Daily) Through Vestibule Train, Pullman Sleeping Cars to Philadelphia. Dining Car. Arrive Philadelphia 6:30 P. M.
4:00 P. M. (Daily) Through Vestibule Train, Pullman Sleeping Cars to Philadelphia. Arrive Philadelphia 6:30 A. M.
For Baltimore.—8:00 A. M. (Daily) Through Vestibule Train, Pullman Sleeping Cars to Baltimore. Dining Car. Arrive Baltimore 6:30 P. M.
4:00 P. M. (Daily) Through Vestibule Train, Pullman Sleeping Cars to Baltimore. Arrive Baltimore 6:30 A. M.
For Washington.—8:00 A. M. (Daily) Through Vestibule Train, Pullman Sleeping Cars to Washington. Dining Car. Arrive Washington 6:30 P. M.
4:00 P. M. (Daily) Through Vestibule Train, Pullman Sleeping Cars to Washington. Arrive Washington 6:30 A. M.
For Richmond.—8:00 A. M. (Daily) Through Vestibule Train, Pullman Sleeping Cars to Richmond. Dining Car. Arrive Richmond 6:30 P. M.
4:00 P. M. (Daily) Through Vestibule Train, Pullman Sleeping Cars to Richmond. Arrive Richmond 6:30 A. M.
For Norfolk.—8:00 A. M. (Daily) Through Vestibule Train, Pullman Sleeping Cars to Norfolk. Dining Car. Arrive Norfolk 6:30 P. M.
4:00 P. M. (Daily) Through Vestibule Train, Pullman Sleeping Cars to Norfolk. Arrive Norfolk 6:30 A. M.
For Lynchburg.—8:00 A. M. (Daily) Through Vestibule Train, Pullman Sleeping Cars to Lynchburg. Dining Car. Arrive Lynchburg 6:30 P. M.
4:00 P. M. (Daily) Through Vestibule Train, Pullman Sleeping Cars to Lynchburg. Arrive Lynchburg 6:30 A. M.
For Charlotte.—8:00 A. M. (Daily) Through Vestibule Train, Pullman Sleeping Cars to Charlotte. Dining Car. Arrive Charlotte 6:30 P. M.
4:00 P. M. (Daily) Through Vestibule Train, Pullman Sleeping Cars to Charlotte. Arrive Charlotte 6:30 A. M.
For Columbia.—8:00 A. M. (Daily) Through Vestibule Train, Pullman Sleeping Cars to Columbia. Dining Car. Arrive Columbia 6:30 P. M.
4:00 P. M. (Daily) Through Vestibule Train, Pullman Sleeping Cars to Columbia. Arrive Columbia 6:30 A. M.
For Charleston.—8:00 A. M. (Daily) Through Vestibule Train, Pullman Sleeping Cars to Charleston. Dining Car. Arrive Charleston 6:30 P. M.
4:00 P. M. (Daily) Through Vestibule Train, Pullman Sleeping Cars to Charleston. Arrive Charleston 6:30 A. M.
For Augusta.—8:00 A. M. (Daily) Through Vestibule Train, Pullman Sleeping Cars to Augusta. Dining Car. Arrive Augusta 6:30 P. M.
4:00 P. M. (Daily) Through Vestibule Train, Pullman Sleeping Cars to Augusta. Arrive Augusta 6:30 A. M.
For Rome.—8:00 A. M. (Daily) Through Vestibule Train, Pullman Sleeping Cars to Rome. Dining Car. Arrive Rome 6:30 P. M.
4:00 P. M. (Daily) Through Vestibule Train, Pullman Sleeping Cars to Rome. Arrive Rome 6:30 A. M.
For Macon.—8:00 A. M. (Daily) Through Vestibule Train, Pullman Sleeping Cars to Macon. Dining Car. Arrive Macon 6:30 P. M.
4:00 P. M. (Daily) Through Vestibule Train, Pullman Sleeping Cars to Macon. Arrive Macon 6:30 A. M.
For Birmingham.—8:00 A. M. (Daily) Through Vestibule Train, Pullman Sleeping Cars to Birmingham. Dining Car. Arrive Birmingham 6:30 P. M.
4:00 P. M. (Daily) Through Vestibule Train, Pullman Sleeping Cars to Birmingham. Arrive Birmingham 6:30 A. M.
For Montgomery.—8:00 A. M. (Daily) Through Vestibule Train, Pullman Sleeping Cars to Montgomery. Dining Car. Arrive Montgomery 6:30 P. M.
4:00 P. M. (Daily) Through Vestibule Train, Pullman Sleeping Cars to Montgomery. Arrive Montgomery 6:30 A. M.
For Mobile.—8:00 A. M. (Daily) Through Vestibule Train, Pullman Sleeping Cars to Montgomery and Mobile. Dining Car. Arrive Montgomery 6:30 P. M., Mobile 6:30 P. M.
4:00 P. M. (Daily) Through Vestibule Train, Pullman Sleeping Cars to Montgomery and Mobile. Arrive Montgomery 8:30 P. M., Mobile 1:30 A. M.
For Memphis.—8:00 A. M. (Daily) Through Vestibule Train, Pullman Sleeping Cars to Memphis. Dining Car. Arrive Memphis 6:30 P. M.
4:00 P. M. (Daily) Through Vestibule Train, Pullman Sleeping Cars to Memphis. Arrive Memphis 6:30 A. M.
For Shreveport.—8:00 A. M. (Daily) Through Vestibule Train, Pullman Sleeping Cars to Shreveport. Dining Car. Arrive Shreveport 6:30 P. M.
4:00 P. M. (Daily) Through Vestibule Train, Pullman Sleeping Cars to Shreveport. Arrive Shreveport 6:30 A. M.
For Texarkana.—8:00 A. M. (Daily) Through Vestibule Train, Pullman Sleeping Cars to Texarkana. Dining Car. Arrive Texarkana 6:30 P. M.
4:00 P. M. (Daily) Through Vestibule Train, Pullman Sleeping Cars to Texarkana. Arrive Texarkana 6:30 A. M.
For Little Rock.—8:00 A. M. (Daily) Through Vestibule Train, Pullman Sleeping Cars to Little Rock. Dining Car. Arrive Little Rock 6:30 P. M.
4:00 P. M. (Daily) Through Vestibule Train, Pullman Sleeping Cars to Little Rock. Arrive Little Rock 6:30 A. M.
For Hot Springs.—8:00 A. M. (Daily) Through Vestibule Train, Pullman Sleeping Cars to Hot Springs. Dining Car. Arrive Hot Springs 6:30 P. M.
4:00 P. M. (Daily) Through Vestibule Train, Pullman Sleeping Cars to Hot Springs. Arrive Hot Springs 6:30 A. M.
For Kansas City.—8:00 A. M. (Daily) Through Vestibule Train, Pullman Sleeping Cars to Kansas City. Dining Car. Arrive Kansas City 6:30 P. M.
4:00 P. M. (Daily) Through Vestibule Train, Pullman Sleeping Cars to Kansas City. Arrive Kansas City 6:30 A. M.
For Denver.—8:00 A. M. (Daily) Through Vestibule Train, Pullman Sleeping Cars to Denver. Dining Car. Arrive Denver 6:30 P. M.
4:00 P. M. (Daily) Through Vestibule Train, Pullman Sleeping Cars to Denver. Arrive Denver 6:30 A. M.
For Omaha.—8:00 A. M. (Daily) Through Vestibule Train, Pullman Sleeping Cars to Omaha. Dining Car. Arrive Omaha 6:30 P. M.
4:00 P. M. (Daily) Through Vestibule Train, Pullman Sleeping Cars to Omaha. Arrive Omaha 6:30 A. M.
For Portland.—8:00 A. M. (Daily) Through Vestibule Train, Pullman Sleeping Cars to Portland. Dining Car. Arrive Portland 6:30 P. M.
4:00 P. M. (Daily) Through Vestibule Train, Pullman Sleeping Cars to Portland. Arrive Portland 6:30 A. M.
For San Francisco.—8:00 A. M. (Daily) Through Vestibule Train, Pullman Sleeping Cars to San Francisco. Dining Car. Arrive San Francisco 6:30 P. M.
4:00 P. M. (Daily) Through Vestibule Train, Pullman Sleeping Cars to San Francisco. Arrive San Francisco 6:30 A. M.
For Los Angeles.—8:00 A. M. (Daily) Through Vestibule Train, Pullman Sleeping Cars to Los Angeles. Dining Car. Arrive Los Angeles 6:30 P. M.
4:00 P. M. (Daily) Through Vestibule Train, Pullman Sleeping Cars to Los Angeles. Arrive Los Angeles 6:30 A. M.
For San Diego.—8:00 A. M. (Daily) Through Vestibule Train, Pullman Sleeping Cars to San Diego. Dining Car. Arrive San Diego 6:30 P. M.
4:00 P. M. (Daily) Through Vestibule Train, Pullman Sleeping Cars to San Diego. Arrive San Diego 6:30 A. M.
For Seattle.—8

The Constitutionalist,
A DEMOCRATIC WEEKLY.
W. L. FORCE & A. L. FORCE, Editors and Proprietors.
AT PLAINFIELD, NEW JERSEY.
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THE CONSTITUTIONALIST.

VOL. XXV. PLAINFIELD, N. J., THURSDAY, APRIL 28, 1892. No 17.

"Support the Constitution, which is the cement of the Union, as well in its limitations as in its authorities."—MADISON

The Constitutionalist.
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THE MASTER WOMAN

A Talk with Mrs. Sheldon, the African Traveler.

How She Is Afraid of But Two Things on Earth—An Unpleasant Visitor Disturbed Her Slumbers—How She Received the Native Chiefs.

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The average reader, doubtless, may have pictured Mrs. French Sheldon as the veritable amazon, big, strident, masculine, for women stepped quite out of their sphere who penetrated unbeaten paths trodden by ladies of the cultivated class, to which this fair explorer by birth and education belongs.

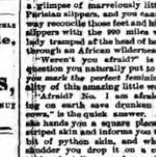
What is she like, this woman who led a band of fierce, rough Nubians into the jungles of Africa? If you succeed in reaching her luxurious apartments in the Cambridge, where she sits surrounded by a fascinating jumble and interesting collection of Masai spears, shields, poisoned arrows, fire arrows, cups, vases, household utensils, amulets and

QUEEN OF SOMALI.

girdles of beads, bracelets, anklets, belts, wigs, rings, ngiwi aprons and a thousand and one other curios, you find a dainty little woman in an old-rose plush tea gown. She has the bluest eyes in the world and masses of deadblack hair, which is as soft, as pearly and fluffy as a girl's, and is worn caught up in the most negligee, and fastened with a pin of still comb nearly as big as one of her marvelous East African spears. You will notice that the little hands are literally swamped with rings, for Mrs. Sheldon confesses to a thoroughly feminine adoration of these ornaments. She says rings talk to her, and she wore all these beautiful rubies, pearls, diamonds, sapphires, emeralds and opals through the wildest portions of Africa, and never missed a gem. You will discover, too, the suspicion of a lisp when Mrs. Sheldon speaks, and you will catch a glimpse of marvelously little feet encased in Parisian slippers, and you cannot in any way reconcile those feet and high-heeled slippers with the 900 miles which she lately tramped at the head of her caravan through an African wilderness.

"Weren't you afraid?" is the first question you naturally put to her when you *watch the perfect feminine personality of this unwilling little traveler.*

"Afraid? No. I am afraid of nothing on earth save drunken men and the English sparrow. I am afraid of the sparrow because, when I am dressed, and she hands you a square piece of dried apricot and the entire contents of a bottle of python skin, and while with a shudder you drop it on a convenient table, she will pounce upon it and, after sweeping in her palanquin she suddenly wakened and saw this python whose remarkable markings had been puzzling me about her palanquin and reaching down its ugly head, waving to and fro its forked tongue; how she slid down to her bed and shouted to her attendants; how they came thronging and fell in fury upon the reptile which had dared disturb the slumbers of their "bebe bwana" and cut him into little bits. Oh, the marvelous ingenuity of


WOMEN IN MRS. SHELDON'S CARAVAN.

woman! Frightened of a *mild-eyed cow, and fearing neither* venomous reptile, beast of the jungle nor African devils.

And one word here about these "African devils" whom famous explorers and army officers have described as being so many insects. This gentle, dainty little lady who went among them on principles of kindness and gentility, courtesy and kindness, received nothing but the most uniform kindness and courtesy in return. Even the ferocious Rombos, in the neighborhood of the unutterable Lake Chala, who have been denominated by all travelers as a most tricky and savage tribe, were eager to do her bondage and loaded her with gifts. Six weeks after Mrs. Sheldon passed through this section, leaving a train of gentle remembrances of the goddess and princess who came from the far west, the German explorer, Dr. Carl Peters, came along with his caravan. What sort of a train did he leave in his wake? The bodies of 120 slaughtered natives!

Mrs. Sheldon insists that the east African is a human being and can be treated as such. At the same time *she was always careful* to surround herself with a halo of mystery and prestige. Her crown, her jewels, her luxurious palanquin all played important roles. When she received the chiefs it was in a superb white silk gown embroidered with silver and wearing a girdle and necklace of jewels and a tremendously smart blonde wig, whose curls fell to her waist. The savages looked upon her as a princess and brought her their presents and their wigs. From Mrs. Sheldon's staff dangled always a pennant, bearing in gold letters "Nous Ne Tangerons." When her attendants asked her the meaning of this legend she told them that every white woman carried that motto about her; if nowhere else, in her heart. Thus by these outward and visible symbols of rank and superiority the lady earned and kept the title of "bebe bwana" for her faithful attendants—that of "bebe bwana," "the master woman."

Only once did Mrs. Sheldon experience any symptoms of mutiny, and she proceeded quickly to quell it. Tolling one of her servants to bring her a little bowl of water and the mustaches to stand before her and gave each a few short, sharp strokes, which effectually tamed the grumblers.

Mrs. Sheldon's palanquin was lined with pale blue silk, the curtains of which and upon with yellow silk. Enormous cushions of yellow silk gave it a

THE LORD OF THE HAREM.

the women of the middle class, while subservient to their husbands, are yet allowed to have servants; the women of the harem are dull and stupid, who do nothing but eat sweets and smoke all day. One of the sultan's harem is rather a handsome woman of the large, languishing and lazy type, but intelligent, and while she was not as far as possible the dress of the European, is still ugly and jealous in the presence of white women. Many of the harem favorites are dispensing with the trousers, which are a badge of servitude, quite contrary to our ideas, and established upon that who wears the breeches is master.

The queen of Somali is a beauty. She is only twenty-one unmarried, at liberty to choose for herself. She is like a superb statue of ebony, with the most so-lait tinted *lunes*, with her flashing eyes, scornful lips and perfect physical development. She is haughty, carries queenly airs and very jealous and *intolerant* of her rights. She dresses in Arabic cloth of most gorgeous coloring, white, yellow, red and blue, and wears superb gold and silver ornaments on her arms and in her hair.

The ornaments of many of the women here are of the most barbarous kind, with which Abrahan loaded his prisoner, Zenobia. Mrs. Sheldon has the ivory and ebony bracelets of the Masai women of rank. They are heavy metal cages, reaching from knee to ankle and above the wrist. Each of the ornaments of these women weigh sixty pounds. The ear ornaments often drag the lobe of the ear to the shoulder. The wife who sleeping in her palanquin she suddenly wakened and saw this python whose remarkable markings had been puzzling me about her palanquin and reaching down its ugly head, waving to and fro its forked tongue; how she slid down her bed and shouted to her attendants; how they came thronging and fell in fury upon the reptile which had dared disturb the slumbers of their "bebe bwana" and cut him into little bits. Oh, the marvelous ingenuity of

WOMEN IN MRS. SHELDON'S CARAVAN.

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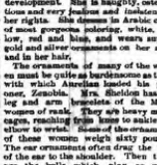
ARAB WOMEN OF HIGH DEGREE.

given her by the Masai people. There is a lion cloth worn by the Wa-chaga women and the first ever brought to this country. It is of skin covered with beads, and there is a curious superstition attached to it, which says that if a man accepts possession of it he has the former wearer inside power and can at any time summon her to his bed and she is powerless to resist. Hence these women will not sell or give away their skin cloths. They use a belt made of the heads of their dead and deposit them in urns among the branches of trees, where they bleach in the sun.

The Arab women of high rank wear a curious head ring of wood and metal ornaments, which frame the sides of their heads, from which depends the long face veil of white and gold. Women of the poorer classes wear a simple head mask. The pretty water carriers of Aden wear a long, flowing robe of yellow cotton cloth, which is beautifully dyed in the here cotta and brown hues of the water jugs they carry gracefully poised upon their heads. It is no uncommon sight to see before the door of some humble house in Aden or down a native street a group of these women waiting their turn to fill their husband's head. Mrs. Sheldon has also sampled one of these women's dresses, and is now supplying the office of a fine-tooth comb.

Mrs. Sheldon starts with enthusiasm

MRS. FRENCH-SHELDON'S PALANQUIN.

ing American woman who has proved conclusively that she who has brains, courage, tact and natural kindness of heart can go unmolested among the most unsocial and savage people of the globe. EDITH SESSIONS TUPPER.

Preparing for the World's Fair Year.
She was seated at her little desk with memoranda, writing paper and envelopes piled up around her, and was hard at work, when her friend and neighbor dropped in to see her.

"I'm making my plans for the world's fair year," she explained.

The visitor shuddered.

"For some reasons," she went on, "I dread to think of it. There'll be a fearful crush. What plans are you making?"

"Why, I have made up a list of my out-of-town friends, decided on the accommodations I have here, and I'm sending an invitation to each to visit me *at a specified time.*"

"Dear me; but you are hospitable."

"Not at all. I'm wise. I'd go away if I could, but I can't, and my only plan is to have my house filled with my friends. If I don't—"

"Well, if you don't?"

"If I don't acquaintances will keep it full and—and, I don't want to be so pleasant. As a matter of precaution I am making sure of the friends."—Chicago Tribune

FORTUNES IN DAMAGES.

Astonishing Sums Awarded Plaintiffs by Juries.

Mrs. Baldwin Sues for a Quarter of a Million Dollars, and Gets Once Awarded a Plaintiff in Such a Case in England.

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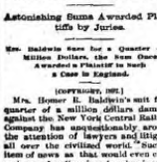
Mrs. Homer R. Baldwin's suit for a quarter of a million dollars damages against the New York Central Railroad Company has unquestionably attracted the attention of lawyers and litigants all over the civilized world. Such an item of news as this would even study and get a few lines in a London journal. The sum somehow fills the mind. The amounts claimed as damages for personal injuries. The sufferings on which the demand is based. The trial to ascertain *extreme verge of human endurance, so* far as we may judge from experience, though some thoughtful men say there is no limit to what a woman can endure.

Here is a fortune in damages, and an almost universal opinion among those familiar with the facts of the case that a fortune will be awarded by the jury and paid by the railroad company if the claim indeed be not compromised and settled before the case reaches court.

A fortune, indeed, in damages. Yet it is doubtful if the most grueling money changer in the whole world, the most despairing wretch, who, for the lack of enough silver to buy alcoholic relief, leaps from a bridge or swallows rattlesnake, would consent to undergo what a frail little woman has suffered since Christmas eve, 1891, even with the certainty that a quarter of a million dollars would eventually be awarded the sufferer and the lawyers.

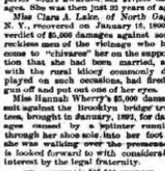
Legal text books will, beyond question, refer from this time on to the Baldwin case as a precedent. They do not give the facts of the case in any one suit for damages up to this time, which exists in legal memories and by hearsay, like Jarndyce, or action for damages for personal injuries brought by an eminent English physician. The story goes that he sustained many of the injuries while riding on the defendants' railroad; that he was thenceforward incapacitated from professional practice. On the trial of the case it was shown, report says, that he earned something like £50,000, or $200,000 a year, and the jury promptly brought in a verdict for $200,000. This is said to be by all odds the greatest sum ever awarded by a jury *for personal injuries.* Of course, there


THAT THOUSAND DOLLAR KISS.

have been immensely greater awards of liquidated damages, as they are technically called, the amount in the very nature of the case required to be awarded for breaches of contract. For example, in the superior court at Wilmington, Del., on January 2, 1886, a jury gave to Mrs. Elizabeth S. McComb in a suit against the Southern Railway Association a verdict for $6,304,100. Certainly no other woman ever got such a verdict, and assuredly Mrs. Homer Baldwin's will be equally "a leading case."

As the two famous instances have features in common, it may be just as well before going further with the mention of enormous verdicts to speak of several other large money actions for damages in which the fair sex has won signal victories.

Before the case of Lockwood against the Twenty-third Street Railway Company, reported in the 104th volume of state reports, page 16, the court of appeals of New York held that a woman 61 years of age who had been thrown from a car and received injuries to her schatic nerve, which resulted in nervous prostration, could not be justified in refusing a verdict of $10,000 which a jury had awarded her. The court calmly informed the lady that unless she was willing to consent to the reduction of her little fortune in damages to $4,000, it, the court, would have to grant the new railroad

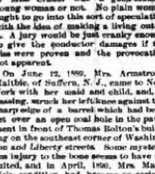

MARTIN CHRISTIANSON'S SELL.

gave him $11,000 damages on February 25, 1890.

$25,000 FOR AN ARM.

In the case of Hickinbottom against the Delaware & Lackawanna Railroad Company, the court of appeals of New York held that a verdict of $25,000 for the loss of plaintiff's arm, where the injury incapacitated him for carrying on a business which brought him in $5,000 a year, was not excessive.

There are a great many men who would quite willingly give an arm for that sum; but there are few juries, probably, who would so award an award. The judges watch the amounts of verdicts very carefully. In Block vs. Webb, 88 Hun., p. 181, the supreme court of New York declared that where no personal damages had been for a verdict of $5,000 against a man requiring a passenger to ride in an ordinary car instead of a drawing-room car. The jury was the court, and the sole judges of the measure of damages. But the latter and the other


A FORTUNE FOR A KNOCK.

perior court awarded her $17,500 damages. She was then just 22 years of age.

Miss Clara A. Lake, of North Gage, N. Y., recovered on the supposition that she had been married, and with the rural idiocy commonly displayed on such occasions, he fired a gun off and put out one of her eyes.

Miss Hannah Wherry's $5,000 damages suit against the locality and light companies, brought in January, 1892, for damages caused by splinter running through her shoe sole into her foot as she was walking over the promenade, is looked forward to with considerable interest by the legal fraternity.

MR. PARNELL'S $5,000 VERDICT.

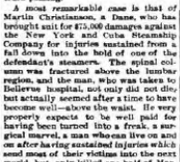
When Mr. Charles Stewart Parnell sued the London Times for a half a million dollars' damages and only received $5,000, the latter tried to encourage themselves to believe that the result was a virtual victory for the defense. But the fact remains that verdicts for damages in Great Britain, as in New York, rarely exceed the figures of Mr. Parnell's suit.

The greatest sum ever recovered for personal injuries in Pennsylvania is said to be $25,000, awarded to Mr. Sweig, of Erie, Pa., in an action against the Lake Shore Railroad Company. Mr. Rosecrans, of Chicago, received his earnings yearly ran from $30,000 to $40,000, and he was run over by one of the defendant's trains. He would have been, without fault of his own, put off another. A Canadian blacksmith is said to have received $50,000 damages ago from the Great Western railroad for similar injuries.

The court of appeals of New York in 1889 affirmed the judgment of the Orange circuit of the supreme court on a verdict of $25,000 damages awarded to William N. Alberti, a passenger who had been injured in the sleeping car on the New York, Lake Erie & Western road by the swinging door of another train passing.

A most remarkable case is that of Martin Christianson, a Dane, who has brought suit for $75,000 damages against the New York and Cuba Mail Steamship Company for injuries sustained from a fall down into the hold of one of the defendant's steamers. The spinal column was fractured above the lumbar region, and the man, who was taken to Bellevue hospital, not only did not die, but actually seemed after a time to have become well—save in the waist. He very properly expects to be well paid for having been turned into a freak, a surgical marvel, a man who can live on and on *after having sustained injuries which* send most of their victims into the next world, and only lacked one-half of Martin Christianson.

A freight brakeman has rights which some Jersey lawyers respect. H. L. Hall, while coupling cars on the Rock Island road, lost a leg. A jury at Fairfield, Ia.,



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lawyers who are not on the bench are constantly defining these legal scarecrows to take away from juries this constitutional prerogative. They interfere on the ground that a verdict has been rendered for an excessive amount by reason of "passion" or "prejudice." They are, indeed, continually interfering with what *they say is "not legal," however right* and just it may be.

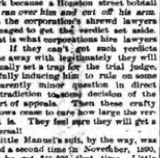
$25,000 DAMAGES FOR A BABY.

In the case of Ehrman against the Brooklyn City Railway Company, 38 New York state reports, page 506, the court of appeals held that a verdict of $25,000 for a child three and a half years old, who lost his leg through the negligence of a *car driver*, was not excessive.

The Chicago & Northwestern railroad paid little Dora Paine's guardian $7,500 for having killed her mother and crippled her father at Rose Hill. The Highland Terry Company, at Poughkeepsie, had to pay $7,500 to little Alice Bartholomew after she stepped in a hole in the ferry house and was crippled for life. Manuel Silverstein, a boy, got $15,000 damages in the supreme court of New York because a litigation street botched car ran over him *and cut off* his arm. But the corporation's shrewd lawyers managed to get the verdict set aside. That is what corporations hire lawyers for. If they can't get such verdicts done away with legitimately they will contrive all sort a trap for the trial judge, artfully inducing him to rule on some apparently minor question in direct contradiction to some decision of the court of appeals. Then these crafty fellows come to court to carry the verdict in. They feel sure they will get a reversal!

Little Manuel's suit, by the way, was tried a second time in November, 1890, and he got $10,000 that time. Little Lena Schmidt was actually encouraged by the good fortune of some of her little fellow citizens and defendants before the courts to commence an action at No. 128 East Thirty-sixth street for $2,000 damages because a limestone flag in their yard fell on her toe and mashed it so it had to be cut off. Lena's friends saved the toe, fortunately, in advance, and showed it to the jury in court.

Some of the curiosities of the law of negligence are worthy, from a newspaper point of view, of an article all to themselves. If you, in broad daylight, go into a man's vineyard to borrow


THE EXPLOSION FOR WHICH FRANK CAREW GOT $5,250.

some of his grapes without his knowledge and consent, but is so unfortunate as to lose your life in the act, you are a trespasser. If he has set a spring gun there for thieves, and the gun goes off and kills you, he can recover damages from you. This has been decided in force. But if the trespasser should be caught, then you couldn't get any damages.

Frank Carew brought a gun in London some years ago and went to Africa, to shoot antelope with it. He was plugging away with it one day when a native, who had the gun for $5,000 damages, and what more, he got the money.

The biggest damage suit on record, so far as anybody seems to know, was brought a good many years ago by the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine Co. vs. Higgins & Co., for the infringement of a patent wire motion, to a carpet loom. The damages claimed in the suit were $20,750,000. Of course, that suit is too fat in pickings for the lawyers to permit it to come to an end. It is still pending! JOHN PAUL BOCOCK.

A Majestic Presence.

It is related of a king of Wurtemberg, in the Fatherland, that he was Falstaff on a big scale kingdom. He was extremely fat, in fact, so big that in petticoats with a circle about he would have been able to command his own kingdom. His dime museum, managers as a fat lady. The most prominent feature of the king; in fact his chief characteristic, his wish his stomach. He had a paunch that was simply majestic. The Merry Wives of Windsor found it hard to squeeze jolly Sir John Falstaff into an interior circle, but, bless you, if they had had to deal with a man as big as the fat king of Wurtemberg they would have had to use a coal big or box car.

On certain days when the king was feeling well he would give his people a chance to look at him. And he would grant the favor of appearing in case of his palace window. He could not get all of himself into view at the window but he did the best he could. He wedged his big abdomen into the open window so that it protruded out like one side of a balloon. And when the assembled multitude saw this they always gave a shout of joy and cried:

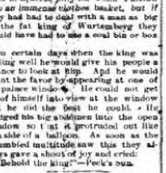
"Behold the king!"—Peck's Sun.

STORY OF TWO MONKEYS.

Joker's Meeting with Sepoy on Board a Ship—Their Friendship.

Joker was glad when he and Harry went aboard the ship bound for England. He soon felt at home in the little cabin. Harry hung a tiny hammock above his own berth, and Joker found it a nice resting place. He soon learned that he was to have the company of one of his relations on the voyage. Sepoy was the captain's monkey. The two met on deck. Joker was strutting about in his Jacky Tar suit when, suddenly, something dropped from the rigging right on to his back. Mad with fright, he leaped, but his collar caught in a wild run. Still the thing clung to him. Kneeling against a steamer-chair, however, he found it was only a monkey, freed himself and the next moment was face to face with Sepoy.

Sepoy was old and brown, and wore a shabby suit. As he looked at Joker he gave a comical shrug and a hitch to



his trousers—as he was used to seeing the old suits discarded, said, in his monkey speech: "Bah! a foolish, fair-weather sailor."

Joker turned his back on the rude creature, and sat looking out to sea.

The next day the waves were high, and Joker felt queer. He thought he was going to die. He was only seasick. Then Sepoy came along. Shutting one eye and swelling out his cheek with his tongue, he said: "I tell you, Joker sprang up and chased Sepoy into the rigging. After that he felt better.

By the end of the week Sepoy became friendly. A storm came, and then everybody learned to love him. He stood on deck with the captain when every one else had been ordered below. He cheered the sailors. And when he ran up into the rigging and caught the rope of a sail that had broken loose and would not be taken down quickly enough.

"Ah!" said Harry, "Sepoy's the right kind of a sailor!" And Harry, wrapped in his red flannel dressing gown, and lying helpless in his hammock, glanced at his jacky Tar suit hanging limp in a corner, and sighed. He was learning that it takes more than fine clothes to make a fine fellow.

When pleasant weather came Harry made a bosom friend of Sepoy. One of the two taught him to pig it. The monkey watched the work with interest and was delighted when it was finished.—Mary C. Crowley, in Our Little Men and Women.

WAYS OF LEGISLATORS.

How a Bill Introduced in Congress Becomes a Law.

Considering the number of laws enacted by each successive congress, it might be imagined that the process was simple, whereas it is long and rather complex. To introduce a bill is the work of a few minutes, and then it is referred to a committee. From the committee it is reported to the house, let us say, and is debated. If it is passed, it goes to the senate, and through a similar ordeal.

After a bill has run the gauntlet of the two houses it is publicly signed by each presiding officer and taken to the president for his approval. He has ten days, not including Sunday, in which to examine the bill and make up his mind. If nothing is heard from him by the end of that period the bill becomes a law without his signature.

Should he disapprove or veto a bill, he sends it back to that house of congress in which it originated, stating his reasons in opposition, and then the measure is referred to a committee and undergoes much the same experience as it did at first, with this important difference, that it must be voted for by at least two-thirds of the members of each house in order to overcome the objections of the chief magistrate.

Only very strong public sentiment will develop sufficient votes to override the president's veto, and this right gives him almost equal power in legislation with congress. Should the president decline to sign a bill, and congress adjourn before the expiration of the ten-day period, it receives what is popularly known as a "pocket veto."

After a bill has been approved by the president, the department of state passes it to be printed and promulgated. But the slightest error on the engrossed bill in printing the new law, even mistakes in spelling and punctuation are closely guarded.

Many people would think this a foolish waste of time, but it is wise precaution, after all, for were the secretary of state given permission to revise the language of a bill, he might make changes in wording and punctuation that would completely overturn the intentions of congress and those who had drawn and engrossed the bill, thus you couldn't get any damages.

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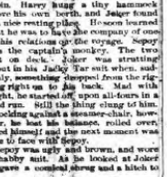
THE EASTER EGG HUNT.


Suddenly—Appearing Chick—I object! [Disturbed Unbatched Voices—So say we all of us.—Goldie Darby.

Bad Learned Her Lesson.

"John," said Mrs. Harkins, "there are burglars downstairs."

"Very well, my dear. Go tell them to move on."

"Why, you awful brute!"

"What? You requested me not to interfere in domestic matters last night. Surely this is one."—Harper's Bazar.

Not Guilty.

Careful Mother—Hark! Hush! If a young man wants to talk to my daughter, he can just talk out loud. I hear whispering in the parlor.

Small Boy—They isn't whispering, mamma. They is only kissing.—Good News.

A Pocket Dare-Devil.

"Have a cigarette, Cholly, ol' fel?"

"Where'd you get them, dash boy, and I'm really surprised that you have that vice."

"Weakness? I'll have you know, then, that it takes a pretty strong chap to stand cigarettes!"—Puck.

The Constitutional list.

W. L. FORCE. | A. L. FORCE
Editors and Proprietors.

THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

The National Democratic Committee, at a meeting held in the city of Washington, D. C., has appointed Tuesday, the 21st day of June, 1892, as the time, and chooses the City of Chicago as the place for holding the national Democratic convention. Each State is entitled to a representation therein equal to double the number of the representation to which it is entitled in the next electoral college, and each territory and the District of Columbia shall have two delegates. All Democratic conservative citizens of the United States, irrespective of past political associations and differences, who can unite with us in the effort for pure, economical and constitutional government, are cordially invited to join us in sending delegates to the convention.

CALVIN S. BRICE, Chairman.
SIMON P. SHERRIS, Secretary.

FOR GOVERNOR.

The Democrats of the State are somewhat restless in regard to a candidate for Governor. The action of the Legislature on the Reading bill eliminated certain forces and shelved quite a batch of candidates, and the names of available aspirants has narrowed down a good deal.

In fact, four names will to-day cover the list from which apparently the nominee will be chosen. If he would consent to the use of his name, Ben F. Lee, the present efficient and popular clerk of the Supreme Court, could appparently have the office for the asking, but he does not desire the worry and annoyance of the Gubernatorial position, being satisfied with the favor and esteem he has earned in the discharge of the duties of his present position. At present two men divide the attention of the Democratic leaders. Judge Allan Kirkpatrick of Essex and ex-Congressman Pidcock of Hunterdon, Judge Wetts and Congressman Geisenhainer are also spoken of by the more modest as men of the party who consider them especially available and safe leaders for the positi n. After the convention to select Presidential delegates, public opinion will concentrate rapidly on one or more of these gentlemen, any one of whom we believe could be elected and would fill the position with credit to the party and State.—Elizabeth Herald

DUTY.

The duty of the Democratic party was never more clearly apparent or more timely than now. It is the public welfare than at the present time.

Personal bickerings and ambitions form no part of Democratic duty and should be positively discountenanced.

Principles are of first importances, men of secondary account.

Every true-hearted Democrat must desire the success of his party for the sake of good government.

Equity, Honesty and Economy are the essentials of a government administered on behalf of and for the best interests of all the people. No other kind can be called Democratic.

For that praiseworthy end, the sovereignty of popular rights, the Constitution of the United States was adopted, and for the protection and perpetuation of its embodied principles the Democratic party came into existence and lives to-day.

Tariffs levied for special benefits,
Unequal and ruinous taxation,
Sordid monopolies of every grade,
Public extravagance and waste,

Are the enemies of freedom and popular rights.

To openly and fearlessly battle for the people, irrespective of class, creed or worldly condition, and against every hostile demonstration is Democratic duty.

Democrats! Do your duty!

The Republican State Convention to send delegates to the National Convention met in Trenton Wednesday. Ex-Judge John A. Blair, of Jersey City, was appointed temporary chairman, and he made a long speech, in which Harrison's name was slightly, and Blaine's vociferously applauded. The district delegates to represent the State at Minneapolis are as follows: First—*David Baird, Daniel Elmer*; Second—Washington A. Roebling, Henry P. Thorne, Third—B. F. Howell, W. T. Hoffman; Fourth—Frank Swayze, Geo. W. Jenkins; Fifth—William Barbour, John E. Miller; Sixth—Dr. H. C. Herold, Frank Parker; Seventh—Gilbert Collins, Thomas McEwen; Eighth—Alexander Gilbert, Elias Gondit.

The delegates go to the National Convention unpledged, but it is understood that they will favor the name of Harrison.

The Hackensack Republican sagely remarks: "The Republican politicians of the State should not lose their heads over the Jersey City victory. It was a very inspiring and welcome result, but we still say 'don't make a Summer,' and success in one municipal election will not carry the State of New Jersey for the Republicans."

Very true. Nor would it be well for the Democratic politicians of the State to lose their heads over the Democratic victory in Camden on the same day That county will, in all probability, give as large a Republican majority next Fall as it did last. One swallow doesn't make a Summer.

We agree with a correspondent of the Elizabeth Herald, who says:

"It isn't necessary for a man to go stumping all over the Nation's domain, proclaiming—I am a Democrat. Cleveland's name is the proper one. The people of the country are for tariff reform and will have it."

The Democratic State Committee will meet at Jersey City, April 30, to fix the date of the State Convention. It will probably be held the latter part of May.

Startling Phenomena of a Nine Beast.

Nothing that has been produced on the Eden Musee in a long time has drawn such enthusiastic audiences as the present combination of Powell and Rajiltzo is doing. Powell is the possessor of an extensive repertory that there seems to be no end to the wonders which he produces on the hands some little stage of Madison square. The funny antics of Madison square children and their elder sizes, and are characterized by much agility. Powell will introduce startling spiritual phenomena in a short time. The American Residential Gallery is nearly ready to be opened and will contain many of the chief events in the history of the nation. With the Wax Works and the Living Curiosities and the Musee offers a programme that cannot be equaled for the price of admission asked.

HYMENEAL.

Rose—Feller.

The wedding of Alexander Martin Rose and Miss Sarah Florence Feller took place Tuesday night at the residence of the bride's father, Charles Feller, 42 West Seventh street, at half-past seven o'clock. The Rev. Dr. A. H. Lewis performed the ceremony which made the couple man and wife. The house was very handsomely decorated with palms, Easter lilies, roses, and other flowers. Miss Mabel Foster was the bride's maid. The groom's attendants of the bride, were the bridesmaids. The bride wore a dress of white satin, trimmed with seed pearls and point degenet lace, with diamond ornaments. At the conclusion of the ceremony a supper was served by Clark, the caterer, of *Twenty-third street, New York.* Music was furnished by New York artists, and a choice selection of musical gems entertained the guests. Among those present were the following: Mrs. A. M. Rose and the Misses Rose of West 42 Street, mother and sisters of the groom, Mrs. William Pearson of Brooklyn, N. Y., Arthur L. Titsworth, Dr. George W. Wells, George H. Babcock, David E. Titsworth, H. Titsworth, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Pearson, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. A. Bell of Brooklyn, N. Y., Charles Pearson, Jr., and Mrs. Wallace H. Pearson, Mrs. Martin of Newark, N. J., Mr. and Mrs. John S. Clark and family of New Brunswick, N. J., Dr. Sneed, Dr. E. Kemp, Dr. R. S. Wells, Dr. J. A. Allis, J. F. Pearson, Clifford Pearson, W. W. Pearson, W. C. Hubbard, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Spicer, Mr. and Mrs. J. Frank Hinchman, Charles Fowler Rogers and many others.

The happy couple left on their wedding tour on the 9:55 train for New York. The bride's present to the groom was a large set of *very handsome and valuable presents*: from the groom a Jurgensen watch studded with diamonds; from the bride's father, a solid silver tea set, consisting of seven tea piece; from the groom's mother, an oak cabinet, containing seven dozen solid silver knives, forks, and spoons, consisting of eighty-four pieces; from his sister, Miss Hattie, a decorated dinner set, from Haviland's New York firm, consisting of one hundred and five pieces; sister, Miss Carrie, a grandfather's clock from Tiffany's, an onyx clock, and ornaments; from the bride's mother and from other friends, the following: silver bonbon dish, Dresden china ice-cream set, cut glass berry dish, with glass stand, salad fork and spoon, two pair of candelebras and glass celery dish, two chiffoniers, numerous brick-a-brac and other presents.

The groom is a young man of fortune. His annual income from his father's estate has for years been $10,000, and at his marriage he gets half a million. A great many society people attended the charming wedding.

Walsh—Cadlipp.

The new Grace church building was the scene of its first wedding Wednesday night when Miss Sarah Allen Cadlipp, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Reuben C. Cadlipp, of 256 Ninth street, was married to William S Walsh, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Walsh of Metuchen. The wedding was a very pretty one, and was witnessed by a large number of invited guests.

The officiating clergyman was the Rev. E. M. Rodmond, rector of the church. The best man was E. A. Hall of Brooklyn. G Harry Squires of Plainfield, Charles Kendrick of Nutley, John Joy and Sidney Maddock of Brooklyn, E. L. Estil of Montclair and G. B. Tooney of Westfield were the ushers.

The bridesmaids were Miss Grace Howard of Plainfield and Miss Smith of Brooklyn. They were becoming costumes of white *crepe de chine* trimmed with ribbon and white ribbons.

The bride was charmingly attired in a rich gown of white satin, trimmed with old point-lace. Her tulle veil was caught with orange blossoms, and she wore handsome diamond ornaments, the gift of the groom.

A Wedding.

The marriage of John Stevens, formerly of Plainfield, and now of Cranford, to Miss Ada Cairncross, formerly of Plainfield, and latterly of Colorado, took place Monday evening at the home of Thomas Whitely, Brooklyn. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. George Whitely of the city. Miss Kate Moon, Miss Marie Kelly, Miss Flynn of New York, and many others. The happy couple received many valuable gifts, and congratulations were showered on them by their friends. They will reside in Cranford.

STRICTLY AMATEUR BASE-BALL.

The St. Clair's Summer Will Open Saturday, on the Ground Grounds.

The Plainfield Bicycle club base-ball schedule for the season is as follows:

April 23, P. BI. C. vs. Leal's school at Plainfield.
April 26, P. BI. C. vs. Crescent League at Plainfield.
May 7, P. BI. C. vs. Wyoming A. C. at Wyoming.
May 14, P. BI. C. vs. Y. M. C. I. A. at Elizabethport.
May 21, P. BI. C. vs. Rahway A. C. at Rahway.
May 28, P. BI. C. vs. Elizabeth Field club at Plainfield.
June 4, a. m. and p. m., P. BI. C. vs. Montclair A. C. at Montclair.
June 11, P. BI. C. vs. Elizabeth A. C. at Elizabeth.
June 18, P. BI. C. vs. Rutgers College at Plainfield.
June 25, P. BI. C. vs. Summers of Brooklyn, at Plainfield.
July 2, P. BI. C. vs. Elizabeth A. C. at Plainfield.
July 4, P. BI. C. vs. Somerville at Plainfield.
July 9, a. m. P. BI. C. vs. Somerville at Somerville.
July 9, p. m. *P. BI. C. vs. Cranford* B. B. C. at Cranford.
July 16, P. BI. C. vs. Madison B. B. C. at Madison.
July 30, Open.
July 23, P. BI. C. vs. Somerville at Somerville.
July 30, P. BI. C. vs. Flemington at Plainfield.
August 6, P. BI. C. vs. Somerville at Morristown.
August 13, P. BI. C. vs. Somerville at Plainfield.
August 20, P. BI. C. vs. Elizabeth A. C. at Elizabeth.
August 27, P. BI. C. vs. Elizabeth Field club at Plainfield.
September 3, P. BI. C. vs. Summers of Brooklyn at Plainfield.
September 10, Open.
September 17, P. BI. C. vs. Corinthian A. C. at Plainfield.
September 17, Open.

TO UNITE THE TWO CHURCHES.

St. Olive and Immanuel Baptists to Join Together in Worship.

The interest manifested in the meetings at the Mt. Olive Baptist church deepens. Last Sunday the pastor baptized four. The house was crowded at each service. Sixteen have been added to the church. During the week each afternoon and evening the church has been thronged with eager hearers. The pastor, assisted by Rev. J. W. Mitchell preached an able sermon. Three came forward for prayer. At the close of the meeting all the Baptists in the city were invited to remain and evangelist Murphy gave some very profitable advice. Remarks were made by pastor Warnick and the Rev. J. W. Mitchell, after which Murphy announced that our lady the Immaculate and the Mt. Olive churches. Both pastors appear willing to unite.

Mr. Murphy will close his labors here Friday evening, when a reception will be tendered to him. He will leave a lasting impression for good on the people of this city throughout New Jersey, and build up the colored people through his efforts. Pastor Warnick received 16 converts at 6:30 o'clock this morning. Mr. Murphy is here he seems destined to do a good work. The Mt. Olive and the Immanuel church will hold a union baptism in the former's house of worship next Sunday.

EXAGGERATED PRAISE A MISTAKE.

"Quality" Given as Unbiased Opinion of Last Sunday's Meeting at Holy Cross.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE PRESS:—I was surprised on visit to attend to see the report of yesterday's meeting at Holy Cross. The extreme praise lavished upon the singing of the "Hallelujah" and "Worthy is the Lamb" was out of the keeping with the spirit of the meeting, by the choir of the Church of the Holy Cross. When that was followed by a shouting attack upon the efforts of others, I thought your reporter must have been a little dazed down. He should be aware that exaggerated praise of a thing only brings its merits into greater prominence. As I had not thought of describing any conclusion, my opinion Sunday afternoon was entirely unbiased, and I was forcibly reminded of it last evening.

Considering the great difficulties of the work undertaken, and the extreme youth of most of the singers, all was exceedingly well rendered and showed the natural musical and perseverance of their leader; but there were parts that, to one familiar with the music as it should be, were very faulty and not particularly better than the worthy leader himself. As for the uninitiated in the mazes of those choruses—and your critic must have been one of them—the same is possible there was the more lost in admiration they were, perhaps, since it all came right in the end, and when an unwary member brought in the strain "Hallelujah" or two, they perhaps thought it part of the performance.

I wish you to understand that I do not desire to undertake the singing on Sunday. I enjoyed it, myself, very much, and decidedly admired the way in which some kept their heads in the heels of great confusion, but the performance was not *the perfect one your critic* would lead one to suppose. Master Schutt's solo was carefully and well rendered, and his breathing might be a study for many a more pretentious singer. Altogether, the choir is as fine a one as could possibly be gotten together in a town of this size, where selection is necessarily limited.

JUSTICE.

NOT THE BEST EMBLEM.

Grace Church Parishioners Protest the Cross in the Choir.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE PRESS:—The "cook" on Grace church tower having given rise to much comment, and having caused many remarks to be made of a timid sort at all faltering to the taste of those responsible for the decoration (?), it is but natural that defenders should arise to tell us where to go to find a similar style and to inform us of the antiquity of it.

But your correspondent whose letter appeared in Tuesday's paper should not have been so general in his statement as to the approval of the weather-vane. He says:

"To us who have the privilege of listening to Grace parish the new church, as a whole, is a written 'sermon in stone,' and partakes of the essence of a beautiful benediction of meaning and life, and we claim the cock as a correct architectural decoration."

I have the satisfaction and honor of being one of those church people, and I have talked with many in the parish on the subject of the "decoration" mentioned, and have not heard one expression of approval.

To go far back in the world's history, or even to modern England, for an occasion which here causes ridicule and regret to be offended, seems particularly out of place, when we have one which is recognized by Christianity at large—in fact, by every body—as most fitting for a place of worship; that emblem which reminds us, not of the denial of Christ, but of His suffering for our salvation; not of the ignominious death of a thief, but of the out of the voluntary sacrifice of the Redeemer of mankind.

As for the design of the church, without the weathercock, I think we will all agree that it is beautiful.

Y. Y. Z.

Judge Ulrich's Announcement on Retiring.

Remarks [From The Royal Craftsman.]

With this issue of the *Royal Craftsman* retires the present editor of this publication from its active business and editorial managements, owing to his time and attention being required in other fields. Six years ago he assumed the task of introducing to New Jersey Masons a paper which would be devoted exclusively to their interests. In the beginning there were prophecies and sons of prophets, their sayings and predictions were varied. Some there were who bespoke but a short literary existence, others were more hopeful and encouraging. While the management and object stood steadily at the wheel with but one aim, and that was to publish a clean, conservative and an interesting Masonic paper, and how well it succeeded our readers best can tell. Humanity is liable to err, because it would be strange if no mistakes had been made, in taking a retrospective view it can be said that there was chance of improvement, but notwithstanding it will also truthfully be said that the subscribers have freely *received good pro you.*

The *Royal Craftsman* s ill be edited and conducted by Bro. J. A. Demarest, of Plainfield, whose newspaper abilities are well known throughout the State. He is the present able and bright city editor of the *Daily Press* and the *Constitutionalist*, of Plainfield, and he will bring into these columns a literary knowledge gained by years of rich experience and labor. We sincerely hope that the same courtesy and uniform kindness which has so long been extended to us by the press and craft may with like earnestness be given him.

No Race Shoe Than Plainfield Had.

The Union Water company that Kean & Bergen are trying to seize control of in Cranford, is still out for a fight. A meeting of the stockholders is called for May 16, to elect seven directors. The original incorporators of the company who claim they still own a protest that they will never give in to Kean & Bergen. Kean & Bergen & Kean, which is the truer composition of the partnership. But there is no reason in the world why they should not escape the clutches of that combination any longer than did Plainfield.

To Wield the Racket and Fly the Wheel.

A baker's dozen of Plainfield's most athletic young men have banded together and organized the Odd Thirteen Racket club, for bicycle and tennis purposes. The membership is as follows: Bessie Compton, treasurer; Miss Haynes, Mabel Hurlbut and Alice Loomis, executive committee; Grace Bonny, Linda Hull, Agnes Hall, Emma Fish, Lou Prouse, Ethel Holmes, Helen Hasbrouck, Florence Smith and Beatrice Craig.

Dr. Richards Thanks THE PRESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE PRESS:—I wish to thank you for correcting the exaggerated report in the morning paper concerning the attempt to sell the Crescent Avenue church, and would only add the further correction that the indebtedness is not $4,000, but $3,000 on our family. She has apparently been cured from with some other person.

WM. E. RICHARDS.

April 26, 1892.

Murphy Reported Better.

Murphy reported this morning. He will stay in town and will preach to-day.

Admission to all games up to the league park will be 25 cents; grand stand, 35. Saturday's game will be called at 3:45 p. m. Base ball begins.

AMONG THE MASTER MASONS.

Thomas Armstrong Dead.

There was a large gathering of representative masons in Masonic Hall, Tuesday evening, upon the occasion of the raising of Thomas S. Armstrong to the sublime degree of master mason. The work was accomplished to perfection by worshipful master H. B. Lewis, S. W., C. C. Rose, and J. W., R. Wilson. Rev. S. C. Hastings, D. D., W. S. Cook, masters of ceremonies P. A. Timmons and J. M. Cooke, stewards R. O. Bowers and T. C. Force.

Among those present of Another lodge were: The Rev. E. M. Rodmond, W. A. Freeman, F. O. Boering, James T. Scott, H. J. Hendrickson, C. C. Peck, Jr., G. F. Mauch, William Thompson, O. L. Jenkins, C. G. Crawford, F. A. Dunham and W. A. Coddington. The visiting brethren from Masonic lodges included: G. H. Rugg, H. Woodland, J. A. Beerbower, W. L. Titsworth, W. B. Codington, Rev. J. Ford, J. W. Vanhyning, E. D. Fiske and A. Q. Fiske. There were present from out of town: C. B. Mitchell of 128, Kansas; *A. B. Lace of 34, New Jersey*; F. W. Humphrey of 3, Missouri; John D. Wright of 35, New York, and Charles T. Smith of 66, Staten Island.

A supper was served at the close of the evening, by stewards F. C. Langborne and J. A. Smith.

The Concert Before the Game.

The arrangements for the opening of the base-ball season are fully completed for Saturday, and every effort is being made by the members of the committee of the Crescent League club to care comfortably for the great attendance anticipated on that occasion. A large number of reporters from the city is expected, will be on hand with their fair base-ball sentiments, all the local cranks of course will be there. The Plainfield Cornet band of seventeen pieces has been secured and as Mr. Guttapfle has been given carte blanche to select his artists he has undoubtedly secured one of the best musical aggregations in this part of the State.

Fire in Germania Hall.

The members of the German societies had practice singing in their hall on Somerset street, last evening, and later went to the alleys below and bowled awhile. Presently a strong odor of smoke was noticed, and investigation revealed the fact that the exhibition stage in the main hall was afire. By strenuous exertions the flames were extinguished without calling in the fire department, but not before the stage, scenery and curtain were badly damaged.

No Explanation Needed.

Robert (who owns an office very late last night)—My dear, have you seen anything of my boots?

Wife (sweetly)—Yes, John; they are down here on the hat rack.—Fury.

A Suggestion.

"I say, Joshaw you ought to have called your paper the Weekly Gripe."

"Why, sir?"

"Why, because more people would have taken it, of course."—Puck.

Mere Chance.

Mrs. Binks—The paper says a seven-ton woman has a baby that has never acted in its life.

Mr. Binks—By jove! I wonder how she'll trade.—N. Y. Weekly.

Proof.

Judge—Were you drunk when you committed the assault?

Prisoner—I must have been, y' honor, 'cause the other feller's tories my size.—Judge.

A Wayby Orgain.

Earnestine, tearfully—If I give you money, will you spend it for drink?

Keggy Tom—No, mum; I'm waiting up to go out west and try the gold cure.—Puck.

His Requirements.

Doulin—I have three tailors, doncher know, Miss Airy.

Amy—Ah! then you only need six more to make a man of you.—Truth.

NOT A LAUGHING MATTER.

Party Behind Screen—Oh, you may laugh as much as you like; but I tell you it's no joke to wake up and find you've been robbed of everything you possessed—clothing, money, valuables, all gone, even my wig and false teeth. And I am to be married in a couple of hours, too; that's where it hurts me most!—Life.

A Repetitive Babe.

Little Solomon—Pa, had a great mark-down sale at dad's store to-day, Dacy.

Dacy—On, wot?

Solomon—Beats. We marked two dollar bants from the dollars down to cheap.—Yankee Blade.

Predictable Accuracy.

School Girl—How many teeth has a hen?

Mother—A hen hasn't any teeth. Why?

School Girl—I am writing a composition on "The Care of Poultry."—Good News.

To Make Sure of Her Knowledge.

Maud—What did papa mean when he said he should have to make oath to some papers the lawyers had made out?

Mabel—I guess he meant, dear, but I think it's something about a blank it mortgage.—Chicago Tribune.

The Recent Tax.

Mrs. Donobrook—I think I shall call on the new neighbors.

Mr. Donobrook—Do you think they people enough to return it?

Mrs. D.—Yes. They own a piano lamp.—N. Y. Press.

Unfortunately.

"I was awfully lost at Mawson's ball last night," said Chappie. "I was half shaved."

"Mawson told me he thought you were half behind," returned Hicks.—Harper's Bazar.

A Shower.

"Hooray!" roared the fire as it leaped up the tall pine.

"Hey, stop that!" yelled the twinkling star "Or I'll put you out."—Harper's Young People.

HOW DOLLY IS MADE.

In 22nd Century She Will Be Born in a Little Germon Oist.

It is an open secret that Santa Claus brings the greater part of his vast stock of Christmas toys from the continent. When he declines an argument made by real toy, however, he goes to France for its to factory for his Noah's ark and all the other animal toys, to Nuremberg for its tin trumpets and magic lanterns, and to Thuringia for its toy China tea sets.

For more important than all other toys are the dolls, and of these the best are little German girls. In whole districts of Germany the country people make dolls' clothes and dolls' bodies, filling their fields in summer. The cheap wax doll, commonly known as "composition wax," which is made by the ton, and *are fastened to a cloth body stuffed with sawdust, and daily goes off to the factory.*

An expert workman in the factory, holding fluffy by the feet, dips head and shoulders for a moment in melted wax, and she emerges from the bath all complete except the doll of complexion. When she is sufficiently dry she passes into the hands of a girl operator, who quickly paints the pink flange upon her cheeks. Another girl adds the blue eyes, still another the eyebrows and eyelashes, and then the proper pair hands of a row of girls, one girl for each tint, the whole process taking about six hours, for there are delays

THE GIRL OPERATORS.

while the paints are drying. In six hours six girls are expected to paint nearly 1,500 dolls complete. This requires rapid work, and the girls receive about $1.50 a week each. Flowing locks of mohair are fastened to the head and dolly is now a little wide.

For the real wax doll, a more expensive article, the molds for the head are made in three parts—one back and two fronts. The mold is filled with melted wax. Which by a process to remain for a minutes or two, and then all that has not hardened is poured out. This leaves a hollow wax head about a quarter of an inch thick, which is afterwards strengthened by "backing" with a quarter of an inch of papier-mache. Some pattern "washable" dolls are made of hardened papier-mache, and when these have cloth feet, which will not break, they are a valuable addition to the nursery.

The most desirable doll is the market, however, according to an expert German toy manufacturer now in this country, is the "kid body doll." The kid bodied doll is made of kid, and is finished with bisque heads. Occasionally a swivel is substituted for the hair stuffing.—N. Y. World.

Hereditary Knowledge.

A little three-year-old, whose father, two grandfathers and a great-grandfather are physicians, was entertaining herself one day by playing doctor to her dolls. The nurse kept the young physician going on a round of calls from doll to doll, and was much interested in her lahyish hieroglyphics. At last the weary little body climbed into an arm-chair and lay back for a moment's rest. The nurse, fearing lest the slight-est diversion should turn the active little brain toward something that would demand more of her attention, sought to reawaken interest in the dolls by a wry face and helpless mamma. The little doctor straightened up at the time-honored, long-suffering look, and reaching her elbow on the arm of the chair and making a *receiver of her dimpled* hand, asked what was wanted. She was informed that Jenny Purdy needed her services at once. With a sigh of impatience at the multiplicity of calls together as if for a plunge out of the big chair; then a look of intelligence dawned over her face, and she leaned back with this pithy message: "Tell Miss Purdy de doctor can't tome; he's *busy* sittin' in de office."

Once Are Flowers.

Clover are the unopened flowers of a small evergreen tree that resembles in its appearance the bay tree. The tree is a native of the Malacca, or Spice islands, but has been carried to all the tropical portions of the world, and it is naturalized in the tropical regions of Asia. The flowers are small in size, and grow in large numbers, in clusters at the very end of the branches. The clusters we use are the flowers gathered before they are opened and while they are still green. After being gathered they are smoked by a wood fire and then dried in the sun.

A Busy Household.

Sociable Minister—Do you read your Bible every day, my little dear?

Little Dear—No, indeed. I don't have time. I'm too busy helping mamma store raisins and things, so as to always have something nice for dinner every time you come.—Good News.

Idest of the Open Goer.

He—I see that some people of our set are to produce grand opera at their country house.

She—How delightful; then there'll be none of those odious music-loving people to disturb the conversation.—Life.

The Wherefore of It.

Tom—Harry said that you owed something to a woman he knew. I told him it was not so, because—

Jack—Ah, then I have a friend!

Tom—Because every tailor wouldn't

There's light ahead for the woman who suffers, if she'll only turn toward it. Health is a great deal more than the absence of disease. Chronic weaknesses, nervousness, "female complaints," all yield to Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It makes weak women strong, sick women well.

For a legitimate medicine that's purely vegetable and perfectly harmless—a promoter of health, strength, and nerve force, and invigorating the whole system—there's nothing else like the "Favorite Prescription." It's the only medicine for women sold by druggists, or by medical men, the makers of which have a printed guarantee, on every bottle-wrapper, of its making good in every case, or money paid for it is returned. It is cheap, too, for you only pay for the good you get.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

HOUSEHOLD BREVITIES.

—A cheap paint for iron fencing is made by mixing tar and yellow ochre. It will be a good green color and is excellent for painting rough woodwork and iron.

—Boiled Frosting.—One coffeecup of sugar, five tablespoonfuls of milk; boil five minutes and when cool, pour over the cake. This makes a clear, soft and inexpensive frosting.—Detroit Free Press.

—To make a splendid cement that will hold together with a wonderful tenacity wood, stone, glass, ivory, leather, porcelain, silk, woolen or cotton, take two parts (by weight) of pitch and one part of gutta percha, and melt together in an iron vessel.

—Oaten Meal Muffins.—Make a rather stiff batter with a pint of sour milk, a teaspoonful of soda, salt, a little sugar and oat-meal flour. Set that the soda is thoroughly dissolved in a little water before putting it into the milk, then beat it a few minutes, add the other ingredients, beat well and bake in a good oven in well-greased pans or rings.—Household Monthly.

—Oranges and Apples.—The mild, easy-cooking, tart varieties of apples make an excellent sauce served with one rilled slices of oranges, from which the seeds have been removed. Just before serving, add the orange, mix gently so as to preserve the form of both fruits until the apples are tender. Add sugar to sweeten, and if desired, a very little of the grated yellow of the orange rind.—Good Health.

—Pap of Grated Flour.—Take a quarter of a pound of flour and pour on just enough water to moisten it. Form it into a ball and rub it in a dish, closely and firmly. Put it in a vessel of boiling water and let it boil the whole day. Then take it out, and, with a little more water, remove the cloth, and place it in a cool oven to dry, when it will be fit for use. To make pap, grate some of this, mix it to a paste with cold milk, and stir it into some boiling milk until it slowly ons or fifteen minutes.—Boston Budget.

—A Recipe For Lemon Cheesecake.—Have a smoothmeal in quarter of a pound of good butter and one pound of granulated sugar; then add six eggs (leaving out the whites of two) and the grated rind of three lemons, with their juice, put all into a pan over a moderate fire and stir occasionally. Let it simmer until the sugar is dissolved and the mixture assumes the consistency of honey; then put it into cups or jars to cool. It may either be used immediately or covered closely and set away in a cool larder for any length of time. For the pastry make ordinary short or puff paste and bake in small patty pans. Serve with *filling each with the cheesecake.*—Ladies' Home Journal.

SPRING STYLES.

Appropriate Costumes For the Season of Flowers.

Brocaded coats with Watteau backs are among the new importations.

There is very little change in the shape of skirts, and the ordinary close-fitting basque still remains. Full topped sleeves, fitting quite closely below the elbows, are still the favorites. For summer dresses, very full sleeves with fitted cuffs will be preferred for thinner fabrics. The regular leg-o'-mutton sleeve with modifications will prevail for *fashionable* of all sorts.

A spring suit of fine camel's hair has a slightly trained skirt and a waist which is made with a full yoke, with straight widths fall one-third the length of the skirt. This fullness is gathered into a belt about two inches wide. The shirring is covered by a very full collar of gold filigree. The rolled deep cuffs, the edge of the basque skirt and the hem of the skirt are finished with passementerie, in which there is a large admixture of gold.

There is a decided fancy just now for many of the new black or colored waists. They are made of cloth, silk, or velvet, and are worn with skirts of black silk, satin, or hair, or, indeed, any other popular black fabric. These waists are of all sorts; from the simple and becoming blouse, which is the favorite by misses and young ladies, to the more elaborate velvet or brocaded dress-coat, suitable for the matron or the lady of advanced years.

A writing dress of silk, of almost any popular color or quality, so that it is good, will be almost a necessity for evening wear, afternoon receptions, etc., on occasions of dress entertainments in which every one is likely to take part. This silk should be trimmed in the prevailing manner or garniture of this character. Lace is frequently found among the trimmings of colored silk. It will do better for black. Indeed, judiciously used, it is one of the good things of the season, and will be popular during the entire season.

One of the new ideas in the trimming of a cloth dress is a band of plain velvet around the hem of the skirt. From this are bands of velvet graduated length extended up the skirt and finished at the ends with square bows. The bodice is edged with ribbon and from the collar over the front and back are graduated bands of ribbon also with bows at the ends. The sleeves have straps of ribbon over the puffs nearly to the elbows. The skirt is finished in the same way. At the back of the collar is a small bow with ribbon ends which reach to the waist line of the skirt. A suit of this sort has a color and cuffs of closely curling feather trimmings.

Yours, etc.,

Nellie.

Never is a great variety of fashions, basques, waists and coats of various lengths. Some of the new dress coats are of cloth with sleeves of velvet or bengaline. There are extra skirts and panels also of velvet or other combination material. A novel design has the body of fine, close-woven camel's hair. The fronts of the basque, which falls about eighteen inches below the waist line are of the cloth. The skirt portion is cut off at the second dart, and large, square revers are fitted over the hips. These are finished with very rich ornaments of passementerie. Velvet sleeves with leg-o'-mutton shape, and elaborately trimmed cuffs of the camel's hair and velvet, with passementerie.—N. Y. Ledger.

Plenty of Money in London.

The superabundance of money awaiting safe investments in London was put in evidence a few days ago when the chancellor of the exchequer invited tenders for £1,000,000 of treasury bills. Applications for ten times that amount were at once sent in, and the chancellor was able to get the money at the market at the lowest terms ever secured for an English loan—namely: 2 1-16 per cent. At the same time, the rapidity with which has been largely developed in the English investor by his calamitous experiences with gaseous South American securities, and it is the universal testimony that shaky enterprises never found it so hard to get backing in the London market. Financiers there as here have no confidence in the future, and propose to be well ready for a financial storm if one comes.

The Army of Turkey.

According to the latest military laws of the Turkish empire the Turkish army on a war footing will be increased shortly from 800,000 to 1,000,000 men. When this prospective increase has come the necessity for a new arming of the soldiery is felt. Canning of the new artillery will not be ordered for some time, probably, as the army has 1,600 large guns. Only 400 of these are mounted and ready for the field. The equipment of the other 600 will be begun at once. The Turkish infantry has also Winchester carbines and will retain them for a short time. The infantry has 500,000 Peabody-Martini rifles and 220,000 Mauser rifles of 8.5 millimeters caliber. An order was placed in Austria for 300,000 more rifles and 300,000 Mannlicher rifles of 7.5 millimeters caliber.

A Solution.

Before you go to war pray once before you go to sea pray twice; before you get married pray three times.—Judge.

Three's Company.

Interlocutor—Have you got your step-father?

Bones—Yes, sir! Do you want a safety or the other kind?

"Hum! Let's see. Is he safety or bicycle? Is he mother?"

"Yes, sir."

"Perfectly safe?"

"Absolutely, sir."

"Then I reckon I'm sure my boy will ponder the other kind."—Life.

IVORY SOAP

99 44/100 Pure.

THE BEST FOR EVERY PURPOSE.

1 20 tf

CATARRH
HAY-FEVER
ELY'S
CREAM BALM
Opens the Nasal Passages,
Allays Pain and Inflammation,
Heals the Sores,
Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell.
TRY THE CURE
A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at Druggists or by mail registered, 60 cents. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, New York.

AT BEDTIME I TAKE A PLEASANT HIRES DRINK
THE NEXT MORNING I FEEL BRIGHT AND NEW AND MY COMPLEXION IS BETTER.
Hires Rootbeer is a pure, wholesome drink, made from roots, herbs, barks and berries. Ask your druggist for it. Hires Rootbeer is prepared in 5 cent packages to make five gallons each. Sold everywhere. Never buy Hires Rootbeer which does not bear the name Hires. In order to be sure of it, insist on having the genuine.

LANE'S MEDICINE
Keeps the Liver and Kidneys in healthy action, Purifies the Blood, Makes the Complexion Clear, Gives Strength and Vigor to the Whole System. Sold by druggists at 50 cents per bottle. Prepared only by C. H. LANE & CO., San Francisco.

THE PLAINFIELD
PACKING HOUSE!
25 West Front Street,
NEWARK, N. J.
Would respectfully inform its patrons that in addition to its usual stock of
Fresh, Salt and Smoked Goods,
It has added a full line of
Fresh Beef, Lamb,
Veal, Mutton & Poultry,
Which it is prepared to sell at
Reasonable Prices!
and all goods delivered free of charge.
C. M. ULRICH.

CLEANING and DYEING.
Have Your Spring Wear Cleaned or Dyed in time for warm weather.
Challies, Flannels, Summer Silks, Ladies' Dressing Sacques and Wrappers cleaned to look like New.
Entire suit of Men's Clothing cleaned or $1.50.
Samples of the New Spring Shades on Hand.
HILLIER & CO., 49 North Avenue.
2 16 tf

Misses A. L. & M. D. GORSLINE,
Fancy Goods, Notions, Art Needle Work, Painted Novelties, &c.,
14 WEST FRONT STREET, PLAINFIELD, N. J.
STAMPING AND DESIGNING A SPECIALTY.
ARTISTIC OUTLINING AND EMBROIDERY. 4 9 tf

Percheron Stallion
"Santor,"
Imported from France. Registered.
A SUPERB ANIMAL.
Terms Reasonable. Will make the season at PASSAIC VALLEY STOCK FARM, MILLINGTON, N. J.
Seven miles north of Plainfield, near Stirling
4 7 3 mos

1892. STALLION SEASON. 1892.
ROUND TOP FARM,
BERNARDSVILLE, N. J.
ATHEL.
Formerly Baby McKee. Sire, Nutwood, 2 16 3-4. 100 Trotters in 2:30. Dam, Minnette, Dam of Aries, 2 16 3-4
by Full Brother to Ariel—2 years—2:16 3-4. Bradley's Hambletonian. 41 trotters in 2:30. Nutwood, 2:16 3-4. 75 trotters in 2:30.
Season, $500. Return Privilege. Limited to 40 approved mares.
PALATKA, 5590.
Sire, Nutwood, 2 16 3-4. 75 trotters in 2:30. Dam, Atalanta, Bred at 3 years old
by Belmont, 30 trotters in 2:30 Alcantara, 2:23. 42 trotters in 2:30.
Season, $200. Return Privilege.
LORD ELDON, (4024.
Sire, Mambrino, 2:26. 3 trotters in 2:30. Dam, Xantippe, Sister of Jay Bird 2:10.
by Messenger Duroc, 31 trotters in 2:30. Hyndyk's Hambletonian, 41 trotters in 2:30.
Season, $50. Return Privilege.
AVALANCHE, 9542.
Sire, Alexander, 2 20 3-4. Sire of Elsie Wright 2 04 1-4. Dam, Drift.
by Abd

CITY DEPARTMENT.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE, THE COUNTY AND THE CITY, AND HAS THE LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY PAPER PUBLISHED IN THE COUNTY OF UNION.

J. A. DEMAREST - - City Editor.

—The city clerk's paper has just issued some of its advertising space for cheap cigars and tobacco.

—A meeting of the Alumni of the Plainfield high school will be held in the Millman building Tuesday, May 3, at 7 p. m. Members of the earlier graduating classes are especially desired to be present.

—Lessels & Bion have torn down the dwelling-house which they erected without the permission of the common council, and it is said that they contemplate erecting a cheap tenement-house in its place.

—By what circumstance, or for what cause, is it that the one who furnishes the press matter that he issues the least about New Jersey politics, writes the "Gossip of a Great State" in the New Jersey edition of the New York *World*?

—The Somerset county grand jury had made a special visit to ascertain the cause of the whistle on the Somerville woolen mills. Manager Brown retorts that if his whistle is to be silenced church bells and railroad whistles must also be subdued.

—The Plainfield firemen are very grateful to the Westfield people for the hospitality shown on Monday. The visitors were handsomely treated to a substantial luncheon, and were made to feel amply repaid for the assistance they gave at the fire.

—*The Press is in receipt of a communication criticising the police for not putting a stop to the law-breaking of alleged "blind pig dives" in the south-west portion of the city.* If the correspondent has any evidence he ought to submit it to the authorities.

—Wm. K. McClure, of Plainfield, appears to be the most prominently mentioned for the position of county attorney, under the next board of freeholders. He is a sagacious and popular lawyer and a consistent Democrat, and no better man could be selected.—*Rahway Democrat*

—If you have any old shirts in stock, or stale bread, or faded roses, or rusty shoe liner, or brass collar buttons, or clams, or any cheap thing you deal in, take it down to the *Courier office, the city court* will trade for it cheaper than you can sell or get rid of in any other way

—A little girl named May Southard was knocked down by a horse on North avenue last Saturday evening. Carpenter McClure picked her up and carried her into Reynolds's drug store. She was found to be severely bruised, but not seriously injured. The driver of the horse knocked her down was arrested, but later released as blameless.

—Of all Nearay's *renowned* and *well patronized* clothing stores, one of the very highest reputation for stylish material, true cut, fine trimming and proper make, that Kilpatrick & Betts, 745 and 747 Broad street. They are now receiving the latest in dress suits, cut from fancy checks, worsteds, basket patterns, the soft, unfinished Clay diagonal, etc., for $15 and $18.

—After all and despite what the newspapers had to say, the other day, of the purchase of the Miller pharmacy by Dudley Miller and James Bailey, the deal has fallen through. When it came to signing the necessary papers, the "parties of the first and second part" could not agree on terms, and consequently G. Miller Smith retained the business and is still to be found at the same old stand opposite the post-office.

—Fred W. Dunn, having purchased the entire business of Barkalow & Dunn at 18 North avenue, will continue at the old stand with a complete line of the choicest teas and coffees, together with a full line of the finest domestic and imported canned goods, fruits, dried and preserved, and the best of everything in the line of groceries. His long experience as a buyer in the New York market enables him to secure the pick of what is offered on such terms that he is always in a position to give his many customers the utmost advantage in the way of goods and prices.

Death in Dunellen of the Rev. Dr. Tyng's Son-in-Law.

William Ward died on Saturday morning at his home in Dunellen, where he had lived for the last seven years. He was born seventy-two years ago yesterday in a house in Veney street, New York. His father was an old citizen of New York, and his mother was a daughter of Thomas Willett, brother of ex-Chancellor Walworth. In 1840 he was married to Julia Griswold Tyng, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Stephen H. Tyng. She died in 1876. There are two sons, Walworth Ward, of Brooklyn, and Irving Ward, of New York city. Mr. Ward was a man of considerable literary attainments, and occasionally wrote for newspapers, principally upon financial topics. He was an old familiar friend of Horace Greeley. He was well known as a former broker in Wall street. He had been sick a great deal in the last six months, but his death was unexpected finally by analysis, with which he was stricken about ten days ago.

Plainfield's Military Organizations.

The members of Leal's Cadet Corps, the new military organization at Leal's school, city, make a very attractive appearance in their handsome uniforms and the sorrels. The corps is fast growing in popularity among the students, and already forty have joined. These are being carefully drilled by George F. Edwards, who is an acknowledged authority on military tactics, by special request of Mr. Leal. The boys are greatly attached to their new drill master, call him "Ned," and are enthusiastically preparing a Memorial Day parade, their first public appearance. The officers of the corps are as follows:

Captain—Rowland Cox, Jr.
First Lieutenant—C. C. Ball, Jr.
Second Lieutenant—Harry Lowe.
Sergeants—First, Coe Thompson; second DeWright Tabor.
Corporals—F. VanFleet, Geo. Ball, Francis Frost, Francis Bonknell.

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Boys Fishing in Tier's Lake Find the Body Wrapped in the "World".

Two boys fishing in Tier's pond Tuesday afternoon, *found a suspicious looking* bundle in the water, near the North Plainfield bank of the pond, below the Somerset bridge. Upon opening the bundle the dead body of a very young child was found within.

The outside wrapper was a copy of the New York *World* dated April 15. The body had been first rolled carefully in some clothes, and the whole bundle was tied with pink tape such as is used by dressmakers use. The twine was also tied in a flat bow knot after the manner of graduates of the schools of phrenology.

Special constable George Decker took charge of the body and has just notified the coroner of Somerset county.

Only Right To Tell.

The Rev. Mark Guy Pearse, the eminent English divine, writes:

"I think Kemp's Balsam for Throat and Lung Troubles is the best medicine I have ever known. I find Aspinwall's Imperial Hair Restorer an excellent preparation for the hair; I have used it myself and my friends find it answer very completely."

Many congregations, increased power of the lungs and voice, are the rewards upon taking Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, to all consumptives.

PERSONALIA.

Mrs. F. J. Berry at 13 Westervelt avenue is very seriously ill.

Mrs. Lissignolo and daughter, of East Front street, have gone to Providence for a week's visit.

Lawyer W. A. Coddington has gone to erect a $6,000 dwelling for East Second street, near Richmond.

Dr. and Mrs. Ellis W. Hodges are obliged to omit their reception days on account of the death of Mrs. Hodges' father.

Charles S. A. Davis, of Broadway, writes from Farmville, Va., that he will return from his extended trip through the South, to-morrow.

Charles T. Holmes, one of New York's prominent customs brokers and forwarding agents, *has recently moved to this* city with his family.

The wedding of Miss Clara O. Dunn, of Park avenue, and J. Henry Manning, general secretary of the Y. M. C. A., will take place in the Crescent Avenue church during June.

Mr. Venino's piano recital, which was to have been given Thursday evening, has been postponed because of sickness. The new date of it will be announced in a few days.

Samuel Moore, Thomas J. Young, Daniel S. Berry, John H. Carney, Abraham P. Van Schoyck, Philip Irwin and Jasper Wilson are the North Plainfield men serving on the present panel of petit jurors in Somerset county.

Robert O. Nitsch died at her home on Grove street Monday in her eighteenth year. She was the daughter of Mrs. Nitsch, who was the author, under the name of Catharine Owen, of well-known household books.

David Neighbour, father of Calvin Neighbour of 59 East Front street, died at Low Valley, Hunterdon county, Thursday, and the funeral services will be held Monday, from the Lower Valley Presbyterian church.

Miss Nettie Allison of Somerset street sailed Saturday for Havre, to join the French line steamship *La Bretagne*. Among her fellow passengers are Mr. and Mrs. Rutolph Aronson, Col. and Mrs. Daniel Dougherty and Miss Sarah Bernhardt and her company.

Irving G. Stille has the sympathy of the community in the loss of his wife, Estelle Pauline, who passed away at her home in Dunellen, in her twenty-second year, Thursday. Funeral services will be held from the Dunellen M. E. church to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock.

The engagement is announced of Miss Mary of West Seventh street, and George Schoonmaker, a prominent member of the Crescent avenue Baptist church. Organist McClure picked her up and carried her into Reynolds's drug store. She was found to be severely bruised, but not seriously injured. The driver of the horse knocked her down was arrested, but later released as blameless.

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PLAINFIELD LOSES A BELLE.

John Goltie Paton, a Prominent Businessman Dies, Miss Ella Allen Solemn and Sweet Ride Away to Fitchburg.

RESCENT avenue church, at 7:30 Friday night, said to be the largest representative people gathered to witness the wedding of Miss Ella Holmes, oldest daughter of Captain and Mrs. Augustus D. Holmes, to John Goltie Paton of Fitchburg, Mass. In spite of the storm everyone of her remarkably large circle of friends was present, and although she was the belle of all from the start on, she was a bride modest in the light and warmth of the sincere smiles of regard, and benevolence, and hope of all a thousand and more.

The bridal party consisted of Miss Augusta D. Holmes, a sister of the bride, as maid of honor. She wore white crepe and chiffon and carried pink roses. The bridesmaids were Miss Ethel Holmes and Miss Florence Paton, sisters of the bridegroom. They were attired in white silk and chiffon and carried pink roses. After the bride herself, Miss Ethel Holmes, her younger sister, was the subject, even in such a party, of universal admiration.

The groom waited the coming of the bride at the altar with his brother, Harold P. Paton. The ushers were: Alfred Holmes, Frank Clawson, William Hilliard, Frank Hubbard and Max Munger of this city, and Edward Spencer of Philadelphia.

The bride's gown was of white bengaline with *points de Gene* lace. Pendant at her throat was a diamond star, the gift of the bridegroom. She carried bride's roses with arbutus, and she carried long-stemmed white roses loosely tied with *white ribbon. She entered the church on the* arm of her father.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Richards. Miss Jessie Utter was the organist. The floral decorations were profuse, and presented principally of white lilies. At the close of the service, at least 200 of those who had been favored with invitations to the reception, went to the bride's home, 40 East Fifth street, and overwhelmed her with unfeigned congratulations and real, true wishes for her future. Mr. and Mrs. Paton received under a tower of smilax. The presents displayed were countless and costly—evidencing everybody's esteem and the depth of it. Supper was served by Mrs. Elizabeth. Mr. and Mrs. Paton left on the 10:13 p. m. train for New York, by the elegant part of their honeymoon in Washington. Their home will be in Fitchburg where Mr. Paton is connected with one of the most prominent local papers. Besides being an editorial writer and correspondent for many of the best *known journals of Massachusetts.*

Among the guests present were: Mrs. J. G. Paton and Miss Randell of Quincy, the mother and aunt of the groom; Miss Emma Clifford of Boston; Mr. and Mrs. David A. Sayre and Miss Florence Fuller of *Fair Haven*; Mrs. Charles *Dey of Brook*lyn; E. Wood Perry of New York; the Rev. and Mrs. J. L. Hurlbut, ex-councilman Dr. and Mrs. Tuttle, Mr. and Mrs. Aaron M. Powell, assessor, and Mrs. Joseph A. Hubbard, Mr. and Mrs. I. G. Pierson, ex-councilman and Mrs. J. K. Myers, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Gaunt, Mrs. Samuel H. Milliken, Miss Julia Bulkley Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Struthers, captain and Mrs. William B. Ostrom, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Rankin, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Gavett, Mr. and Mrs. John M. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Runyon, Mr. and Mrs. C. Wesley Cone to attend the Crescent avenue chapel, which she presented to the chapel shortly before she passed away. It is eminently fitting that there should be remembrances of her presence in the form of sweet music, the memory of that good woman whose kind heart and gentle ways won for her so warm a place in the affections of the people.

The final lecture in the public library course will take place at the Casino on the evening of May 5. The lecture will be by the Rev. Dr. Deems, of New York, on the subject of "Work." This lecture will be in lieu of the one which was to have been delivered by bishop Vincent. While it is to be regretted that the people of Plainfield will not have the treat of hearing bishop Vincent, it is thought that the lecture by Dr. Deems will be one of unusual interest.

D. M. Bristol, who will exhibit his remarkable horses at Music Hall, this week, is one of the most successful horse trainers in the country. He was born in Flint, Mich., about forty years ago. He was brought up on a farm, and at an early age he showed a strong liking for horses. His training was like that of boys, in that he subsequently gave up the study of law to enter upon the training business. For a number of years he traveled and put on exhibitions of his system for the training of horses for practical purposes.

Frank O. Herring and Charles C. Burnett represented the Union County Country club at the opening of the Elizabeth Athletic club's new home, Tuesday evening. The event brought together 1,000 sports from the New York A. C., the Jersey City A. C., the Palma, the Plainfield Crescent League, the Manhattan, and other well-known clubs of New Jersey's vicinity. Starting the reception a match game was bowled on the new alleys by teams of the E. A. C. and the Palma. Fully 500 viewed the game. There are eight alleys, and the apparatus arranged like a grand stand. The Elizabeth club's members proved themselves royal hosts.

Dr. Charles F. Stillman was brought back to Plainfield Monday afternoon, from the Battle Creek Sanitarium, Battle Creek, Mich., suffering from hasty consumption. He arrived on the 2:32 train, accompanied by his brother, William M. Stillman, his brother-in-law, J. K. Myers, and a physician from the sanitarium. He was taken to the home of his mother, where he was greeted by his wife and child, and there he will call his friends. It is apparently in the last stages of the disease, and is rapidly passing away. A number of his old friends saw him at the station, and were deeply grieved to learn of his condition.

MRS. GARVEY BRINGS HIM UP.

And Judge Codrington Orders Mr. Garvey to Pay $2 a Week Towards His Child's Support.

Robert Garvey was arraigned before Judge Codrington in the city court Monday morning, charged by his wife with non-support. The judge released him upon his agreement to contribute $2 a week towards keeping his seven-months-old child. Mrs. Garvey, who earns $12 a month in the Cheshire carpet mills on South avenue, has the baby. Garvey's wages are $6 a week.

Mrs. Garvey was a Miss Maude Hadden, daughter of Solomon Hadden of this city. She is still a young and pretty woman, although she has buried one other husband —John Labbie, formerly a teacher on Somerset street. She married Garvey about two years ago, claiming that he betrayed her vows, she was an innocent and confiding young widow. He courted her, promised her the usual matrimonial bliss, and left her. Since then, as told above, he has been living in Newark and she here.

Cuts, burns and all other wounds, can be cured in a short time by the use of Salvation Oil, the greatest cure on earth. Let pain.

A WOMAN'S INSANE FREAK.

She Threatened to Burn the Crescent Avenue Church, Tell Dr. Deems and Other Members of It What She Intended Already.

(From the Press of April 25.)

James Stewart, assistant sexton of the Crescent Avenue Presbyterian church, was in the church parlors at the rear of the building, last evening, when a woman entered and asked him for a lecture ticket. In spite of the sexton's questions she said that she was going to set fire to the building. She promptly ejected the woman from the church, and Henry Anglemyer, who is a special policeman. The two men then took the woman into custody and Mr. Stewart went to the police station. After being put out of the church, and just before section Anglemyer appeared on the scene, the woman passed Mr. Stewart on the sidewalk and ground the roots of a tree, and set fire to it. The small blaze thus produced soon burned itself out.

Dr. Deems, Mr. Stewart and Allyn made an examination of the state of the woman's mind. They pronounced her insane, and will be taken to the asylum by Mr. Morris Plains this afternoon. Her name is Marie Mahon, age 30. She was a servant in the employ of Clinton Wharton, 11 Cornelia street.

The congregation knew nothing about the episode till after the service of the evening, and then it was only casually whispered among a few.

The girl used to work for the family of pastor Richards. She had been queer for some time, and in her insanity developed a violent hatred against the ringing of the Crescent church bell.

These are the facts of the case, which occurred last night by some unidentified *individual into the following* ridiculous nightmare:

The congregation of the Crescent Avenue Presbyterian church at Bloomfield and Jay, was startled and almost thrown into a wild panic that evening by a young woman rushing down the aisle in the middle of the services calling loudly for the pastor, the Rev. Dr. Richards. The pastor, rather but not wrapt, and her red hair was streaming behind her. A prayer was being offered at that minute and when the interruption, preceded by the violent slamming of the front door, was heard by the congregation, numbering about 800, it created an impression not altogether favorable.

Then from the stairway leading from the vestibule music was seen to curl up into the gallery and the sexton, who had extinguished it thoroughly, and then had thrown a match on the oil, so that the blaze might be extinguished. It was at this time that the woman who had started for the church, and had run all the way, reached the room and was rapidly eating their way up the stairs to the gallery. There was a scattering among the worshipers. *Water was hastily procured*, and after a time the fire was extinguished.

This done, attention was given to the woman who stood in the church to the people. She had been recognized as Marion Mahon, a servant employed by Clifford Wharton, who lives in Cornelia street avenue. It was found that she had left the Wharton house shortly before 6 o'clock, taking with her a can of kerosene. Reaching the church she poured the oil around lavishly and lighted it. As soon as it began to burn she threw open the door and thrust in upon the startled congregation.

The woman, who is about thirty years old, was arrested. For some time she has been looked upon as being slightly demented, but no one thought that she was harmless. The damage to the church is not great.

This story appeared in the New York *Tribune*, and was duplicated in substance by many other papers. The members of the Crescent Avenue congregation are greatly incensed at its malicious fabrications, and propose sending a committee of the Tribune office to protest against such gross and willful misrepresentation.

Mr. Hanstaens, the accredited correspondent of the Tribune from this section, did not, like the local correspondents of other papers that have been similarly misled, are fully as indignant at the story as are the Crescent Avenue church people. *Mr. Hanstaens* promptly started in the skating steps to find out and expose the person responsible for the yarn.

His Grandfather Was Alexander Hamilton's Second.

Nathaniel Pendleton Rogers, father-in-law of Mrs. Nathaniel Pendleton Rogers, of Park place, Plainfield, died at the family residence, 6 West Twenty-second street, New York. Mr. Rogers was past 70 years of age and retired from the active practice of the law more than twenty years ago. He was an enthusiastic sportsman and was particularly partial to yachting and was a salmon fisherman. His paternal grandfather was Moses Rogers, who resided in the house 7 State street, New York, where Nathaniel was born. His grandfather on the maternal side was Nathaniel Pendleton, colonel on the staff of Gen. Nathaniel Green of the Revolutionary army, and second to Alexander Hamilton in his fatal duel with Aaron Burr. He studied law under Francis B. Cutting and was associated in practice with Alexander Hamilton, jr., and Francis B. Rives. He leaves a wife and five children: Mrs. Charles D. Fuller of Morristown, N. J.; Henry Pendleton Rogers of Hyde Park; Nathaniel Pendleton Rogers, jr., of Plainfield; J. Sard Rogers, and Miss Elizabeth M. Rogers. The funeral will be held at 10:30 o'clock Saturday morning in St. Bartholomew's church. Mr. Rogers had been a member of many clubs, but retained membership only in the Knickerbocker at the time of his death.

Mrs. Grover Cleveland's Brother Was There.

A reception was held at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Hagan, Prospect avenue Wednesday night, from 8 to 11 after which a banquet was tendered in honor of the oldest supper was served. The floral decorations were very fine, and choice music was rendered by Andrew G. Carpenter. Among the invited guests were Gen. and Mrs. Stewart L. Wood and the Misses Wood, of Brooklyn; the Rev. and Mrs. Neil Cleveland, brother of ex-President Grover Cleveland; Mr. and Mrs. William L. Patton, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Kirkner, Miss Kirkner, Lawrence Prahler, Mr. and Mrs. John Graham, Mr. and Mrs. Julius S. Davett, Messrs. Emile and Easton Davett, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Abbot and Miss Abbot, Sylvan H. Valentine, Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Sarbell, Miss S. Sarbell, Wm. Pittman, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Simpson, Mrs. John Grey Foster, Mr. and Mrs. C. VanVleit, jr., and Mrs. W. J. Smith, F. Pentz, the Rev. Chas. L. Goodrich, Wm. Palmer, Miss C. C. Dewey, Fred Newman, Miss C. C. Dey, Mr. Sandford, Mrs. S. McEwen, Mrs. Jay R. Bonnell, Mr. and Mrs. Charles K. T. Polak, Dr. J. Osborne Polak, the Misses Marston, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Crosswell, Messrs. Frank and Howard Martine and many others.

A Cleveland Ratification.

The Essex County Democracy, Edward W. Hudnut, president, will hold a ratification committee, and the Cleveland Democratic association of New Jersey, announce a mass-meeting to be held in the Academy of Music, Jersey City, next Monday night in the interest of Grover Cleveland as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency. Congressman Benjamin F. Shively, and other leaders will be prominent in the party, are expected to speak.

—Alexander Thorn's block at 57 Somerset street was Monday bought at sheriff sale by J. F. Homan, for $6,700.

THAT GRACE CHURCH ROOSTER.

It Is a Source of Annoyance to a Number of Residents.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE PRESS:—You are doing a public service in calling attention to the rooster, as he sits in the Grace church tower, safe in concluding his article "what's the matter with it, anyway?"

So many people have, it appears, been asking the same question, coupled with the query as to why "the people" who are annoyed by it do not complain, that I am tempted to reply, asking the privilege of doing so through the medium of your valuable columns.

The solemn dong-dong of Grace church bell, so musically reminding of the early type of Gothic architecture, as *well as for so sonorously penitent* solemn purposes, has made it the favorite of the parish.

In the churches of the twelfth century we find the noblest development of the Gothic style, and to-day many examples may be seen, both in France and England. In France we find invariably the tall steeple, circular nave, the rounded arch and the tasseled cap with the tall spire. In England we find the square ends, the pointed arch, extended transepts and the low buttressed tower. The latter are characteristic on the whole in the earlier returning to rural England from the continent invariably finds a rest-house in contemplating the one he did not find in the other. The Reformation changed, grand and inspiring; the English beautiful and picturesque, the towers peculiar and low, buttressed with lancet windows, crested irregularly by the weak-kneed, originally.

The "cock", as a rare was and both on the towers of England and the empire of France, and was one of the symbols of the Paseleo. It is found, with others of the group, on mural decorations of the Catacombs. It was adopted by the Goths as a symbol of warning and admonition, and used in the ornamentation of all public buildings. The combination, as in the "vocation without legs", was known as the Gallic cock, and every Warrior had it outlined on his shield.

To trace the primary use of the cock in ecclesiastical architecture, we have to go far back in the world's history. We find it at one time in the Catacombs of the Roman communion by an especial edict of the Pope in the ninth century, and it was universally used by the early Christians. In England there was a great excitement among the congregation, and there was quite a panic, for the old men who preserved their presence of mind quieted the affrighted women, while the boys ran for the constable.

In the vestibule it was seen that a deliberate attempt had been made to burn the church. Someone had poured oil on the floor and then set fire to the woodwork, soaking it thoroughly, and then had thrown a match on the oil, so that the blaze might be extinguished. It was at this time that the woman who had started for the church, and had run all the way, reached the room and was rapidly eating their way up the stairs to the gallery. There was a scattering among the worshipers. *Water was hastily procured*, and after a time the fire was extinguished.

This done, attention was given to the woman who stood in the church to the people. She had been recognized as Marion Mahon, a servant employed by Clifford Wharton, who lives in Cornelia street avenue. It was found that she had left the Wharton house shortly before 6 o'clock, taking with her a can of kerosene. Reaching the church she poured the oil around lavishly and lighted it. As soon as it began to burn she threw open the door and thrust in upon the startled congregation.

The woman, who is about thirty years old, was arrested. For some time she has been looked upon as being slightly demented, but no one thought that she was harmless. The damage to the church is not great.

This story appeared in the New York *Tribune*, and was duplicated in substance by many other papers. The members of the Crescent Avenue congregation are greatly incensed at its malicious fabrications, and propose sending a committee of the Tribune office to protest against such gross and willful misrepresentation.

Mr. Hanstaens, the accredited correspondent of the Tribune from this section, did not, like the local correspondents of other papers that have been similarly misled, are fully as indignant at the story as are the Crescent Avenue church people. *Mr. Hanstaens* promptly started in the skating steps to find out and expose the person responsible for the yarn.

ANNIVERSARY AND BANQUET.

Royal Arcanumites Feast on Good Things at Hotel Albion.

Nearly a hundred congenial spirits gathered about the long tables in the *dining room of the Hotel Albion Friday* night, and partook of the bountiful feast of good things provided by Councilor Miller for the members and guests of Plainfield Council, No. 711, Royal Arcanum. It was the decennial celebration as well as the annual dinner of the council, and a number of grand officers were on hand to participate in the festivities. Among these were C. E. McDowell of Bloomfield, supreme regent; Oliver Ellis, of Elizabeth, past grand regent; R. H. Alberts of Hoboken, grand secretary; W. W. Baxter of Jersey City, grand guide; and S. J. Kellman of Jersey City, grand trustee. Others at the main table each side of regent Kleinecke were past regents Rand, Hoffman and Leonard.

The dinner was a sumptuous one, served in innumerable courses, and reflected great credit not only on the committee under the order, but on Mr. Miller, who had spared no pains to give his patrons all of the choicest delicacies of the season from the New York C. C. the Jersey City A. C., the Palma, the Plainfield Crescent League, the Manhattan, and other well-known clubs of New Jersey's vicinity. Starting the reception a match game was bowled on the new alleys by teams of the E. A. C. and the Palma. Fully 500 viewed the game. There are eight alleys, and the apparatus arranged like a grand stand. The Elizabeth club's members proved themselves royal hosts.

Dr. Charles F. Stillman was brought back to Plainfield Monday afternoon, from the Battle Creek Sanitarium, Battle Creek, Mich., suffering from hasty consumption. He arrived on the 2:32 train, accompanied by his brother, William M. Stillman, his brother-in-law, J. K. Myers, and a physician from the sanitarium. He was taken to the home of his mother, where he was greeted by his wife and child, and there he will call his friends. It is apparently in the last stages of the disease, and is rapidly passing away. A number of his old friends saw him at the station, and were deeply grieved to learn of his condition.

MRS. GARVEY BRINGS HIM UP.

And Judge Codrington Orders Mr. Garvey to Pay $2 a Week Towards His Child's Support.

Robert Garvey was arraigned before Judge Codrington in the city court Monday morning, charged by his wife with non-support. The judge released him upon his agreement to contribute $2 a week towards keeping his seven-months-old child. Mrs. Garvey, who earns $12 a month in the Cheshire carpet mills on South avenue, has the baby. Garvey's wages are $6 a week.

Mrs. Garvey was a Miss Maude Hadden, daughter of Solomon Hadden of this city. She is still a young and pretty woman, although she has buried one other husband —John Labbie, formerly a teacher on Somerset street. She married Garvey about two years ago, claiming that he betrayed her vows, she was an innocent and confiding young widow. He courted her, promised her the usual matrimonial bliss, and left her. Since then, as told above, he has been living in Newark and she here.

Cuts, burns and all other wounds, can be cured in a short time by the use of Salvation Oil, the greatest cure on earth. Let pain.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.
Highest award of latter baking powder. Highest award of all in baking powder. *United U. S. Government Food Report.*
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., N. Y.

AT TARGETS AND PIGEONS.

Sharp Competition by Independent Gun Club Men.

Under the shadow of the Orange Mountains at Hyde's Woods, North Plainfield, the first regular tournament of the Independent Gun club took place yesterday. The weather was all that could be desired for a day's sport at the traps, and a large number of shooters took advantage of that fact, thus making the events lively in character. Eight events at blue-rock targets were shot from five expert traps in squads of six men at a time. A good supply of live birds was also on hand, and they were a fast-flying lot, much above the general average. The scores:

First Event, 20 Blue Rocks—Hart and Brantingham, 20 each; Manning, 8; Smith, 7.

Second Event, Same Conditions—Cooper, 16; Smith, Brantingham, and Rust, 9 each; Manning, 8.

Third Event, Same Conditions—Manning and Rust, 20 each; Brantingham and Mason, 9 each; Cooper, Hart and Smith, 8 each.

Fourth Event, Same Conditions—Brantingham, 18; Hart and Rust, 17 each; Mason and Smith, 6 each; Cooper and Smith, 7 each.

Fifth Event, 15 Blue Rocks—Brantingham and Mason, 15 each; Rust and Cooper, 14 each; Smith, 12; Trust, Manager, Pierson, Dougan and Archer, 11 each.

Sixth Event, 10 Targets—Soper, Rust and Hoey, 10 each; Brantingham, Smith, Mason, Trust, Manning and Rothaker, 9 each; Stryker, 7; Von Hartmann and Douglass, 6 each.

Seventh Event, Same Conditions—Smith, Soper and Rust, 10 each; Brantingham and Trust, 9 each; Hartmann and Pierson, 8 each; Cooper, Hoey, Manning and Mason, 7 each.

Eighth Event, 5 Live Birds; Entrance $5, 30 Entries—Rust, Trust, Soper and Hoey second divided first money, with 4 each; Hartmann, Smyt, Larry, Dan Mason, Rothaker and Adams, 3 each; Yoohi tied for second money; they shot this off in the next event, and Rust, Soper and Terry divided it; Smith, Force, Brantingham, Love, and Moore tied, with 2 each, and Cooper, Hoey, Manning and Von Hartmann, 1 each.

Ninth Event, same conditions—Tom Kay, W. Terry, Rust, Trust, Mason, Douglass, and Dan Terry divided first money, with 4 each; Smith, Love, Manning, Moore, and Soper divided second, with 3 each; Hartmann, Terry, Yoohi, *Rothaker, and Hartmann each killed 2, and* Force, Hoey and Cooper killed 1 each.

A nine-and-out sweep, with 15 entries at 25 each, closed the day's sport. Smith, Hartmann, Rust, Douglass, Rothaker and Brantingham shot all the others out, and after killing 6 each divided the stoney.

How the Organ of 13,000 Rascals Will Be Cared for in Judge Ulrich's Absence.

(From The New York Journalist.)

The fraternity has been honored in the selection of the Hon. John Ulrich, of Plainfield, editor and ex-assemblyman, by the national management of the Republican party, to take charge of the work of organization throughout the State. It is to have full charge of the New Jersey work during the coming presidential campaign, and will be a busy man in politics until after the election.

He will necessarily have to leave in the sandsof another his *Royal Craftsman*, the handsome and thrifty little organ of the order of the Masonic fraternity, and he has *made to his brother Mason, James Alfred* Demarest, managing editor of the Plainfield *Daily Press*, a most delightful and able take charge of the paper for the balance of the year. Mr. Demarest is already one of the busiest men in the profession, and Judge Ulrich hopes he prevailed upon him to add to his manifold duties this undertaking also. Through Judge Ulrich's press of legal and political duties the *Royal Craftsman* has of late suffered neglect. It needs just such a man of executive ability as Mr. Demarest to carry it to the front of the world of fraternity newspapers.

New Jersey Provision for Pensioners.

It may not be generally known, but it is nevertheless a fact, that Jersey is the only State supporting a bureau for the collection of her citizens' pensions. If pensioners were aware of its existence they would not swallow the bait and run away with the lines set by professional pension agents for such unfortunates. The *State investigates every pension claim* sent to it, and once a week an experienced man goes to Washington to place the latest cases in the proper Government channel. Notwithstanding the immense number of pensions secured by the bureau, cases continue to come in at the rate of twenty-five a week. Penniless claimants, notifying the governor of their lack of means, are called upon by an attache of the bureau; the case, if just, is made up and pressed to payment. Not a penny is charged by this department for the work of obtaining pensions. Fraudulent cases are promptly thrown out, and then fall back on public pension agents to do their work.

Salary Reasons, Sweet Perfumes, Sunny Skies.

FAMOUS REMORSE OF TEXAS, KENSINGTON, LARKSPUR OF CALIFORNIA.

Reduced round-trip tickets now on sale via IRON MOUNTAIN ROUTE to the famous resorts of Texas, Mexico, Arizona and California. Stopovers and side trips will be allowed in the States of Arkansas and Texas. For tickets and further information, call on or address W. E. Hoxie, Gen'l P. A., 291 Broadway, New York.

PEACH trees for sale. 4,000 1 year old trees; best orchard varieties. J. M. Badgley, near Folsville, P. O. address Newark, N. J. 4-23-1m

IN CHANCERY OF NEW JERSEY.

TO THOMAS R. BISSETT—

By virtue of an order of the Court of Chancery of New Jersey, made on the 23d day of March A. D. 1892, on the application of the undersigned, Matilda M. Wood as complainant, against you and others as defendants, you are required to appear and answer the bill of complaint filed against you and others in the said Court of Chancery on the first Monday in May next, or the said bill will be taken as confessed against you. The said bill is filed to foreclose a mortgage made by Anna S. Miller and husband to Matilda M. Wood, dated March 1st, 1887, and recorded in the County of Union and State of New Jersey, in Book 222 of Mortgages for said County, page 57, &c., to hold a mortgage upon the land described in said bill.

ALEXANDER CUMMINS, Solicitor.
Solicitor of Complainant, 31 Stanley Street, Newark, N. J.
Dated April 6, 1892. 4-16-7t

SHERIFF'S SALE.—In Chancery of New Jersey. Between Peter Schaefer, complainant, and John C. Van Doren, et al., defendants. Fi. fa. for foreclosure and sale.

By virtue of the above-stated writ of fieri facias to me directed and delivered, I will expose for sale at public vendue, at the Court House, in the city of Elizabeth, on

WEDNESDAY, THE EIGHTEENTH DAY OF MAY,

at two o'clock in the afternoon of said day, all that certain lot of land and premises hereinafter particularly described, situate, lying and being in the city of Plainfield, in the County of Union and State of New Jersey, and bounded and described as follows, to wit:

Beginning at a point in the northerly line of Leland avenue distant 100 feet westerly from the corner of Leland avenue and Dudley street, in a magnetic course north forty-seven degrees west from Second street to a magnetic course north forty-seven degrees west from Second street to a magnetic course north forty-seven degrees west from Second street to a magnetic course north forty-seven degrees west from Second street to a magnetic course north forty-seven degrees west from Second street to a magnetic course north forty-seven degrees west

SOCIETY'S BREAKS.

One of the Latest, in Proposing the Toast.

Unobtainable Women Have Their Counsels Evenly Either Cast in the Cut, Brown or Marble or Else Cut Glass.

A Shot at Them.

In this age of freaks and fads nothing is very surprising. A ratlipd departure from that to which all are accustomed, of course, draws attention for the time being, but the talk is short lived, and few days roll around before something is discussed by others of another innovation. What an endless amount of gossip the quiet Detroit New Prune was caused by the adoption of the decollete dresses not many years ago. How the caricaturists strove to outdo each other in their caricatures, and how the paragraphists labored to produce funnier jokes about the prevailing styles than their rivals. Yet this is all over, and today a high-necked dress is indeed rare at a grand ball. So with the jewelry, the young man and his knuckerbund, particularly. But they appear to have come to stay, and the ladies prefer these departures tire of them and look for something new.

These changes, or progress, as they are termed, are not alone confined to dress. All the arts must step up in their turn and keep with the head grace changes which would make the old masters seek oblivion in some convenient cave. Among these fashions which fade of this season are two which have given the photographer and designer in plaster of paris much to do. The one is to climb a lady with a pretty foot, which she could not display to a sufficient degree to satisfy the rage, owing to the social restrictions which compel both rich and poor to wear shoes, conceived the idea of having a perfect form and a likeness made in bronze. Like wildfire did the craze spread, and the parlor vaulted the civilized world. In some cities which never assume the initiative in such departments the embellishment of this charm was slower than in the metropolises of both worlds, but it came at last, and the sculptor, or whatever you may call the artistic plasterer, is reaping a harvest. Detroit belongs to this latter class, and the sculptor owners of its population have the malady badly.

The method was learned at a studio where the work is performed. Copy does the maiden acquaint the master with the object of her visit, and a time is set for the sitting. She then comes on the appointed day, and, releasing her foot from the prison of silk and leather which it has been from early childhood, stations on which the natives trampled in bygone years, she places it in the position to be done. Her ankle and her spinal column as the plaster is applied, and when the foot has been completely covered up to the ankle the cast is taken off and allowed to dry for a week. The soft, slightly moistened and the liquid plaster is poured in the mold, from which it is taken as soon as sufficiently hard to allow the final drying and smoothing off takes place. At the end of a week there is an exact counterpart of the foot in plaster of paris.

The work is difficult and the price for a plaster cast is three-five dollars. If the lady desires it in bronze the cost is sixty dollars; and if in marble one hundred and fifty dollars, which probably more if the sculptor's reputation is such as to warrant him in charging one person specially. All elementary education in the art.

The expense of the plaster and bronze casts makes it impossible for the lady to distribute these touching remembrances of herself, and some genius in feminine garb launched the idea of having the foot photographed. It has taken well in this mode, and it has been reported that ladies their feet taken."

One called to mind the earliest idea of what the foot looks like from the shoe except as to length, and in the days when the heels were worn under the instep you couldn't tell even that.

"It is not the foot which looks pretty in the shoe which is pretty, not by any means," said an artist. "Asa rule the women have the prettiest feet who wear the most comfortable shoes and their feet look larger and not nearly as shapely as they do when they wear tight shoes when on the street."

ALLIGATOR AND CAT FIGHT.

An Exciting Combat in Which Tabby Comes Off Victorious.

One of the most remarkable combats ever witnessed in Louisiana occurred on Holmes river, near Verner, Pla., lately. In the battle a cat and an alligator fought for three hours with the final result in favor of tabby.

A house on the bank of the river is pranched too near the water in its eagerness to get a fish, and was suddenly grasped in the huge log by an alligator about three feet long.

The cat made a spring and got away, but for the life of her could not bind freely. The taste of blood seemed to put the alligator in a frenzy, for it came out on the bank and made a rush for the parent.

The cat turned on its enemy and then began one of the fiercest fights seen in a long time. The cat was so quick that it was impossible for the alligator to get a bite at it, and the result was that the saurian was soon endeavoring to beat a retreat to the river.

But the cat now began an offensive attack and cut off the way, nipping the alligator on the head and neck and legs under the arms, until the reptile was bleeding and almost exhausted.

The contest lasted for several hours, and when at last the alligator gave up it was bleeding from over one hundred wounds. The cat was not injured in the least, except in the wounded leg, which was injured before the fight began.

SCHOOLBOOKS SIXTY YEARS AGO

How they Were Taught in Olden England and to Like French.

The schoolboy who was fortunate enough to be born in the pedagogical era of the thirties, had a lot to contend with which the happy youth of these later days knows nothing about. Subjects to rack, though perhaps learned, had no part in the curriculum of the period for the fine art as it is now understood, all differences of opinion between pupil and teacher being settled by the summary decision of the value of an equation was cut short by a flogging, and parents, who had themselves undergone the same at the same way, were inclined to judge of the excellence of the school by the vigor with which the birch was applied.

In those days we had geographies without proper maps, arithmetics and algebra of a most elementary character or indiction, and Lindley Murray's rules were exhibitions. For history we had a list of the kings of England and of France, and for our own country certain spirited rubbish, which had the effect of giving the youthful mind to understand that the United States consisted of the six states east of the Hudson river, and some outlying territory, while such important historical events were imparted to us as the "Deerfield Massacre," which cutus "The Landing of the Pilgrims," also with cuts, and the story of the Charter Oak.

These were memorable things in our history, and well to be informed about, but we have since thought that there were other matters about which boys ought to have been taught, and which had learned all about the pre-colonial geography of New England. In the same way we had to spell the names which we could not have any use except with Great Britain, and when the Serbian war occurred, in the days of our early adolescence, it was a surprise to youths who had always imagined we must fight men in red coats, instead of others in dark green.

These reflections were caused by reading an article of that title in the New England Magazine. The general idea being that one of the best schools of living men, but the writer thinks otherwise in spite of that. He says: "I had a deep dislike for the whole thing. I could talk and cast as our turkey gobbler exhibited to a red petticoat when he drove my sister into the house. When I was taught that the highest intellectual life was to get behind a close wall and study Latin and Greek, I, for the time being, thought I should go to the devil. So thoroughly was this drilled into me, that in after life it was a matter of reasoning on my part that I should treat an Englishman decently.

"The difference between the English and that which I had heard the Frenchmen, who fought us with the Indians, and who helped the savages to scalp us, was that the French had many fellows who did not know how to read and write, the French had helped us in the revolution against the British, so that we would forgive them, but the Britishers, never!"

When the writer of the above was stunned at the naval academy, a few years after the war of 1812, the midshipman was held in poor account by many of the townspeople, who, like most people, who do not know a war, are apt to remain most unreconcilable. When the place was seized by the northern troops, because secession in Washington was cut off by the regular route, the "one-horse" railroad was partially disabled by disengaging the connection of the locomotive, and it stated, he exercised the right of a general in a place held under martial law and summoned all able-bodied men to work on the intrenchments. The week was done—but no fooling was permitted, but a few years after the war was over it was impossible to find a man who would admit that he had worked at the intrench ments.—United Service.

Best Things.

The best law is the golden rule; the best philosophy, a contented mind; the best statesmanship, self-government; the best war, that against one's own weaknesses; the best medicine, cheerfulness and temperance in all things; the best music, the laughter of an innocent child; the best science, the study of ourselves and of God; the best art, painting a smile upon the face of childhood; the best geography, the life which writes charity in the largest letters, which loves wherever it looks; a ray of light into a gloomy heart; the best engineering, building a bridge of love over the waters of death; the best diplomacy, effecting a treaty of peace with one's own conscience; the best mathematics, bringing only the right and the true; the best navigation, steering clear of the rocks of personal contention; the best mathematics, that which doubles the most joys, subtracts the most sorrows, divides the gulf of misery, adds to the sum of human pleasure and cancels all selfishness.—Detroit Free Press.

A Suspicious Circumstance.

Bank Director—How are the cashier's accounts?

Bank President—Why do you ask?

"I heard yesterday that he had lately been vaccinated."

"Well, what of that?"

"I thought perhaps they had smallpox in Montreal just now."—Texas Siftings.

Mutually Tired.

Wife (indignantly, after reading paragraph)—I am pretty sick and tired of reading about his hats in the theaters.

Husband (mildly)—Not half so tired, my dear, as we men are of seeing them. —Texas Siftings.

DAKOTA'S AWFUL CLIMATE.

There Is Nothing Like It Anywhere on the Earth.

The Indians, it was asserted, went to Dakota because they thought that no white man would follow them to such a place. The winters were so cold, and the winters, the torrid heat of the summers, the well-nigh ceaseless wind, the tropical downpour of lightning and rain, the long drouths, the dust storms, must be experienced to be appreciated. Everything seems to be on the excessive scale in Dakota. The velocity of the wind when the mercury is standing at forty degrees below zero if one is out in it, will take the animal heat out of one in a few minutes. No amount of clothing can prevent intense suffering. One feels as if one had forgotten to put on a few pounds of the encountering that cruel wind naked. Perhaps the wind is the worst feature of the climate. When it is blowing on a cold night, people who live on the prairies frequently do not go to bed. They sit all night on a chair or lay on a red-hot stove. Even then the side that is turned from the stove is cold.

One day last winter, when there were 25 degrees below zero, and the wind was high, the thermometer in the city by the stove indicated 115 degrees above zero, and eight feet off the thermometer in the house stood at 50 degrees—a difference 65 degrees. It was necessary, on winter nights, to get up at least once to put wood in the stove, but in what was called bad weather this had to be done several times during the night. Many people sleep by an alligator about three feet long.

The cat made a spring and got away, but for the life of her could not bind freely. The taste of blood seemed to put the alligator in a frenzy, for it came out on the bank and made a rush for the parent.

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"The difference between the English and that which I had heard the Frenchmen, who fought us with the Indians, and who helped the savages to scalp us, was that the French had many fellows who did not know how to read and write, the French had helped us in the revolution against the British, so that we would forgive them, but the Britishers, never!"

When the writer of the above was stunned at the naval academy, a few years after the war of 1812, the midshipman was held in poor account by many of the townspeople, who, like most people, who do not know a war, are apt to remain most unreconcilable. When the place was seized by the northern troops, because secession in Washington was cut off by the regular route, the "one-horse" railroad was partially disabled by disengaging the connection of the locomotive, and it stated, he exercised the right of a general in a place held under martial law and summoned all able-bodied men to work on the intrenchments. The week was done—but no fooling was permitted, but a few years after the war was over it was impossible to find a man who would admit that he had worked at the intrench ments.—United Service.

Best Things.

The best law is the golden rule; the best philosophy, a contented mind; the best statesmanship, self-government; the best war, that against one's own weaknesses; the best medicine, cheerfulness and temperance in all things; the best music, the laughter of an innocent child; the best science, the study of ourselves and of God; the best art, painting a smile upon the face of childhood; the best geography, the life which writes charity in the largest letters, which loves wherever it looks; a ray of light into a gloomy heart; the best engineering, building a bridge of love over the waters of death; the best diplomacy, effecting a treaty of peace with one's own conscience; the best mathematics, bringing only the right and the true; the best navigation, steering clear of the rocks of personal contention; the best mathematics, that which doubles the most joys, subtracts the most sorrows, divides the gulf of misery, adds to the sum of human pleasure and cancels all selfishness.—Detroit Free Press.

Suspicious Circumstance.

Bank Director—How are the cashier's accounts?

Bank President—Why do you ask?

"I heard yesterday that he had lately been vaccinated."

"Well, what of that?"

"I thought perhaps they had small-pox in Montreal just now."—Texas Siftings.

Mutually Tired.

Wife (indignantly, after reading paragraph)—I am pretty sick and tired of reading about his hats in the theaters.

Husband (mildly)—Not half so tired, my dear, as we men are of seeing them. —Texas Siftings.

DAKOTA'S AWFUL CLIMATE.

There Is Nothing Like It Anywhere on the Earth.

The Indians, it was asserted, went to Dakota because they thought that no white man would follow them to such a place. The winters were so cold, and the winters, the torrid heat of the summers, the well-nigh ceaseless wind, the tropical downpour of lightning and rain, the long drouths, the dust storms, must be experienced to be appreciated. Everything seems to be on the excessive scale in Dakota. The velocity of the wind when the mercury is standing at forty degrees below zero if one is out in it, will take the animal heat out of one in a few minutes. No amount of clothing can prevent intense suffering. One feels as if one had forgotten to put on a few pounds of the encountering that cruel wind naked. Perhaps the wind is the worst feature of the climate. When it is blowing on a cold night, people who live on the prairies frequently do not go to bed. They sit all night on a chair or lay on a red-hot stove. Even then the side that is turned from the stove is cold.

One day last winter, when there were 25 degrees below zero, and the wind was high, the thermometer in the city by the stove indicated 115 degrees above zero, and eight feet off the thermometer in the house stood at 50 degrees—a difference 65 degrees. It was necessary, on winter nights, to get up at least once to put wood in the stove, but in what was called bad weather this had to be done several times during the night. Many people sleep by an alligator about three feet long.

Agriculture is the chief occupation of a cold night, people who live on the prairies frequently do not go to bed. They sit all night on a chair or lay on a red-hot stove. Even then the side that is turned from the stove is cold.

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The cat made a spring and got away, but for the life of her could not bind freely. The taste of blood seemed to put the alligator in a frenzy, for it came out on the bank and made a rush for the parent.

The cat turned on its enemy and then began one of the fiercest fights seen in a long time. The cat was so quick that it was impossible for the alligator to get a bite at it, and the result was that the saurian was soon endeavoring to beat a retreat to the river.

But the cat now began an offensive attack and cut off the way, nipping the alligator on the head and neck and legs under the arms, until the reptile was bleeding and almost exhausted.

The contest lasted for several hours, and when at last the alligator gave up it was bleeding from over one hundred wounds. The cat was not injured in the least, except in the wounded leg, which was injured before the fight began.

SCHOOLBOOKS SIXTY YEARS AGO

How they Were Taught in Olden England and to Like French.

The schoolboy who was fortunate enough to be born in the pedagogical era of the thirties, had a lot to contend with which the happy youth of these later days knows nothing about. Subjects to rack, though perhaps learned, had no part in the curriculum of the period for the fine art as it is now understood, all differences of opinion between pupil and teacher being settled by the summary decision of the value of an equation was cut short by a flogging, and parents, who had themselves undergone the same at the same way, were inclined to judge of the excellence of the school by the vigor with which the birch was applied.

In those days we had geographies without proper maps, arithmetics and algebra of a most elementary character or indiction, and Lindley Murray's rules were exhibitions. For history we had a list of the kings of England and of France, and for our own country certain spirited rubbish, which had the effect of giving the youthful mind to understand that the United States consisted of the six states east of the Hudson river, and some outlying territory, while such important historical events were imparted to us as the "Deerfield Massacre," which cutus "The Landing of the Pilgrims," also with cuts, and the story of the Charter Oak.

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MINES OF MUMMIES.

Digging Up the Dead a Regular Industry in Peru.

A Rainless Region Where Flesh Dries Without Decomposition—Queer Finds Among the Ancient Tombs of Inhumed Aristocrats.

Just north of the Morro is a low line of verdure, modern built houses clustering in it, surrounded by a white barracoon church, and a long mole, the latter piled up with bags, bales and boxes, and covered with soldiers, merchants and cargadores. This is Arica, a port of considerable consequence, because being the outlet to Tacna and rich mines beyond, and the "key" to the still debatable territory. Notwithstanding its site, writes a correspondent of the Pittsburgh Dispatch, steamers must anchor away out in the bay, and passengers be rowed ashore in boats. However, they no longer have to be carried through the surf on the backs of men, as during the Peruvian regime.

Behind the town a great windrow of yellow sand sweeps back among the Morro, forming a kind of amphitheatre, surrollowed by tree or shrub or blade of grass. This valley, all the desert for miles beyond, is a rich, burial ground, which must once have been of great importance, for it is known that during the last hundred years the ocean has made considerable encroachment upon the shore, where workmen were digging up the sand to fill Arica's pier, and opening a track for the railroad to Tacna. The Tacna (the important city of the district, forty miles inland), they found mummies everywhere, but the richest deposits, men, wrapped in their nets, and lowly tillers of the soil in shrouds of braided rushes, but also mummies of the high chiefs and other personages of consequence, enveloped in fine cloth and thick layers of beaten gold. These discoveries of a bygone age fared worse than their brother plunder, for while the latter were left comparatively undisturbed, los Ricos, now grim and ghastly as the corpses, were stripped of their gold beads and their crumbling bones tossed, scattered, by the wayside. Our party went scouring through the wasteful, striking straight across the desert to a point about five miles south of Arica. We were encouraged to do this by Pedro (laborers) and a suitable escort; for it is considered unsafe for strangers to go into unsettled parts. Highwaymen are abroad in the land and the pecons might be tempted to make new mummies if anything of value was unearthed. However, popple bent on such bloodcurdling errands as disturbing the dead are not likely to hunt down, the naturally prefer company to keep their spirits up.

Dig anywhere and you cannot go amiss of a grave. The spades of other huaqueros (mummy hunters) have scratched the desert here and there, but the bulk of it is entirely undisturbed except by ages of winds that whirl the sand in crescent-shaped mounds; and doubtless it will remain so until, in the lapse of ages, the slowly-accruing Pacific shall swallow it all. Nothing can decay protected by the magnetic dust of this rainless region, and the contents of the tombs look as if they were put there yesterday. There is no consuming worm or insect. Flesh dries without decomposition; wood and vegetable matter petrify from the absence of moisture, while fabrics and articles in stone and clay "keep" forever.

Our workmen dug in several different places to the depth of five or six feet, "ahi hemos" on a small scale—and soon tripped up their shovels with dusty wrappings intact. The most curious things we found that day were not the rings of fine gold or the silver ornaments, only fingers, nor clay water-jars moulded in quaint designs, nor bone spindles, with thread still on them, but the fine weaver laid down his work some centuries ago, but the petrified eyeballs, which a scarf of gauze had been deftly slid seldom inserted in the face of the mummy, but fallen out among the wrappings, as if the embalmer had become comprehend how these eyes were preserved; the commonly accepted theory is that they were part of the mixed organs of human beings, but those of cattlefish, with which the more perishable optics of the subjects to be mummified were replaced. But they are not less curious, and are really beautiful things —flat on one side, round and smooth on the other, amber-like yellow in color, holding light as an opal, and varying in size from the tip of your smallest finger *to the end of a man's thumb.* They are eagerly sought for by the curious of glass, sleeve-buttons, etc., and are durable as most jewels.

The early Peruvians preserved their dead something after the manner of the Egyptians, except that the mummies of Peru are always in a sitting posture, with knees drawn up to the chin and hands clasped in front of the knees. The head and all is first enveloped in dyed cotton cloth, bound with ropes of braided flaxen wool (similar to the ropes made to-day by Indians) the whole of the whole uncanny bundle inclosed within another netting of ropes, or a basket-like case of braided rushes. Between the cloth and the hair, always long, black and glossy, will be found closely matted, perhaps pearl or silver earrings in the ears, and a necklace of the same beads or a sharp ornament breast. The features are well preserved, even to their expression, which is usually one of pain and agony—confirming the assertion of historians that those about to die were placed by the Incas in the position in what was considered the correct position for a mummy, and firmly bound with ropes, which have held only the body and death stiffened the muscles.

Medical Training in India.

The medical training of the native young women of India is extending with great rapidity under the encouragement of the Countess of Dufferin. Recently, in Bombay alone sixty-five native girls have been admitted to the medical class, within the last six years, and several of them are qualified practitioners.

NATURE AS AN INVENTOR.

Fresh Hay Has One Kind of the Electric Fluid—Interesting Experiments.

Most of the skillful devices invented by men for doing fine work rapidly can be found, sooner or later, somewhere near ages they have been operating, says the Pittsburgh Dispatch. The discovery of the value of the appliances of mechanics might be shown that his idea was as old as the hills. It is suggested that a study of nature's methods will be those who resolutely study the natural world. The stones of the mills are another type of this truth, which *grind all the grist* that mill men shall bring.

The bodies of birds are made of parallel planes like carriage springs. The front tip of human hand with the thumb with and by cubbist makers. The jaws of the tortoise turtle are natural pincers, and the mouth of the catfish is in his mouth and the hippopotamus is provided with sieves which strain the water from the food they have taken.

The screw-propeller is found in the jaws of the fish. The woodpecker has a chisel for his beak.

The diving bell imitates the water ouzel which builds a nest under water, under the water, drags a bubble of air between its hinges and dives down to its nest, discharging the water gradually until its place is filled with air. The fish has a bladder filled with air, which it can contract or expand at will, and thus rise or sink in the water. The gannet dives like an arrow into the water, and pierces those fish the shape of a knife.

The sword fish has a sword, and the saw fish a saw, with which they attack their enemies. The electric eel has a battery with which he can kill his prey at a distance. The flying fish has wings, and the nautilus has a sail with which he navigates the ocean.

The cuttle fish has a bag of ink, which he squirts out when pursued, and thus darkens the water around him, and escapes under cover of the obscurity.

The chameleon has the power of changing the color of his skin to suit his surroundings, and thus escapes detection by his enemies.

The ostrich has a stomach which digests iron, and thus can swallow any sort of missile with impunity.

The flying squirrel has membranes between his fore and hind legs, with which he can make long flights from tree to tree.

The bat has membranes between his fingers, with which he flies, and a sonar apparatus, with which he avoids obstacles in the dark.

The porcupine has quills, with which he defends himself from his enemies.

The mole has a shovel nose, with which he digs his way through the earth.

The rabbit has a split lip, which enables him to nibble grass close to the ground.

The elephant has a trunk, with which he can pick up a pea or a tree.

The camel has a hump filled with fat, on which he can live when he cannot get food.

The giraffe has a long neck, with which he can reach the leaves of trees.

The hedgehog has spines, with which he defends himself from his enemies.

The rhinoceros has a horn, with which he defends himself from his enemies.

The boa constrictor has a body which can crush his prey to death.

The anaconda has a mouth which can swallow a horse.

The shark has a set of teeth which can bite off a man's leg.

The alligator has a tail which can break a man's back.

The lobster has claws with which he can crush his enemies.

The spider has a web with which he can entangle his prey.

The ant has a sting with which he can kill his enemies.

The bee has a sting with which he can kill his enemies.

The wasp has a sting with which he can kill his enemies.

The hornet has a sting with which he can kill his enemies.

The scorpion has a sting with which he can kill his enemies.

The centipede has a sting with which he can kill his enemies.

The tarantula has a sting with which he can kill his enemies.

The black widow has a sting with which he can kill his enemies.

The brown recluse has a sting with which he can kill his enemies.

The hobo has a sting with which he can kill his enemies.

The yellow jacket has a sting with which he can kill his enemies.

The hornet has a sting with which he can kill his enemies.

The wasp has a sting with which he can kill his enemies.

The bee has a sting with which he can kill his enemies.

The ant

The Constitutionalist.

W. L. FORGE, A. L. FORGE
Editors and Proprietors.

THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

The National Democratic Committee, at a meeting held in the city of Washington, D. C., has appointed Tuesday, the 21st day of June, 1892, as the time, and chooses the City of Chicago as the place for holding the national Democratic convention. Each State is entitled to a representation in branch equal to double the number of the representation to which it is entitled in the next electoral college, and each territory and the District of Columbia shall have two delegates. All Democratic conservative citizens of the United States, irrespective of past political associations and differences, who can unite with us in the effort for pure, economical and efficient national government, are cordially invited to join us in sending delegates to the convention.

CALVIN S. BRICE, Chairman.
SIMON P. SHERRIS, Secretary.

Democratic State Convention.

The Democratic voters of New Jersey are requested to meet at such times and places as may be designated by their local committees, to elect delegates to a State Convention, to be held at Taylor Opera House, in the city of Trenton, on

WEDNESDAY, MAY 25, 1892,

at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of selecting four delegates and alternates District delegates to the Democratic National Convention, to be held in the city of Chicago on the 21st day of June, 1892, to nominate candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States.

The basis of representation will be one delegate for each two hundred Democratic votes cast at the Gubernatorial election of 1889, and one for each fraction of the same over one hundred; but each ward and township shall be entitled to at least one delegate.

ALLAN L. McDERMOTT,
Chairman Democratic State Committee.
WILLARD C. FISHER, Secretary.
Democratic papers please copy.

PERILS OF THE REPUBLIC.

It is a fallacy to think that Republics, even one so well founded as that of the United States, are proof against danger and destruction.

The support of a Monarchy is physical force, the safeguard of a Republic abides in moral principles unflinchingly maintained.

As a Republic we are surrounded by many perils, not intelligible, but insidious and therefore of greater dread.

Among the most malignant enemies of popular freedom in this country is the corrupt political use of money.

The power of election and appointment of men to high official and legislative positions solely because of their ability and inclination to raise and use money for the purpose of polluting ballot boxes, is the enormous crime against representative government and the liberties of the people.

The man who acquires wealth legitimately is worthy of confidence and respect, but if in reality an honest and honorable man, he would rather lose his right arm than for himself or party, either directly or indirectly, bribe a single voter.

We have no controversy with monied men of that stamp. It is the opposite kind we condemn.

If dollars are to be the controlling factor in deciding the name of Republic will become a sham.

To prevent such dire result every patriotic voter ought to register a vow.

The Newark Journal notices the fact that, by the failure of the Republicans of Sussex county to nominate a candidate for the assembly last fall, leaving the contest to the Democrats and Prohibitionists, they now are not recognized as a party under the election law. Their candidates this year, instead of being nominated by convention will have to be nominated by petition.

Senator McPherson has introduced an amendment to be proposed to the Springer wool bill, providing that all sugars, syrups, etc., shall be admitted free. Also, an amendment to be proposed to the River and Harbor bill, providing for the survey of a channel west of Robbins Reef Lighthouse, to connect the mouth of Arthur Kill with New York harbor.

The question of female suffrage is having a boom by the introduction in the House of a bill giving every woman in the country who is 21 years of age the right to vote for Representatives in Congress. The Congressman who does not vote for that bill might as well make up his mind to retire at the end of his present term.

The State Committee has named the 25th of May as the date of the Convention to select delegates to the Chicago Convention, and there is every prospect that there will be no serious opposition to the proposal of a delegation that will give to Mr. Cleveland an honest if not a warm affirmative support.

The Right Way to Fish.

While on a fishing expedition recently Eugene Field, the tuneful manipulator of "Sharps and Flats", in the Chicago News, took several columns to describe his new style of fishing practised by the rest of his party. They kept moving around in search of "better places" not remaining long enough in one place to give a fish a chance at their hooks, while the leisurely Mr. Field kept his bait moist and captured the string. In the meantime, with the genial and polished soul philosophizes upon this common failing of fishermen:

"Life is full of this spirit of impatience and unrest, and that is why there are so few fish caught. As for us, it contents us to push out from shore, drop the anchor and cast our line—no worry, no fretting, no labor—only quiet waiting for the bite and success. What sweeter thing is there to be practiced or imagined than this sport as we pursue it? We lie in the bottom of the boat, our head pillowed upon a cushion at the bow; a green umbrella forefends the ardor of the sun, and with a companionable book the hours are beguiled. The humble but serviceable bob apprises us when it is time for landing. Oh, this is fishing that is indeed fishing! Why toil hither and thither over the ruffled expanse when fruition comes easier with repose? The vacant mind can row and sweat, but only a genius as philosophize *and catch fish.*"

A New Form of the Four-Leaf Clover.

Some forgotten poet has sung:

"April's soft, subduing showers
Leave the world all freshness."

Among the brightest flowers that will bloom this, in these parts this May will be the new form which the Four-Leaf Clover is to produce in a few weeks. If you like to laugh, you want to take it in.

I suffered severely from rheumatism during winter. After using Salvation Oil two days I was entirely relieved, and now I am a well man. H. Kantz, Baltimore, Md.

McPHERSON FOR PRESIDENT.

His Name Is Now Second Only to That of Cleveland in the United States—He Is a Power in the United States Senate—Democrats Should Rally to the Great Man of All Parties, and of Peculiar Value to This Section Now.

The N. Y. *World* of Saturday printed the following—which however, is only one of many of the same kind that are sweeping steadily into the public mind in this vicinity:

To the Editor of The World:

At once vote voted for Polk and Dalton I would like to see the name of Senator McPherson in your journal to-day of the nomination of John S. McPherson for the Presidency. He is a Democrat, a statesman, a thorough Democrat, can carry all the doubtful States and has never been beaten in any canvass he has ever been before. JOHN H. GRAHAM.

New York, April 28.

The same day the New Jersey Democratic State committee met in Taylor's Hotel, Jersey City. The chairman, Allan L. McDermott, presided. It was decided that the convention to elect delegates to the National convention should be held in the Taylor Opera house, Trenton, on May 25. The Democratic party of this State by a large majority favors the nomination of Senator McPherson be one of the delegates chosen at that time.

A Washington correspondent writes that McPherson's Chickasaw slate has started out to "boom" New Jersey's belated senior senator for the presidency. It is one, as yet, of small dimensions, but like Topsy it is going to grow. The initial promises of the congressman are that if neither Cleveland nor Hill can assure success in New York, and political conditions the nomination of an Eastern man, the most promising individual can be found in the person of senator McPherson. No one could be more acceptable to the Democracy. It is one, as yet, of small dimensions, but, like Topsy, it is going to grow. The initial promises of the congressman are that if neither Cleveland nor Hill can assure success in New York, and political conditions the nomination of an Eastern man, the most promising individual can be found in the person of senator McPherson. No one could be more acceptable to the Democracy. It is true, as yet, of small dimensions, but McPherson is popular with all classes of Democrats, and Mr. Cadmus claims that he would not only sweep New Jersey, but also New York. Of course, the *senator himself is a Cleveland man*, and is not seeking the nomination himself—he told a representative of THE PRESS, a few days ago, that so-pointed Cleveland would be nominated by acclamation—but many prominent Democrats in Washington believe him to be "more available" than any other Democratic statesman named, outside of New York, not even excepting Arthur P. Gorman.

"In the Senate he has come to be a power, being honored by his Democratic associates with a place on two of the most important committees—Finance and Public Lands—and, besides, holding one of the few chairmanships awarded to the minority of that body. No one, of course, puts senator McPherson forward as a candidate, but it can be said that he stands well up head with that class of senators known for business wisdom and practical sagacity, and whose views, therefore, are likely to weigh much respect on both sides of the chamber, and whose pronouncements carry prevail in legislation.

Such men possess a peculiar value in this modern age, when mere oratory, it can be affirmed, is at a discount."

He is always looking after the interests of the particular of the men who have the country we live in. At the instance of Senator McPherson, the other day, the Senate committee on Military Affairs recommended the passage of a resolution directing the Secretary of War to revoke and set aside the special orders of the department, dated march 30, 1863, discharging from his service, for absence without leave, Henry Lane, late first lieutenant Company F, Thirteenth New Jersey, because he was then on duty in the field, and to grant him an honorable discharge. This dismissal was one of the many unjust administrative acts of the war, and the committee says it should be corrected.

The Senator has also asked the committee to report a bill allowing the legal representatives of the late Captain Henry V. Bonford to enter suit in the Court of Claims for any balance that may be due to him from the Government.

ROBBERS IN THE BOROUGH.

They Get Away with Silver-Ware from Mr. VanDerveer's Residence, and Found in Mr. Alexander's Cellar.

Burglars entered the home of Augustus VanDerveer at the corner of Wilson and Washington avenues Monday night and *stole a quantity of clothing and silverware.*

They seem to have been experts at the business, for they skillfully rejected all plated ware and took only the solid. They also left the most of the latter, for about this morning Mr. VanDerveer had to come to town bareheaded to buy a head covering.

Entrance was effected through a window. Mr. VanDeventer offers a reward of $50 for the detection of the thieves, who left no clue behind. Mr. VanDeventer especially requests that the account of the loss of the silver service that had so long been an heirloom in his family. During the night the thieves entered the cellar of J. A. Alexander's residence on Mercer avenue, and regaled themselves heartily on refreshments.

CHEAPER ICE FOR PLAINFIELD.

An Ice Combine to be Formed, and Lower Rates Promised.

On excellent authority THE PRESS is informed that an ice combine is to be organized in Plainfield, in which J. W. & H. Coddington, John Morton and Andrew Wilson will be the principal factors.

These men will incorporate what will probably be known as the City Ice company. They will buy the large ice-house recently erected by Mr. Brady at Grant avenue, and will fill it full each winter with Lake Hopatcong ice. The capacity of the ice-house is 60,000 tons, and now holds 36,000 tons.

The combine promises to supply ice to Plainfield consumers at a much lower rate than they have ever experienced. They have the exclusive privilege to market the Lake Hopatcong ice in this section.

They will harvest Hopatcong ice extensively, and will not bother with the small local ponds any more.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE KRANKS.

Hofford Will Captain the Crescents, and Now the Peasant Is Sure.

THE PRESS has positive assurance, from private sources, that the redoubtable "Chink" Hofford will catch for the Crescents this season and captain the team. All arrangements will be complete by to-morrow, and Hofford will be in his legal work with the Crescents in the game against the Staten Islanders.

This will be great news for manager Keller and the admirers of the Crescents, who will probably receive official verification of this statement to-night.

Mr. Keller has all along been trying for Hofford, but such a star player was not easy to secure.

Jim Hofford's record is familiar to all lovers of base-ball, and it is needless to say that the news of the favorite's coming to Plainfield will be received with enthusiasm.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

THE CLOSING MELOPOIA.

The Last Night and Matinee Musicale Held in Plainfield by Dr. Chamberlain's Society.

The closing concert of the Melopoia, last evening, was fully as enjoyable as its predecessors. The outside wave of the heat, the chorus was as large as possible, and produced its usual effect, and set off by a mass of blooming plants tastefully arranged. Throughout the audience there was more than a sprinkling of evening dress, and there was the same feeling of good fellowship and non-critical spirit which always seems to pervade that atmosphere. The programme was as published in last evening's issue. The floral decorations were a special feature of adornating. They were the work of W. H. Flortstead.

The honors of the evening appeared to be divided between Miss Reid and Miss Von Stosch. It is long since America has been favored with a singer with so sterling adverse criticism less than Miss Reid. Her voice is full and pure, being peculiarly rich in the medium and lower register, while her style and method are almost faultless. The artistic finish with which she sang the aria from Traviata was truly delightful. One had a feeling of disappointment in hearing that Tosti's "Good-bye" was to be substituted for the Waltz from Romeo and Juliet, as that originally beautiful song had been rendered in so many styles that it had apparently died a natural death, but one felt last evening that one had never appreciated it in its merits before. The ballads she gave as encores were charmingly rendered.

Miss Von Stosch proved herself a born artist. She played with sweetness and breadth of tone, and brought from the instrument a wealth of expression of which one hardly thought it capable. She received a rose for her solos, it being especially demonstrative in the latter instance.

Mr. Rieger sang in his usual good style, but owing on the programme immediately after the newer star, he was received with little enthusiasm. His second solo fell very flat.

The audience did very fair work, though there was not much depending upon it. The opening selection was sung with vigor and in good time generally. There were incidental solos by Mr. and Mrs. Frank Knight and Fred. Walz. In the Boatman's Good-night, the syncopated passages were well rendered. The organization was not always perfect, but those faults occurred in passages where almost impossible intervals made them excusable. The bridal chorus from the *Maiden, with the violin obligato*, was especially pleasing, and received a deserved encore. "Tell me, Flora" was in perfect correction, also enjoyable. The Easter hymn and Sanctus were not noteworthy.

The one who receives least notice, but who often makes or breaks the effect is the accompanist. Mr. Levy amounts to perfection in that line. It was a pleasure to attend to accompany for the late Miss Maiden, *with the violin obligato*, was especially pleasing, and received a deserved encore. "Tell me, Flora" was in perfect correction, also enjoyable. The Easter hymn and Sanctus were not noteworthy.

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CITY DEPARTMENT.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE, THE COUNTY AND THE CITY, AND HAS THE LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY PAPER PUBLISHED IN THE COUNTY OF ESSEX.

J. A. DEMAREST - - City Editor.

—Nicholas Myers is now a special policeman.

—School montays amounting to $722.74 were collected in April.

—A new crosswalk is to be laid at Madison avenue and Fifth street.

—The street gutter line along the Washington street park is to be curbed.

—The fire department is to have 1,500 feet of new hose, at a cost of 70 cents a foot.

—The date of Mr. Venino's piano recital is now announced for Thursday, May 19.

—That unsightly hollow in the roadbed at Sixth street and Arlington avenue is to be filled in.

—H. H. Baker wants the job of removing the city on the block system. He will do it for $25.

—The date for the fourth team contest of the New Jersey Trap Shooters' league has been set down for May 14, on the grounds of the Rolling Springs Gun club, at Rutherford, N. J.

—There will be no recount of the votes in Hillsborough township, and the Democrat board of freeholders will be elected in May by the Republican majority, the courts having put an end to the contest.

—The next regular examination for first and second grade teachers' certificates will be held at Wechsler on Friday and Saturday, May 6 and 7. Examination for first grade branches on Saturday; all other branches on Friday.

—That genial Boniface, W. J. Lowe, the new proprietor of the Scotch Plains hotel formerly owned by Mr. Britton, will give a public opening May 9, to which all the people of Plainfield and vicinity will be cordially welcome. Mr. Lowe will make his hotel a first-class resort, and those out driving or bicycling will find it an excellent place to stop at any hour for refreshments.

—J. Evarts Tracy has presented to the public library a copy of "Knapp's Photographica of the World." This work contains photographic views of cities, public buildings, scenery, etc., from all parts of the globe; also photographs of famous paintings and pieces of statuary in the 20 finest galleries of the world. This work will be a reference work only, to be seen on application to the librarian.

FIREMEN'S ELECTIONS.

Foremen and Other Officers Chosen by Each Company.

The fire department elections of Plainfield and the hotbeach took place Monday night. The officers elected were as follows:

GARDELLE ENGINE CO., NO. 1.

Foreman—Charles Johnson.
1st Assistant—William T. Newman.
2nd Assistant—Charles Graves.
Secretary—Theodore A. Rodell.
Assistant—David Dunavan.
Treasurer—Vincent L. Frazee.
Financial Secretary—Wm. H. Gilman.
Engineer—William B. Grannett.
1st Assistant—John Gilbert.
2nd Assistant—Wm. Dunavan.
1st Assistant—David Bell.
Representative to Relief Association—Joseph A. Hubbard, Lorenzo J. Spicer.

PLAINFIELD ENGINE CO., NO. 2.

Foreman—Thomas Moore.
1st Assistant—Patrick McCourt.
2nd Assistant—Harry Conner.
Secretary—Adolph Kahrmann.
Assistant—Chas. W. Smith.
Treasurer—Fred. Rinaldi.
Engineer—Frank Schuck.
1st Assistant—Chas. Smith.
2nd Assistant—Jos. J. Newman.
Assistant—Wm. Hoffman.
Representative to Relief Association—B. B. Rogers, C. W. Smith.

DEPOT HOOK & LADDER CO. NO. 1.

Foreman—E. L. Force.
1st Assistant—George Ball.
2nd Assistant—George Moll, jr.
Financial Secretary—Samuel C. Blimm.
Financial Secretary—Samuel L. Miller.
Treasurer—Wm. Hoffman.
Auditing Committee—Ed. Wolf, F. B. Hue, M. Seuler.
Representatives to Relief Association—Jacob Blimm, C. McGinley.

ALERT HOSE COMPANY.

Foreman—J. L. Moore.
1st Assistant—C. C. Burnet.
2nd Assistant—C. H. Rogers.
Secretary—H. M. Demarest.
Treasurer—E. F. Murray.
Engineer—E. E. Force.
Representative to Relief Association—J. E. Turrill, S. F. Kimball.

WARREN ENGINE CO., NO. 1.

Foreman—G. H. Fairchild.
1st Assistant—C. H. Bond.
2nd Assistant—D. Bodine.
Secretary—J. D. Anderson.
Treasurer—D. C. Allen.
Engineer—E. Kolbacher.
1st Assistant—W. T. Newman.
2nd Assistant—D. C. Allen.
Steward—G. W. Vanderbeek.
Representative to Relief Association—W. T. Newman.

OBITUARY.

F. F. Knauft.

Frederick Ferdinand Knauft, who died at his home, 322 West Fourteenth street, last Thursday, was an octogenarian. For many years he lived in Newark city. He was born near Hamburg, Germany, in 1810, and came to America in 1839. He was at one time a leather dresser in "Swamp". After 1867 he was engaged in business for himself. Mr. Knauft was twice married, his last wife being a sister of Miss Mary Ann Bliss. She is still living, and so are their nine children, two boys and seven girls. Ernest Knauft, the youngest son, who until recently was a well-known resident of Plainfield, is an artist and is the Director of Fine Arts for the Chautauqua society. The funeral took place this forenoon from the residence.

Miss Keagon, President.

At the annual meeting of the Monday Afternoon Club, held Monday, the following officers were elected for the ensuing club year:

President—Miss E. E. Keagon.
First Vice-president—Mrs. Dwight B. Opdyke.
Second Vice-president—Miss A. Newton.
Third Vice-president—Mrs. Charles D. Wakeman.
Treasurer—Mrs. J. F. Harmon.
Corresponding Secretary—Miss J. K. Myers.
Recording Secretary—Charlotte E. Clarke.

Preventive Better Than Cure.

Many persons are afflicted with sick headache, bad or bilious. BRANDRETH'S PILLS taken freely will in a short time effect a complete cure of all such troubles. Users of long standing have been cured by them. Unbounded praise bestowed on their inefficacy by them. The worst fever sores, boil sores, and the like have been driven from the skin by them. Only begin in time and a few of BRANDRETH'S PILLS will prevent such a disease.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS are purely vegetable, absolutely harmless and safe to take at any time.

The City's New Re-Numbering.

The street committee of the common council have been authorized to draw up a new city map, properly numbered according to the new block system, and in accordance with that map the necessary re-numbering ordinance will be drawn.

A Pretty Home, 707 North Richmond Street.

The residents of North Richmond street are desirous of changing the name of that thoroughfare to Norwood avenue. The matter was presented to the councilmanic committee at present.

PERSONALIA.

Herbert Case was given on a business trip in the west.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Lister have returned from their wedding trip.

W. T. Kenyon arrived from Liverpool Wednesday, on the steamship St. Louis.

Alfred Compton, son of Halsted Compton, is about to take a western trip, to be gone a year.

Dr. James Allen Wilson, of Glasgow Scotland, has returned home after a week's visit with his aunt, Mrs. John Wilson.

Dr. Charles H. Sullivan died at the home of his brother-in-law, J. E. Myers, Saturday evening at 5:45. The funeral was private.

The Park Club will give an informal dance each Thursday evening in May. Members will be permitted to bring two guests apiece.

A pleasant surprise party was given to Miss Nellie Cleves of Arlington avenue by a merry throng of Hasbrou and Plainfield friends Friday evening.

James L. Anthony has recently purchased of J. H. Pullen, the latter's handsome residence corner of Putnam and Kensington avenue.

Mayor Alexander Gilbert will address the members of the educational department of the Y. M. C. A. on Sunday, May 15, on the grounds of the Rolling Springs Gun club, at Rutherford, N. J.

—There will be no recount of the votes in Hillsborough township, and the Democrat board of freeholders will be elected in May by the Republican majority, the courts having put an end to the contest.

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THE MATERIAL'S HERE.

WORK ON PLAINFIELD'S STREET RAILWAY TO BEGIN AT ONCE.

Cars Will Probably be Running by July—All Contracts Practice for Work and Material. Given to Plainfielders—The Construction to be the Best and the Rolling Stock the Finest—A Model Road to be Built and Kept so—The Cultured and Artistic Women of the City Invited to Visit the Cars—Everything Promises to be Colored and Decorated.

(From The Press of April 30)

The appeal "Oh, for a street railway", that THE PRESS has echoed for the people day after day, and month after month, is at last to be answered. All alone, against the reprehensible opposition of both the other papers combined; all alone, against the culpable tactics of obstruction adopted by the selfish and the strikers; all alone, against the manipulations of the cleyer lawyers retained by the Republican powers of Elizabeth and Plainfield; all alone has THE PRESS stood up and talked back, and kept at it for the people's sake, until even the council of '92 that was once in sentiment arrayed against a trolley road in Plainfield, is now convinced that it's a mighty good thing to have and that it can't come too quick.

And Plainfield is to have the finest road in the land. President Novins and Secretary Elker propose to build a model piece of road in this city—a model in every way. And they propose to keep it so. No expense is to be spared. And such Plainfield people as can do any of the work or furnish any of the material, have been given the chance.

Consequently L. W. Serrell, jr., son of ex-chancellor Serrell, has been given the contract for the overhead construction. He had to secure THE PRESS that his orders are to build the best he knows how. Mr. Serrell is the brilliant young electrical expert, constructing engineer and inventor who was appointed by the Daft company to succeed Leo Daft in their new organization. He has had a great deal of the Meadow-closed electric work in the United States.

The contract for the trolley poles has been given to the Milliken Bros., of New York, sons of Samuel H. Milliken of Central avenue. It is rumored that the price paid is much above what poles are selling for to-day, but it is a pole beyond comparison and Messrs. Milliken & Riker propose to have it for that reason and because two of Plainfield's good citizens and taxpayers will reap the profit. The idea also are to be furnished by a dealer of this city, A. D. Thompson, and if there is anything else necessary in the construction or maintenance of the road that can be bought here, the Plainfield Street Railway company will be found a ready purchaser.

As to rails, although the specifications of their contract with the city calls for a 55-pound rail—which is even heavier and better than most other cities are favored with—Messrs. Novins & Elker have decided to lay the Plainfield road with a 70-pound rail which will make such a substantial track that the heaviest of trains could run over it all day long and still it would keep its perfect level, compact joints and fine condition. This costs more money, but the comfort and gratification of the people will be accomplished by the smoothness of the track and the easy riding of the cars, which is all the company is after for.

A reporter of THE PRESS had the good fortune to meet, the other day, the vice-president of the J. G. Brill company of Philadelphia, builders of the cars for the purpos e of James L. Anthony's residence on Belvidere avenue, and Anthony Dyett, attorney for the Importers and Traders National bank of New York, who bought Henry E. Bowen's house opposite. They're two of a kind that suburban cities like to desire.

F. A. Dunham, of this city, engineer and superintendent of the famous Union county roads, has just returned from Cortland, N. Y., where he has been in consultation with the officials of that town and the engineer of the State board of health, in relation to a system of sewerage for that place. Cortland thus shows its intention of having the best.

George F. Randolph, brother of L. W. Randolph of this city, and one of the most expert telegraph operators in the country, has removed to Plainfield, and is making his home at 49 Grandview avenue, where he and his wife celebrated their thirteenth wedding anniversary Saturday evening. A number of friends dropped in, were provided, and all had a happy time Mr. Randolph is telegraph operator at the Produce Exchange.

William Kelley returned Monday from a three weeks' tour through Florida and Georgia, looking after his interests in the orange growing business. He reports the weather delightful and the prospects for a full crop good. In his journey he visited Waycross, Ga., where he met a former Plainfielder, Mr. Murphy, a builder, who took up to a Georgia town to start growing town. Mr. Kelley says that he found the people where he visited strongly in favor of Grover Cleveland for president.

The very many friends of John L. Force, son of the late proprietor of Force's Hotel, this city, and now of the Mansion House, Brooklyn Bridge, are overjoying him with congratulations upon his securing one of the most charming young women of the State as his wife. The marriage took place at New York at Wyckoff last evening. The Rev. M. V. McDuffie, pastor of the First Baptist church of that city, officiated. The bride was Miss Mattie S. Wyckoff, a lady long and one of the highest esteemed and admired of New Brunswick's best society.

Miss Virginia F. Randolph of this city is expected to sail for New York on the steamship Etruria next Saturday. She is now in Paris, to hich city she has just returned from a two months' tour of the Italian cities. A letter recently received by a friend of hers here bore date of Easter Sunday at Venice. She wrote that in arriving in that queen city of the Adriatic, she left Milan at 8 o'clock in the midnight, instead of taking a carriage to their hotel, they took a "gondola" to their "palace" for it was everything here to do a "palace" and all journeying is done by a "gondola". The effect by moonlight on the river, the singing of the gondoliers, the reflections of the lights in the water, are all described as romantic and very striking to the stranger. Miss Randolph and her friends have visited Genoa, Pisa, Rome, Pompeii, Nice and Florence. She has passed a year in study in Paris under eminent artists, including Collin, De la Cluse, Laurens and Benjamin Constant, and has spent about three or four months in travel. On the occasion of Miss Randolph's return, a reception will be given by Mr. and Mrs. Randolph and daughter, on Monday evening, May 16, to which invitations have just been issued. After the reception Mrs. Randolph and Miss Randolph will be at home Wednesdays until June 15.

A Fatal Shot.

A half-headed eagle, the first of its species seen in this section in some time, was shot a few days ago by S. B. Wheeler, manager of the Netherwood stock farm. Mr. Wheeler saw the big bird circling over the house, and, hastily catching up his gun, went out after it. The eagle swooped towards the ground, and Mr. Wheeler fired both barrels at it, but only heavy buckshot into it. It is a handsome specimen of this powerful species.

A Policeman on the Corner.

An excellent order has just been issued by police captain Grant, by which sergeant Lynch will be kept on the block on the corner of North and York avenues from 6:30 to 7 a. m. and from 4:30 to 6:30 p. m., to see that no fast driving is indulged in. The idea is to prevent future accidents of children or accidents to pedestrians at this dangerous point.

THE EMPLOYERS' MONEY MISSING.

Bookkeeper Tyndall and Cashier Daniel Henry Disappear, Taking the Change of the Establishment.

Henry S. Phillips, who for a few years has been a trusted clerk in the employ of R. W. Rice & Co., the North Plainfield coal dealers, was arrested on the charge of embezzling money from his employers.

Phillips is the fellow who figured prominently in the Rice-Phillips case, recently settled, which advised during the celebrated trial of Rice vs. Stockwell, and whatever Mr. Stockwell's witnesses swore to, Phillips swore to something entirely different on the stand. At that time the reporters spoke of him as a person of abominable features, cherubic smile, and manufactured yellow whiskers, and Mrs. Phillips thereupon expressed a desire and a determination to scratch out the nasty reporters' nasty eyes.

Mr. Rice trusted Phillips implicitly, and to all appearances Phillips was a most humble and subservient creature. But Mr. Rice now declares that he knows that Phillips is a cunning rogue and a Uriah Heep of iniquity.

Mr. Rice was warned at times to look out for Phillips, for whose he was placing so much confidence, but only recently did he ascertain that the suspicion thus aroused was just.

The facts in his possession he deemed it best to discharge the clerk, and last Saturday Phillips was turned out of the store, and went to Newark to work for Stockwell.

Further examination by Mr. Rice revealed the magnitude of Phillips's operations, and information caused to be advertised and a warrant was issued for the misguided clerk's arrest.

Thursday afternoon officers Job Coddington went to Newark, armed with the warrant, arrested Phillips, and brought him back to Plainfield.

Phillips was taken before justice Crater, who took the plea of not guilty. Phillips waived examination, and was held to await the action of the September grand jury.

There are five counts to the complaint against him, and he is charged with having disappropriated funds aggregating $1,000.

Mr. Rice claims to have abundant evidence of the clerk's guilt. His method seems to have been to collect from customers on his route and turn in only a portion of the amount paid, pocketing the rest.

Phillips stoutly maintains his innocence, and Mrs. Phillips denounces the arrest as an outrage.

FRUITS OF THE "ELKWOOD" SOWING.

Sad Result to a Career of Dissipation—An Erring Husband and a "Rich Kicker"—Story of the Outgoing Wife.

(From The Press of April 29.)

In a neatly-kept cottage at 62 East Fourth street a frail little woman sits waiting to-day for a husband who does not come, and that husband's name is bandied about on the tongue of gossip, the subject of a scandal that had its inception in the spacious resort which has so lately a career under the guardianship of Joseph Bonaglio Miller.

The afflicted woman is the wife of James Heath, who, in the days when the "Elkwood" flourished, was one of its staunchest adherents. Heath was a warm friend of Miller, and was among those who, he says, by that fellow's financial operations. Heath's own story is that he raised money to help Miller by mortgaging the household effects.

Now the public tongue is busy with the story that Heath has left his wife and baby for another and gone to parts unknown. It was with the purpose of getting at the facts of the alleged elopement that a PRESS reporter called on Mrs. Heath this noon.

Mrs. Heath has been quite ill for several days. She is therefore pale and weak through worrying over her husband's absence. She is also a attractive young woman, and her home gives every evidence of thrift and careful attention to study duties.

"It is true"—she said—"that James has gone. He has been away since last week Tuesday, and I do not expect to see him again. I have no means of knowing definitely that he has left me for good, but what else can I think? Something to do with his departure When I found out about his attentions to her I told him plainly that he must choose between me and that other woman. Soon after that he left his place in Moore's meat market on North avenue, or was discharged, I don't know which. A week ago Tuesday he packed up all his clothes and went away. He told me he was going to get work in New York, and that he would send me money Thursday night. That promise he did not keep.

"It has been very hard"—continued the sobbing wife—"to bear his cruel treatment. Some of it I expect to forgive, but he made it a habit to spend his Sundays in New York altogether. He would leave the shop Saturday evening and not show up again until Monday morning. Saturday me and my fifteen-months-old child alone. He did not seek to give us any pleasure.

"If I had ever done anything to merit shame and desertion I should not mind it so, but I have always tried to be a faithful, loving and dutiful wife, and it is very hard to have my efforts in his welfare so foolishly rewarded. We have been married five years, and never had any trouble till this "Elkwood" business began.

"Now I do not care ever to see him again. I could not receive him back, were he to come to me. I shall go to the home of my parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Walpole, at South Plainfield, and take my child with me."

Protest the Rear Ends.

For the information of those boys who have been in the habit of robbing birds' nests, and killing song birds, we publish the law regarding the same, so they may be wise for their warning.

CHAPTER CCVII.

An act for the preservation of birds.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That no person shall at any time within this state, catch, kill, trap or expose for sale, or have in his possession after the same has been caught, killed or trapped, any night hawk, whip-poor-will, mocking bird, cat bird, robin, thrush, finch, martin, swallow, woodpecker, robin, oriole, red or cardinal bird, cedar bird, wren, blue bird, blue jay, yellow bird, or any useful or any insectivorous or song bird, not mentioned or named herein.

2. And be it enacted, That no person shall in the months of March, April, May, June, July or August, in any year, within this state, kill, take or willfully molest, tear down or destroy the nest of any bird, or take, carry away or destroy the egg or eggs of any bird, or have such nest, or such eggs, at any time aforesaid, in his possession, or buy or sell the same or any of them named in section one and three of this act.

3. And be it enacted, That it shall not be lawful for any person to kill or catch, buy or sell any of the birds mentioned in section one of this act, or any of the birds commonly known as game birds, or any sandpiper, plover, curlew, snipe, woodcock, rail, heron, or any other commonly called shore or bay birds, or any wild duck, brant, wild goose, swan, loon, or any other waterfowl, at any time in the year, except that it shall be lawful for any person to kill and have in his possession, for the purpose of preserving or stuffing the same as an article of ornament or use, any of the birds aforesaid.

4. And be it enacted, That any person violating the provisions of this act shall be liable to a penalty of not less than fifty dollars for each offense, and one hundred dollars for each subsequent offense, and shall stand committed until the said penalties and costs of prosecution are paid; and it shall be the duty of the justices of the peace and police officers of the several counties in this state to prosecute for all penalties incurred by the violation of the provisions of this act.

5. And be it enacted, That nothing in this act shall be construed to prevent the killing of any of the birds mentioned in the first section of this act, which may be found destroying the crops of the owner of the land on which they are found.

6. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved April 26, 1892.

BOODLE FOR CAREY AND LYNCH.

The City Council Obtains the $10 Difference and the Assistant Receiver Pay for Their Trouble.

The Plainfield common council has decided to settle with ex-policeman Carey by paying him $10 less than the amount of the bond given with Leonard Lynch by paying him the full amount of $50 which he holds to date him. The following report of the committee on police, to whom the communications were adopted, some citizen Gallup alone voting no:

To the Common Council of the City of Plainfield.

GENTLEMEN—Your committee on police, to whom was referred the claims of Thads J. Carey and Patrick Lynch, late chief of police, respectfully submit the following statement of the police force, in the years 1890, 1891 and 1892, to the present time, and the decision of the Supreme Court on the contract sent out by Thads J. Carey, and the opinion of the Deputy Attorney General of 1890, in suspending him for the period of three months from the 20th day of April, 1892, and most gratefully entitled to recover three months as Captain of Police, at the rate of $60 per month.

The same principle involved in his case is involved in that of ex-Assistant Patrick Lynch, and your committee respectfully ask his suspension and forfeiture of pay for the month of April, 1892, and that he be entitled to recover the salary for that month at the rate of $50 per month.

The claim of Thads J. Carey for salary for the balance of the year, from July 1, 1892, to the present time, he having refused to take the oath of office, and his refusing to serve in that capacity with a reduction of salary, he not being from all claims on the payment of said three months' salary and penalties of the salary for the balance of the year, from July 1, 1892.

Your committee consulted the corporation counsel and was informed by him that he was not entitled to the salary. Mr. Carey had any claim for compensation beyond three months, which is denied by your committee, and for defense, yet in his opinion the chances are further against the city. For that reason the committee have decided to recommend a fair adjustment of the matter with Mr. Carey; and finally recommend the reduction and the payment of $50 in full of all claims against the city, which offer he finally agreed to accept.

Respectfully submitted, HENRY RICHARDSON, Chairman.

That the sum of $50 be paid to Thads J. Carey, in full of all demands against the city, arising out of the matters aforesaid; and that the sum of $50 be paid Patrick Lynch in full of his demand aforesaid.

F. R. MASON,
H. H. BAKER,
E. A. WEBB,
Committee on Police.

May 2, 1892.

PLAINFIELD CASES IN COURT.

Interesting Lawsuits Next to Come to Trial at Elizabeth.

The May term of the Union county courts will open on Monday in Elizabeth. The Plainfielders on the list of petit jurors are Elias W. Bird, Beely Edsall, George Frazee, John H. French, John Johnston and J. Fred McDonald. The list of causes to come up for trial includes the following in which Plainfield people are interested:

SUPREME COURT.

Percival Knauth et al., partners, etc., vs. *Edward M. Field, John F. Wiechers, et al.*, partners, etc. Op contract. Wallis Edwards & Bunsted. R. V. Lindabury.

Percival Knauth et al., partners, etc., vs. Edward M. Field, John F. Wiechers, et al., partners, etc. On contract. Wallis Edwards & Bunsted. R. V. Lindabury.

Globe Hard Vein Slate company, vs. J. T. Odam & Son. On contract. W. M. Stillman. W. B. Wilson.

Susan Charlotte Savage vs. Rosh W. Pike. On contract. Aug. W. Cutler. W. A. Coddington.

John V. Cockcroft vs. Emil Woltman and John F. Wiechers. On contract. Collins & Corbin. R. V. Lindabury. P. E. Marsh.

Aaron D. Thompson vs. Mrs. L. H. Smith. On contract. Chas. A. Reed. D. Haney, jr.

Melvin H. Cheesman vs. Andrew J. Lindberger. On contract. Hudson & Codington. James J. Bergen.

The Prairie Cattle company, limited, vs. Francis X. Schoonmaker, et al. On contract. Nelson Bunyon. W. H. McGhee.

The Peoples National Bank of the City of New York vs. Edward P. Thorn. On contract. James G. Clark. Walter L. Redfield.

Stephen H. Quillin, et al., vs. John J. Conard, et al. On contract. John S. McMaster. Craig A. Marsh.

CIRCUIT COURT.

James A. Demarest vs. Rowland M. Stover. In tort. Craig A. Marsh. Fred C. Marsh.

Electric Therapeutic Institute vs. Walter L. Hatfield, executor, etc. On contract. Chas. Brind. Craig A. Marsh.

George Taylor vs. Charles H. Westphal. In tort. Craig A. Marsh. W. H. McGhee.

Charles Ayres vs. Abraham Collins. In tort. W. H. Davis. R. V. Lindabury.

Mary Muldoon vs. John C Moore, heir of William Moore, deceased. On contract. T. F. McCormick. W. A. Coddington.

David B. Dunham vs. James Clark. In tort. W. A. Coddington. Chas. A. Reed.

Mary Kisby by John W. Kisby, guardian, vs. the City of Plainfield and Jacob Jones. In tort. W. H. Davis. Craig A. Marsh.

JURY APPEAL ASST.

Charles T. Kissam, appellant, vs. Arthur M. Griffen, appellee. Justice V. W. Nash.

William J. Nelson, appellant, vs. Thomas Cox, appellee. Justice V. W. Nash.

JUNIOR APPEAL ASST.

Aaron D. Thompson, appellant, vs. John E. Munn, appellee. Justice L. F Wadsworth.

Women Elect Officers.

At the annual meeting of the Ladies' Christian Work society of the Trinity Reformed church, Monday afternoon, the following officers were elected for the year:

President—Mrs. C. P. Lorentz.
First Vice-president—Mrs. A. L. Force.
Second Vice-president—Mrs. C. Schenck.
Third Vice-president—Mrs. G. Q. Bodiver.
Secretary—Mrs. C. H. Smith.
Treasurer—Mrs. Wm. G. S. Roe.

The public annual meeting of this very excellent society will be held next Sunday evening, in the church, at which time the report of the year's work will be read, and the new officers elected by the Rev. Mr. *Davis of North Branch.*

License for Soloist Vendores and Setherwood.

The license application of Wallace V. Miller, to keep a hotel at 7, 9 and 11 North avenue, was granted Monday night by the common council. The vote on the hotel application was unanimous. The vote for bar-room privileges was as follows:

For grant—Bird, Brickman, Fish, Gallup, Johnston, Roe, Weber—7.
Against—Bonaglio, Conard, Mason—3.
Absent—Tremain.

License was also granted to Frank E. Miller for Hotel Setherwood, Consolidated Clam and Shrimp House, and Setherwood against granting liquor-selling privileges.

Reached only via the Iron Mountain Route.

5:30 p. m. daily, and a Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car through to New Orleans without change. Solid vestibuled train, with Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars, daily, leaving 11:55 A. M. Delightful climate all the year. Fast Line Excursions. Round-trip tickets on sale throughout the year from all accepted points in the United States and Canada. Descriptive pamphlets free. Apply to or address W. H. Hoge, Gen'l Pass. Agt., 391 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—*Latest U. S. Government Food Report.*

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., N. Y.

SEVERED THREE ARTERIES.

O'Rourke Had Delirium, and Was Nearly Killed by a Chisel.

James O'Rourke met with Harding on the street Friday night, as Harding was returning from work, and attempted to assault him. Harding's arms were full of tools, and as he raised his hands to defend himself the edge of a chisel struck O'Rourke on the temple, severing three arteries. O'Rourke bled almost to death before patrolman Force could be summoned, and when taken to the hospital was thought to be dying. Dr. Frobesco successfully stanched the flow of blood, and found that O'Rourke had had a drink of delicious tremens. O'Rourke had a hard night of it, but is to-day improved, though very weak from loss of blood.

Exempt Firemen Electioning.

At the annual meeting of the Exempt Firemen's association, last night, the following officers were elected:

President—A. Salteman.
Vice-president—T. J. Gillies.
Secretary—G. Tracy.
Treasurer—J. A. Hubbard.
Board of Trustees—D. W. Littell, Joseph A. Hubbard, Alex. Thrower, Wm. H. Harding, A. D. Jennings.
Representatives to Relief Association—A. Salteman, G. Tracy.

A resolution was adopted transferring the entire monthly dues to the Sick Benefit fund.

The annual report of officers showed the association to be a flourishing condition.

Real-Estate Transfers.

Recent real-estate transfers in Somerset county include the following of properties in North Plainfield:

William J. Conroy to Peter G. Doeringer, $1. Geneva Home to Chas. Keller, $750.
William Demarest to Margaret E. McLaughlin, $1.
Marie Duronsoet to Howard S. Turner, $1.
Peter G. Doeringer to William J. Conroy, $6,200.

Realty Changes.

Recent transfers of property in this city, as recorded in the county clerk's office, include the following:

Park avenue corner of Fourth street, 20x165: Elias W. Pepper, executor of estate of Joseph H. Burlingham, to Charles B. Clifton, $6,500.

Fourth street, 50x165: John D. Runyon and wife and Charles H. Hand and wife to Arthur Hand, $695.

Ramont place, southeast of Third street, 25x100: John D. Runyon and wife and Charles H. Hand and wife to James P. Homan $200.

New Jersey for Cleveland.

[From The Elizabeth Herald.]

Public opinion in this state has consolidated very rapidly in the last two months in favor of the ex President's renomination. One by one Democratic papers have declared for their choice preference, until we do not at present know of one that in any way opposes his nomination. Yesterday's Jersey City *News* has the following: an enumerant of his candidacy: "The people want him, and if he is nominated, they will elect him. If he be not nominated, the voters will be unable to receive the assurance that in ignoring their will by defeating the candidate whom they impose upon the country".

The people recognize in Mr. Cleveland clear, specific and wise conceptions of national policy. They recognize that he has the honesty and courage to stand by his ideas of right under all circumstances, and regardless of consequences to himself. The people have grown tired of jugglers and tricksters. They want a man in whose truth they can believe.

We would go too far if we said that a ticket headed by Mr. Cleveland would be the only one that could win. The party unquestionably has other leaders in whom the people have confidence, and many winning combinations might be devised. But we insist that it was the thought of so strong as that which Mr. Cleveland would appear in, and we further insist that any which has the appearance of the exception of being machine-made has not the ghost of a chance. This is going to be either a people's fight, in which case we will vote for one here the people will go—or a machine fight, in which the Republicans will win, for they have a better, stronger, more cast-iron, and vastly better lubricated machine than we have.

Bailey Resumes, Sweet Fortunes, Sassy Skies.

FAMOUS RESORTS OF TEXAS, MEXICO AND CALIFORNIA.

Reduced round-trip tickets now on sale via IRON MOUNTAIN ROUTE to the famous resorts of Texas, Mexico, Arizona and California. Stop-over privileges will be allowed in the States of Arkansas and Texas. For tickets and further information, call on or address T. H. Hoge, Gen'l P. A., 391 Broadway, New York.

PEACH trees for sale. 4,000 1 year old trees; best orchard varieties. J. M. Badgley, near Pittsville. P. O. address, Wellsville, N. Y.

FOR SALE.—Good family horse, sound and kind, 15½ hands high. Address F. Jenner, New Market, N. J., or Box 312, Plainfield.

IN CHANCERY OF NEW JERSEY.

TO THOMAS K. HOBART:—

By virtue of an order of the Court of Chancery, made on the 25th day of June instant, between Matilda M. Wood is complainant, and you are defendant, you are required to appear, plead, answer or demur to the bill of complaint filed against you in the above cause within the Seventh Day of July next, or said bill will be taken pro confesso against you. The said bill is filed to foreclose a mortgage made by John B. Miller and husband to the complainant, dated the 1st day of May, 1888, to the County of Union and State of New Jersey, and recorded in the Clerk's office of Union county, in book 1 of mortgages, page 1 &c.

RANDOLPH, CORNEY & BLAIR,
Sol'rs. of Complainant, 1 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, N. J.
Dated April 4, 1892. 4-20-7t

SHERIFF'S SALE.—In Chancery of New Jersey. Between Lucy Ann Cooper, complainant, and John K. Van Nest, et al., defendants. Fi. fa. for sale of mortgaged premises.

By virtue of the above stated writ of fieri facias to me directed and delivered, I shall expose for sale at public vendue, at the Court House, in the City of Elizabeth, on

WEDNESDAY, THE EIGHTEENTH DAY OF JUNE, D., 1892,

at two o'clock in the afternoon of said day, all the following tract or parcel of land and premises hereinafter particularly described, situate, lying and being in the City of Plainfield, in the County of Union, and State of New Jersey, and bounded and described as follows, viz:

Beginning at an iron spike at the intersection of the center of Madison avenue with the center of Second a rest; thence along the center of Second a rest south fifty-eight degrees and forty-five degrees and forty-eight minutes east 51 of deg 45 min 48 sec east 100 feet to the center of Lot No. 2 on said map; thence along the center of said Lot No. 2 north thirty-one degrees and fifteen minutes east 31 deg 15 min east 100 feet to an iron pin in Elizabeth Urton's line; thence along said Urton's line north fifty-eight degrees and forty-five minutes west 58 deg 45 min west 100 feet to an iron pin in the center of Madison avenue; thence along the center of Madison avenue south thirty-one degrees and fifteen minutes west 31 deg 15 min west 100 feet to the point and place of beginning, and being Lot No. 1 on said map. Being the same premises which were conveyed to the said John K. Van Nest by deed of Elizabeth Urton, dated the 1st day of May, 1888, and recorded in the Clerk's office of Union county, in book 1 of mortgages, page 1 &c.

Dated May 2, 1892.

JOHN K. VAN NEST, Sheriff.
JOHN VAN GASBEEK, Manager. 5-2-7t

Conductor Chapman's Concerts of Next Season.

Following are the dates already fixed for next season's concerts of William E. Chapman's orchestra:

Madison—Nov. 30, 1892; Dec. 28, 1892; February 21, 1893; May 2, 1893.

Apollo club—December 6, 1892; February 14, 1893; April 18, 1893.

Elizabeth—October 1, 1892; December 1, 1892; February 2, 1893; April 13, 1893.

Last basket meet year with Ash Wednesday, February 22, and ends with Easter Sunday, April 2.

Mrs. Hobson's Out of Danger.

Mrs. Hobson, who was dangerously injured in the wreck on the New York Central railroad near Hastings, is recovering. Although delirious, headaches and relapses, she is past the worst crisis. She is still at the Genty House, Yonkers, under the care of Dr. Schepen.

Killed by the Blue Line.

John F. Probles, an aged man, whose home was near Weston, Somerset county, was struck Tuesday morning while driving, by the Blue Line express on the Philadelphia and Reading road, and killed. Probles's body was hurled a long distance and was terribly mutilated. His buggy was smashed to bits.

It is Truthfully said

That IRON MOUNTAIN ROUTE is the ONLY LINE running vestibuled PULLMAN BUFFET SLEEPING CARS between St. Louis, Los Angeles and San Francisco, leaving St. Louis 9:30 p. m. daily, via Little Rock, Texarkana and El Paso. In addition to the above a PULLMAN TOURIST SLEEPING CAR leaves St. Louis every Tuesday evening for Los Angeles and San Francisco. For further information, call on or address W. E. Hoyt, Gen'l P. A. Ag't, 391 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.

SPRING OVERCOATS.

Men's Spring Suits.

We've the stock of the town. A stock on which we've best our best thought and most earnest attention. A stock of which we are proud.

Custom appearance and cu tom, minute attention to details, not omitting a custom fit at two-thirds of custom prices.

We've everything from Winter to Spring weight. There are cold-blooded people who wear Winter weights till far on in the Spring, and there are warm-blooded ones who discard warm clothing at an early date.

We carry an assortment and variety large enough for all. Now Spring styles are here if you want to look at them, and we are sure our line of Men's Spring Suits will please you.

OUR PANTRY OF PANTS.

Cassimere Pants of every weight, style and color.

Working Pants, Dress Pants. Some thousands of pairs to show you, an assortment from which you can select a good match for any coat and vest you ever possessed. Many new and attractive Spring styles.

McGregor & Co., 850 and 852 Broad St NEWARK, N. J.

8 17 y

PRESENTATION
Of New Styles for the
Spring and Summer
Of 1892, at the
NEWARK BEE HIVE.

THE "BEE-HIVE"
THE LARGEST PANT'S GOODS HOUSE IN THE STATE.
TOY-ZIG-ZAGGER.

LADIES', MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S OUTSIDE GARMENTS, SUITS & DRESSES.

Once more it is our pleasure to direct the ladies of New Jersey to our Spring Opening of garments, eclipsing in all the essential features any display it has heretofore been our privilege to offer. Those of the invariable rules upon which the great success of this house is founded, viz.: "Low prices, garments satisfying to the most critical taste." "Prices, within the limits of every one's purse." "Materials, such as can be recommended for good service if" or, in a word, Larger Assortments and Better Values than are obtainable anywhere else without exception. These great inducements should draw every lady to our Department before buying a Spring Garment for self or child.

Spring Exhibit of Pretty Millinery.

Very Latest Modes from Paris, and Original Creations from our Own Workrooms, presenting grand effects in Beautiful Lace, Jet, Straw and Flower, Toques, Hats and

ICELAND'S FAMOUS ISLE.

A Republic Which Has Existed Under Remarkable Rules.

For Centuries a Seat of Learning and a Home for Free Institutions—Attending Chapter on Its Settlement and Progress.

In the latter part of the ninth century, when Norway was disturbed by political animosities, many of the best men quit their native land, their estates and homes, and settled in Iceland. Here, on an isolated island in the cold North Atlantic, they founded a republic which for centuries flourished, free from the tyranny of kings or any alien government. It was a model republic. The legislative power was vested in the Althing, an assembly where the more influential men met once a year to discuss national questions. In this modest legislature some specimens of oratory and statesmanship were displayed that have never been exceeded. The Althing vies with the immortal Roman senate for the glory of ancient legislation.

The great religion of the Icelanders was the same as that of other Scandinavian nations, their principal gods being Thor and Odin. Christianity was established in the year 1000, and the manner in which it was finally accomplished was notable. All the chiefs, priests and leaders of the island had flocked with their retinues to the Althing. Vague of these had already adopted Christianity; the others were radically opposed to it. A discussion arose as to which religion should be taken as the state religion. Both parties contended strongly for their own views and both prepared for battle, that the sword might decide, but at the last hour a compromise was effected by collecting one man, a man admitted to be the wisest of the land, who should decide the question. His name was Thorgier. He betook himself to his own "booth," where he stayed for three days, not talking with any one and permitting anyone to come near him. Having reached a conclusion, Thorgier arose and went to the Althing. He announced his decision. It was that Christianity should be the religion of the island. Both factions, true to their promise, submitted to the decision.

During this medieval period literature and learning flourished on the island and Iceland came to be known as the "Land of the Hand Ryting and Saga (history)." Hither resorted the historian, and even to-day all the Scandinavian authorities refer to "Todd heard" was implored. The conversation between "Todd-heard" and the distinguished writer was quite interesting, according to the Observer. "Just step out on the street," she told him, "and ask the first man or woman you meet." "I can't," he replied, "as there is no one here to watch the store."

Finding that this went and "Toll-heard" kept her word by keeping her ear to the receiver at Utica, forty miles from the scene.

Royal Musicians.

Nearly every member of the ruling families of Europe is a clever performer on some musical instrument. It rarely happens, however, that these royal accomplishments are put to a practical test of merit, but the story told of the late playing of the dukes of Oporto, the portuguese king's brother, is to the point. On a wager with one of the nobles of the Lisbon court, he once set out in disguise to play at the village fair for a fete for a week, and succeeded without difficulty in getting an engagement in the orchestra. He played the violin, and at the end of the week he received from the leader of the orchestra a very flattering letter of recommendation.

STARVING RATS.

Overboard Scene on Board a Deserted Vessel on the English Coast.

A correspondent of the Newcastle (England) Chronicle, describing scenes on the Northumberland coast, tells a curious story al-out rats: "What a scene of devastation did St. Mary's island witness after the result of the bowling up of the Gothenburg City. I was one of a party that went on board that ill-fated vessel, and by the time we got up, and saw a sight to be remembered. I shall never forget it. To all appearance the vessel was deserted, for the crew might have been sailing comfortably out of the ocean, save for the absence of any apparent life on board of her. But we had no sooner put foot on deck than a sight presented itself to us in such a manner that each of us as had got on board had to make tracks for the rigging, while the rest of us fled back into the boats. Rats! I never saw so many in my life, and never hope to again. Hungry, hungry, lank-looking fellows, many of them with their tails chewed off, swarmed up from below in nevending shoals, squealing and fighting, squirming over one another in a manner sickening and horrible to behold, particularly to those of us up in the rigging. At last we cut off some loose ropes, knotted them into convenient lengths, and then armed we descended and attacked the rodents, eventually succeeding in beating them back to the boat. Anyone would have supposed that they knew by instinct the impending fate of the vessel, for the moment we saw us over the side than they began to swarm down the ropes and try to enter the boats, and in the end only with difficulty were we able to beat them off before reaching the boat clear, and they swam to the land, and I can only say that anglfish and mad frenzy as we rowed away from the vessel's side. They were for the most part on the island when the mainland to swim ashore. They could not find on the thinly-wooded coast, so that was washed ashore to warm the skins of the coast folk." While every effort was made to exterminate the rats, splinters, the deckhouse, strange to say, came ashore on the island intact."

MEAT EATERS.

Animal Food the Most Conducive to Prolonged Physical Strength.

Many races of men live entirely on animal food, and these are the most hardy and from all I have been able to gather are the most active. In the correspondent of the Gentleman's Magazine, the most free from diseases of all kinds, are the Esquimaux and the Red Indians: "They are all horsemen, or rather, pass their lives on horseback. Most of the climbing they do is mounting but in summer and freezing in winter, these brave men, who have never been subdued, are entirely naked and have not even a covering for their heads. They live entirely on flesh, but they have no fixed place of residence. When the pasture is good there are they to be found, until it is consumed by their horses, and they instantly move to another spot. They have neither bread, fruit, nor vegetables, but live entirely on the flesh of their mares."

Describing the effect on himself of this diet, Hearne says: "In short, as I had been riding three or four months, and had lived on beef and water, I found myself as strong again as I was at first, and could not speak; yet a few hours' sleep upon my saddle on the ground always completely restored me that for a week I could daily be upon my horse for many hours together, but still two or three hours after sunset, and have relatively tired ten or twelve horses a day. This will explain the hardiness of those which people in South America are said to ride, which I am confident could only be done on beef. Indeed, the Gauchos of the Argentine Republic live entirely on roast beef and salt, scarcely ever tasting bread, vegetables, or any table food, and their sole beverage is mate or Paraguay tea taken without sugar."

LIFE IN GRUB STREET.

It Wasn't Pleasant When John Forty "Starved" Were Poet of It.

Up to the seventeenth century Grub street was a narrow lane of mean houses, chiefly inhabited by beggars. It was a street tenanted by beggars, and by poor authors, who were in everything else their supporters and companions. The Grub street poets of the period were the literary drudges of the booksellers, having a fixed task of so many lines to write, which Grub street of old and Milton street to-day is the world for the great men of the time used to scorn.

Grub street also housed such famous writers as "Elkanah Settle, the Giant Killer," "Tom Hickathrift," "The Wise Men of Gotham," and scores of others were poor authors, who were the hacks of literary rest began to popularize Grub street in say numbers during the early days of the eighteenth century, of seditious and libelous pamphlets were circulated, and as the authors, for safety, had to move from place to places, they found a fitting retreat in the maze of alleys which webbed the Grub street district. At any rate, says the Collector, by the commencement of the eighteenth century Grub street had become quite notorious as the poor author's quarter of London. All the authors but a very favored few were poor men. The life of a literary hack author was that of a modern tramp, only he did more work and obtained fewer square meals.

Estimated Her Needs.

European ladies are often invited to visit the harems of the rich Moors in Morocco. Some years ago one of the ladies of the sultan's harem—a beautiful young girl—fainted at the sight of the lady visitors removing her gloves. The young lady thought she was removing a thick skin from her hands, and when the sight frightened her so much that it was some time before she could regain consciousness.

WALT WHITMAN'S TOMB.

It Is a Pretty Hillside Vault Built of Green Ice Boulders.

During Walt Whitman's outdoor trip last summer he was frequently driven out to Harleigh cemetery to personally superintend the construction of his tomb. The site, the material and the manner of construction are all of his choosing, and he took pleasure in watching the work as it progressed. Two miles from the Philadelphia ferries, on the main road to Haddonfield, lies Harleigh cemetery, beautifully situated in one of the few picturesque spots of Camden's neighborhood. Passing along on the entrance road by well-kept lawns dotted with flower beds the visitor comes to a little valley in which section the land has led to gravel pits on either side. It is here, among a cluster of beech and magnolia trees, at the head of the lane, that Walt Whitman selected the spot for his tomb.

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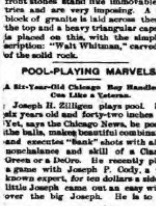
The vault is built into the hill on the west side of the ground and is composed of enormous bowlders of granite. The stone door is hung on massive brass hinges and requires the efforts of three strong men to swing it. The two front stones stand 18ex immovable sentries and are very impressive. A solid block of granite is laid across these on the top and a heavy triangular capstone is placed on this, with the simple inscription: "Walt Whitman," carved out of the solid rock.

POOL-PLAYING MARVELS.

A Six-Year-Old Chicago Boy Handles the Cue Like a Veteran.

Joseph H. Zilligen plays pool. He is six years old and forty-two inches tall. He is a wonder. He won't allow the breaking up of the Gothenburg City. I was one of a party that went on board that ill-fated vessel, and by the time we got up, and saw a sight to be remembered. I shall never forget it. To all appearance the vessel was deserted, for the crew might have been sailing comfortably out of the ocean, save for the absence of any apparent life on board of her. But we had no sooner put foot on deck than a sight presented itself to us in such a manner that each of us as had got on board had to make tracks for the rigging, while the rest of us fled back into the boats. Rats! I never saw so many in my life, and never hope to again. Hungry, hungry, lank-looking fellows, many of them with their tails chewed off, swarmed up from below in nevending shoals, squealing and fighting, squirming over one another in a manner sickening and horrible to behold, particularly to those of us up in the rigging. At last we cut off some loose ropes, knotted them into convenient lengths, and then armed we descended and attacked the rodents, eventually succeeding in beating them back to the boat. Anyone would have supposed that they knew by instinct the impending fate of the vessel, for the moment we saw us over the side than they began to swarm down the ropes and try to enter the boats, and in the end only with difficulty were we able to beat them off before reaching the boat clear, and they swam to the land, and I can only say that anglfish and mad frenzy as we rowed away from the vessel's side. They were for the most part on the island when the mainland to swim ashore. They could not find on the thinly-wooded coast, so that was washed ashore to warm the skins of the coast folk." While every effort was made to exterminate the rats, splinters, the deckhouse, strange to say, came ashore on the island intact."


LITTLE JOSEPH PLAYS POOL.

Frederick Overhole for a purse in a few weeks, and is regarded by all who frequent his father's billiard hall to be a veritable wonder. He is managed by Josef Hofman or Wallis Eddington.

The little fellow was born June 18, 1886, in Chicago, and only exhibited his unusual ability a few months ago. In handling the cue his childishness is not apparent, for he plays with the strength and precision of a full grown man. He uses a bench to compensate for his size, but peering over the cushions grasps the cue as well as if he had built and practiced the ball. He sometimes is obliged to get on top of the table to execute a shot, but he is very clever at that, and of the cue where the ball is out of reach. He is an intelligent youngster and not particularly precocious except in playing pool.

Curious Facts Concerning Gold.

Most people believe that there is no known chemical that can be any affected upon particles of gold. This is a mistake. Mercury will not dissolve as readily as aqua fortis does the baser metals. A mixture of nitre and hydrochloric acid will entirely unlock and have not even a covering for their head. They live entirely on fruits, but they have no fixed place of residence. When the pasture is good there are they to be found, until it is consumed by their horses, and they instantly move to another spot. They have neither bread, fruit, nor vegetables, but live entirely on the flesh of their mares."

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THE CONSTITUTIONALIST.

VOL. XXV. PLAINFIELD, N. J., THURSDAY, MAY 12, 1892. No 19.

"Support the Constitution, which is the consent of the Union, as well to its limitations as to its authorities."—Madison.

The Constitutionalist,
A DEMOCRATIC WEEKLY.
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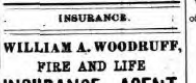
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DAILY PRESS

PLAINFIELD, N. J

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MISCELLANEOUS.

AN OCEAN MONSTER.

Picture of an Ugly Creature Caught Near San Francisco.

Some Say It Is a Fish, Others Vow That It Is a Countless Case of Serpent —Interesting Story of a Learned Professor.

Oakland has a something for which every body is trying to find a name, says the San Francisco Chronicle. Some call it a fish and others class it with the serpents. As it was caught in the bay the fish theorists maintain that their position is correct, but the contrary minded point to the barrel-shaped body and the lack of fins as proof that the thing in support of their belief that it is a snake, and an ugly one at that. The excitement was precipitated a while and the queer thing without a name was taken to the university at Berkeley, but even the learned professors of that classic retreat gave up guessing at it. At all events it is the greatest looking monster ever captured in the bay of San Francisco.

Some people claim that the Atlantic ocean has been recently permitted the one, only and original sea serpent to get away from them and have in its stead a thing about the monster that beats them out. From the tip of its ugly nose to the end of its ugly tail the thing's body is five and one-half feet long. It is round in shape and the body tapers from the middle equally to each end. The captors state that it wriggled very snakishly through the water. The thing has not any but well-constructed fish. The head of the monster is enough to scare a delirium tremens patient into an insane asylum. It is a very large head, shaped like a stallion's, with huge staring round eyes, two small ears that lie close to the head and a very large mouth armed with two rows of formidable looking fangs and a

THE MANFISH.

forked tongue. The tongue, the captors aver, is darted out into the water of the mouth when the thing was alive. The head has patches of black silky hair scattered over it.

A son of William Reuter and a friend were the captors. They were fishing about one-fourth mile off Goat island when they noticed the monster wriggling in the water. The boat's painter was speedily converted into a lariat, and when the fish-snake poked its hideous head above the water it was made acquainted with the rope. The fish had a hard fight with the monster, but they finally landed it in the boat and conveyed to the Oakland, where it has been on exhibition in front of Reuter's dye works on Washington street.

The thing weighs 125¾ pounds.

Later a telegram from Oakland stated that a learned professor who had been studying all day and far into the darkness over the matter had found out what the monster really was and triumphantly pronounced its name.

The professor's designation of the snakefish's snakishness is Amphisbaena, at least that is the telegraph operator's version of it.

At all events it is a very queer fish, and it is found only in the Pacific ocean and the arms thereof.

Odd Piece of Wood From a Beam.

Mr. Edward Jones, who resides at Alexandria, Va., was chopping some oak wood, and when he came across a piece that was very hard to split. He worked at it till it came apart, but was astonished to find he found a snake in the center of the tough piece, *rolled up* in a ball, with no means of escape. The wood had grown around the reptile to the thickness of 9 inches on all sides, protected and hidden from view. The snake had been there for many years. Some who viewed the stick and the smooth cavity where his snakeship had lain estimated that not less than a hundred years had elapsed since he took up his abode where he was found. The most curious part of the story is that the snake was not hard, dry or petrified; on the contrary, he was as soft and as spry as he would be rolled up in winter quarters. Mr. Jones had several handsome offers for either the snake or the split stick showing his abode, but all offers were promptly refused.

Civilization Does It.

Portland, Ore., used to be quite a center for collecting furs, but year by year, as the country is settled up, the fur-bearing animals grow more scarce and the amount of furs marketed there becomes less.

An Iowa Freak.

A Marion county (Iowa) physician is the owner of a remarkable human monstrosity, a male child, 16 inches long, weighing 9½ pounds, the head the perfect counterpart of that of some gigantic serpent.

THE MAORI VERSION.

Tradition of Savages Respecting the Great Deluge.

According to the addition in the Ngi-tahu tribe of Maoris, says Colonies and India, men had become very numerous and evil practices had arisen. The tribes quarreled and wars were frequent. The worship of Tane was neglected and the Supreme Being entirely denied. Man utterly refused to believe the teachings of Ta-whiri-matea and Tawaki-nui, preaching the true religion of Heaven and earth by Tane, and at length warned those two devout men when they continued their teaching. Then these two teachers were very angry and went to the forest, where they drew totara and other trees, which they dragged together to the source of the river Tahinga (tapiha). There they made the timber together with vines of the pirita and rengo and made a very wide raft. Then they made incantations, and built a house on the raft, and put much food into it—fern root, karaka berries, potatoes and fish. Next they repeated their incantations, and prayed that rain might descend in such abundance as would cause the sea to rise in power of Tane, and prove the truth of his existence, and the necessity of the destruction of worship for life and for peace, and to avert evil and death. Then they went on board the frail craft. They made incantations, and prayed to Tane, upon which the rain descended

The Constitutionalist.

W. L. FORCE, } A. L. FORCE
Editors and Proprietors.

THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

The National Democratic Committee, at a meeting held in the city of Washington, D. C., has appointed Tuesday, the 21st day of June, 1892, as the time, and chooses the City of Chicago as the place for holding the national Democratic convention. Each State is entitled to a representation therein equal to double the number of the representation to which it is entitled in the next electoral college, and each territory and the District of Columbia shall have two delegates. All Democratic conservative citizens of the United States, irrespective of past political associations, who desire to see Democracy united with us in the effort for pure, economical and constitutional government, are cordially invited to join us in sending delegates to the convention.

CALVIN S. BRICE, Chairman.
SIMON P. SHERRIN, Secretary.

Democratic State Convention.

The Democratic voters of New Jersey are requested to meet at such time and places as may be designated by their local committees, to elect delegates to a State Convention, to be held at Taylor Opera House, in the city of Trenton, on

WEDNESDAY, MAY 25, 1892,

at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of selecting four Senatorial and sixteen District delegates to the Democratic National Convention, to be held in the city of Chicago on the 21st day of June, 1892, to nominate candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States.

The basis of representation will be one delegate for each two hundred Democratic votes cast at the Gubernatorial election of 1889, and one for each fraction exceeding one hundred; but each ward and township shall be entitled to at least one delegate.

ALLEN L. McDERMOTT,
Chairman Democratic State Committee.
WILLARD C. FISK, Secretary.
Democratic papers please copy.

Primaries for State Convention.

In pursuance of the call of the State Committee the Democratic voters of the County of Union, are requested to meet in their respective wards and townships on Friday evening, May 20, 1892, at such places and between such hours as may be designated by the several City and Township Democratic Committees, to elect Delegates to the State Convention to be held at Taylor's Opera House in the City of Trenton, on Wednesday, May 25, 1892, at 12 o'clock m., for the purpose of selecting four Senatorial and sixteen District Delegates to the Democratic National Convention, to be held in the City of Chicago on the 21st day of June, 1892, to nominate candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States.

Entitled to

Ward,	Votes.	Delegates.
Elizabeth	1,366	7
"	354	2
"	3,827	20
"	1,197	6
"	1,152	5
"	1,226	6
"	271	1
"	606	3
"	1,205	6
"	1,377	7
"	1,211	6
"	1,144	5
Linden	94	1
Union	1,000	5
Springfield	80	1
Cranford	1,000	5
Railway	1,167	6
"	1,121	5
"	1,190	6
"	1,200	6
"	1,200	6
Clark	1,184	6
Fanwood	1,177	6
Westfield	1,188	6
Plainfield	1,177	6
"	1,180	6
"	1,180	6
"	1,200	6
New Providence	1,150	6
Summit	1,211	6
		151

By order of the County Democratic Executive Committee.

THOMAS S. BEDD, Chairman.
CHAS. A. RYAN, Secretary.
Dated May 10, 1892.

Somerset County Democratic Primaries.

The Democratic State executive committee having appointed as the time and place, to wit: May 25 next, Trenton, for meeting of the State Democratic convention, the executive committee of the county of Somerset do hereby appoint Saturday, the twenty-first day of May next, for the election of delegates to said convention from the county of Somerset. The primaries will be held at the hour of three in the afternoon, except North Plainfield, which will be held at 8 o'clock on Friday evening, May 20, and at the places hereinafter named. Each township will be entitled to elect delegates as follows, viz:

Place of Meeting.	No.
Bedminster—Gobie's Hotel, Bedminster	1
Bernards—Moore's Hotel, Basking Ridge	1
Bridgewater—Corrigan's Hotel, North Bridgewater	3
Bridgewater—Court House, Somerville	3
Franklin—Railroad Hotel, East Millstone	1
Hillsborough—Devendor's Store, Frankfort	2
Montgomery—Harlingen Hotel	1
North Plainfield—Hotel	2
Warren—Mount Bethel Hotel	1
	18

By order of the executive committee.
JOS. W. BALLANTINE, Chairman.

MONOPOLY.

Monopoly, or the avaricious combination of capital, is at enmity with the just privileges and interests of the people, and therefore to sternly oppose it is a duty the Democratic party cannot ignore.

The modern formation of Trusts, so artfully called, for the absolute control of the production and price of leading articles of necessity, with the daring and determination of destroying all legitimate competition, is one of the most glaring attempts to defraud popular rights that mercenary greed ever invented.

Individual prosperity is the diffusion of wealth, the life-blood of healthy enterprise and business activity, and the sure reward of industry and labor. Whatever tends to curtail its sphere of action, or to deaden its efforts to permanently exist, is a public foe which ought to be effectually suppressed.

Monopoly, dressed as it may be to deceive, is that very kind of foe.

An American citizen is in law and fact a freeman. He possesses the inalienable right to follow without interference any honest trade or vocation he may deem proper, and even as a small capitalist he is as fully entitled to enjoy money-making opportunities as the man or possessor of millions.

To deprive him of those rights is to rob him of freedom, and when freedom is thrust out servitude is sure to stalk in.

FREE TRADE.

We have at last a political party in the United States who openly declare for absolutely free trade.

The Prohibition party of Texas recently in State Convention assembled at Waco thus resolved:

"We are opposed to tariff, either for revenue or protection, and favor absolute free trade, believing the revenue needed for the support of the Government should be raised by means of a graduated income tax."

What will those Import-prohibiting Republicans who favor a tariff for revenue think through so loudly casting sensible tariff reform Democrats "free traders" say to that?

The Prohibitionists deserve credit for one thing, and that is their distinct utterance of sentiment. They do not beat round the bush in search of words to disguise meaning, and so far as freedom of trade is concerned, those of Texas are evidently only prohibitionists in name.

The old-time coupler would certainly harmonize with their views.

It ran somewhat as follows:

I've known a number of men more than two,
If occurrence roamed o'er every one.
Like Neptune in his car;
If the professors each clime could space
Might come and get as three as six,
Dressed by any tailor."

ORGANIZE!

The Summit Record, edited by Assemblyman Lane, voices the sentiment of the Republicans of Summit in a plenty in the following terms:

"It is most time the Democrats in the various sections of Union County began to prepare machinery for the approaching political campaign by perfecting a thorough organization. It is not necessary to thoroughly discuss issues of the issues involved on the minds of all Democrats the wisdom and prudence of having perfected a close oversight that is to be made on the Democratic stronghold of Union county.

"If the signs of the times indicate anything, they predict a fierce and bitter struggle, to carefully planned and daringly executed effort of our Republican friends to capture the offices. The official life of Union County. This is apparent in the increased activity in their own party organization and in their unceasing efforts to foment strife and discord within the Democratic ranks.

"To fully meet and effectively overthrow this form of guerilla warfare the Democrats must organize in every voting precinct and for such work there is no time like the present. Every Democrat should feel it his duty to see that his party has at least one well officered organization in his precinct. Here in Summit that result can be effected by reviving or re-organizing the Democratic association which was such effective work in the Presidential campaign of 1888.

"With such a club as the nucleus of an organization around which the members of the party, old and young, may rally there can be no doubt of the result in November and with a series of similar clubs throughout Union County the amount of good that may be accomplished for the party is simply incalculable and will more than repay the workers within the party ranks for the slight labor involved in carrying this suggestion into execution.

What are the Plainfield Democrats doing? Is there any organization outside of that ancient coterie known as the "Jackson-ian Democratic Association?" We think not, and it is about time there was some sort of organization as the Record recommends, and personal affairs laid aside. There never was any need of such bickering and we would like to see a new blood called to put new life into the Democratic party of Plainfield.

COULDN'T BE BETTERED.

We cut the following communication from the New York World, and we echo the sentiment therein contained. No better man could be selected for the position:

To the Editor of the World:

In glancing over the World of Sunday it brings to mind a name which you may have overlooked in your preparation for Governor of the State of New Jersey; one who has represented the State with honor, and who is now in no way identified with any clique or faction—that man is Vice-Chancellor, ex-Congressman and ex-Governor Robert S. Green. His name has been very frequently mentioned in the press of Jersey and I would ere this have been a prospective candidate were it not doubtful whether he would consent. In my opinion, he would make a personal sacrifice by consenting to a third term as Governor. His past history justifies the hope that he would put aside personal considerations, if by so doing he would serve the party to whose principles he has been devoted all his life.

You will find that the suggestion that Robert S. Green should be our next candidate for Governor is most enthusiastically approved by the Democracy of this State from the Delaware to the Hudson.

A UNION COUNTY DEMOCRAT.
Rahway, May 2.

The election of delegates to the Democratic convention in the Congressional districts of the State, is a reminder of the changes that have occurred in these districts since the last National census. The First and Second remain unchanged. The Third District, which formerly included Union is now composed of Somerset, Middlesex and Monmouth Counties. In the Fourth District the Counties of Sussex, Warren, Hunterdon and Morris are grouped with the Essex townships of Belleville, Bloomfield, Caldwell, Essex Fells, Franklin, Montclair and Livingston. The Fifth District is composed of Bergen and Passaic Counties, with Guttenberg, North Bergen, Union, Weehawken, West Hoboken and Union town in Union, in Hudson County. Newark comprises the Sixth District, and Jersey City, Hoboken, Harrison and Kearny the Seventh District. The new Eighth District is composed of Union County, Orange city, Clinton, South Orange, West Orange, Millburn and Bayonne.

What the Peaches Died Of.

[From The New York Tribune.]

Nearly four years ago Deacon Elisha Pratt, of New Providence, N. J., died of cholera morbus after eating a hearty dinner, and the affair took place in a strange memorial of the event in the parlor. Under a large glass case is an enormous silver platter. On this platter, arranged in regular order, are portions of watermelons, tables, watermelon, cucumber, ice cream, pie, etc., moulded in wax. They represent as nearly as possible the exact quantity of each of these articles that the deacon ate the evening before he died. They stand on the platter in just the order that the real articles were discovered by Mr. Pratt. Scattered through the solids are goblets full of wax, colored to represent the elder that the deacon imbibed during the same dinner. Each wax imitation is perfect and looks as though it were a real piece of meat or portion of fruit. The quantity represents one ounce. On top of the glass case is a little arch made of solid silver. Above the arch is the silver figure of an angel blowing a trumpet. Suspended from the centre of the arch is a tiny tablet of white marble, on which, in deep black letters, are engraved the following words: "This is what the deacon died of."

So Limits To His Growth.

L. S. Plaut & Co. of the Newark Sun Hive have again found it necessary to enlarge their establishment, this time adding to their already extensive area an additional space of over 10,000 square feet. This is the natural result of aiming to make their interest and those of their customers identical.

Extensive alterations are now under way and until completed rare values in new and desirable kinds of merchandise are proclaimed from the bills. Interesting reading on page three will interest our readers more fully.

LIVELY TIMES IN FANWOOD TOWNSHIP.

Nobody Knows Who Called the Meeting, but It Was Made a Scamp the Whole Of Lasted.

The voters of Fanwood township had a lively time Monday night. Someone had issued an anonymous circular calling for a meeting of citizens in the Fanwood club-house to condemn the action of the town committee in granting liquor licenses in a promiscuous manner. The movement of the club-house for the use of the club-house had not even been asked for, and at 8 o'clock, the hour set in the circular, the house was in total darkness and a crowd of noisy people hung about on the lawn outside, wondering when the janitor would show up. Entrance was finally obtained, and the crowd flocked into the hall. Everybody waited expectantly for someone to start the ball rolling, but though the stuffy persons of the locality thumped the floor vigorously, with their feet and stirringly whistled and hat-called no one took on himself the responsibility of calling the meeting to order. Every attempt to organize in a proper and parliamentary manner was therefore received with howls of derision. Somebody nominated Mr. Keeler, for chairman, but like all the others was unceremoniously hooted down.

Harry F. Robinson said that he did not wish the one who had issued the call would step forward and take charge, now that he was present. Some one "did," and others expressed a similar desire. Finally George R. Nichols was unanimously elected presiding officer, but he promptly refused to have anything to do with conducting the meeting, and took occasion to denounce in ringing tones the person who had too cowardly to come forth and father the affair and meeting. As he who had called the meeting would not appear, Mr. Nichols moved to adjourn.

This motion was received with much applause, but there was a chorus of noes as well as a loud shout of ayes, when the question was put to vote.

Herschel Reed announced that the motion to adjourn was carried, and most of those present seemed inclined to take the decision of town clerk and postmaster as final, and began to move out. A few tried to hear some speech-making, and these made loud assent to Mr. Robinson's statement that the motion was lost.

Before the crowd could disperse, the Hon. George Kyte had jumped to his feet and begun a speech. Mr. Kyte is recognized as one of the most substantial citizens of the township, having served several terms as freeholder and assemblyman, and his words are bound to be received with respect. Therefore the people listened attentively to his remarks.

Mr. Kyte said that the town committeemen had been shamefully abused for granting liquor licenses. All the censure he had heard was very unjust. The committee had only done its duty in every respect. The license applications were presented to them for action and they had to grant to such applicants as had no question raised against them. The only time to protest was when the applications were presented. It was folly to remain silent until after the licenses had been granted, and then come forward with a great hue and cry. Such conduct he roundly censured. So long as he was a committeeman he would vote in accord with the wishes of the majority of his constituents as he understood them to be. There was no reason for the abuse that had been heaped on the authorities. He was heartily tired, anyway, of having this unfair question upon the liquor license question. He wished the Legislature would take the power away from the township committee and vest it in the courts. Indeed, should they do so the township voters had in their own hands: they had only to turn out in favor of the public, secure a total vote of 300, and then the courts under the present law would have sole power in the matter and the votes could send in their petitions and be heard at length on each case.

Mr. Kyte's eloquent oratory was received with considerable applause, and seemed to put an end to the whole matter; but Thomas S. Young, a strong temperance man, made a vigorous speech strongly taking exception to some of the committeeman's remarks. Capt. Benjamin Tuso also made some sensational remarks, concerning the prevailing method of securing signatures to the license applications.

When the various hot-heads had thus given vent to their spleen, Mr. Kyte suggested that it would be a good thing for the meeting to take up some important public question for debate, such as water. This proposition, however, met with little favor. The voters had come out to talk on and hear about the whiskey question, and didn't want to be put off with so tame a thing as water. So they began to slide out of the room one by one. Presently the hall was vacant; the great meeting was over. It was exciting while it lasted, but as in the fable of the man who tried to shear a pig it was a case of great cry and little wool.

If the anti-water advocates were in search of an impressive temperance lecture, however, they had it in the person and conduct of a young fellow apparently representing an alleged newspaper, whose antics furnished much amusement for the village idlers, and who when in the hall, scratching with its pencil on loose sheets of paper, had to be so heavy that he fell from his chair sprawling over the floor, smearing himself with the tobacco-juice with which he had liberally flooded the floor before his fall. All this was a great treat for the natives, who had n't had so much fun and excitement in many months.

Knights Templar Choose Their Grand Warder for Plainfield.

The thirty-fourth capclave, or annual meeting, of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar was held in Masonic Temple, Trenton, Tuesday, and was the most successful in point of attendance, ever held in this State. Every Commandery in the State was represented by its present and past officers. The business of the meeting was conducted in secret as far as the general public is concerned, which is a matter essential to all secret orders.

At the close of the business session new officers were chosen for the ensuing year as follows: Right Eminent Grand Commander—William F. Muchmore, of Morristown; Deputy Grand Commander, Warren Dobbs, of Jersey City; Grand Generalissimo, James Schuyler, of Hackensack; Captain General, Edward Mills, of Camden; Grand Prelate, Thomas Godson, of Newark; Senior Grand Warden, Robert Dingwell, of Newark; Junior Grand Warden, William J. Lockwood, of Paterson; Grand Treasurer, Fred G. Wiese, of Bordentown; Grand Recorder, Charles Bechtel, of Trenton; Grand Standard Bearer, Alfred J. Briggs, of Riverton; Grand Sword Bearer, John V. Alstrom, of Long Branch; Grand Warden, William H. Sebring, of Plainfield; Grand Captain of the Guard, Samuel G. Bennett, of Trenton.

Immediately after the election the new officers were installed, and the last one presiding the business of the meeting.

The Familiar Face Missed from the Parlors' High Tea.

The Ministers' Association of Plainfield met at the residence of the Rev. and Mrs. Jacob Manning of Somerville. The regular paper was read by the Rev. C. L. Goodrich, on "The Progressive Revelation of God in the Bible." The subject was discussed by the brethren, who were sorry to miss from their social monthly gathering the Rev. Messrs. Ketchum and Hiles. Nine members of the association were present and the table for 12 was filled, at which they were charmingly entertained by Mrs. Bodman.

BURNED TO DEATH.

The Nineteen-Year-Old Daughter of a Prominent New Jersey Farmer Loses Her Life Trying to Save Her Colt.

[From The Press of May 11.]

Augusta Vanderbeek, the nineteen-year-old daughter of Hon. Garret Vanderbeek, a prominent farmer of Lamington, lived twelve miles from Somerville, on the road to White House, perished between 12 and 1 yesterday morning while making a fruitless attempt to rescue her favorite colt from her father's burning barn. She was a cousin of Freeholder Vanderbeek of this city, and her father is a brother-in-law of Mrs. Elijah J. Cloth.

The fire broke out a few minutes after midnight. It was first seen by neighbors, who hurried to assemble their forces. The alarm was one of the first to awake Miss Augusta Vanderbeek. She sprang out of bed, slipped on her shoes and rushed from the house in her night dress. Her brother Archer was just ahead of her.

"I'll save Lady," you save Tom," she shouted to her brother.

Daisy was a month-old colt. She fallen a prey to the fire at its birth. The colt was with its mother in the westerly side of the barn, while the horse, Tom, was in the opposite end.

Archer Vanderbeek was so quick that the rest of the family were unaware of her intentions. Her brother was the only person who knew that she had left her room. They reached the barn, but did not come out. Yesterday morning her charred remains were found in the ruins.

The barn was a large frame structure, and was filled with hay and contained other buildings, used for storing wagons, farming implements, and the products of Mr. Vanderbeek's estate. Eight horses, fifteen cattle and Farmer Vanderbeek's fine carriage horses, all but one, were driven out. The contents of the buildings, except an old wagon, were burned.

The girl's fate was unknown to any one until about 9 o'clock yesterday morning in the excitement at the fire the family and neighbors who had rallied to save the property did not miss the young daughter. Her mother found she had left her room in her nightdress, and at once asked for her. One of the neighbors said he thought he had seen her on the road leading into the heart of the village, and he presumed she was running to summon help. He was not certain about it, how ever. Then the girl's brother, Archer, came in and said he ran from the house with Augusta behind him, and she was shouting that she was going to save Daisy.

The villagers were hauling from the smoking embers the carcasses of the unfortunate horses and cows. In the southeastern corner of the main building a human form was uncovered. Both legs from the knees down were burned to ashes and the rest of the body was charred. Those who had heard of the girl's disappearance at once thought it was her body. They were not certain, however, and, before information could be given to the authorities. The doctor arrived in half an hour and immediately pronounced the body to be that of the girl. The dreadful discovery was then made known to the family.

When the girl rushed into the barn the entire upper part was in flames. The colt and its mother were in the northeast corner of the barn. It is supposed that as the girl had no sooner crossed the threshhold than the flames shot across the doorway and hemmed her only way to escape. Over the spot where her remains were found was a haymek about four feet from the floor. Finding herself imprisoned and surrounded by flames she made a desperate effort to save herself. The barn had no windows and the door by which she entered was the only way out.

Archer opened the door on the side he ran in, but was driven back by the flames and smoke. He then worked to save the house and gave no more thought to his sister until her disappearance became known.

The identification of the body was based upon the charred shoes of the girl's feet and fragments of a knit woollen jacket, the jacket Miss Vanderbeek usually wore under her night-dress. Ester Conover Brady's clothes yesterday morning the remains were removed to the house.

Miss Vanderbeek was well-known throughout this section. She was a fairly, some blonde and was very popular. Her funeral will take place to-morrow afternoon. It will be conducted by the Rev. Garland Anderson, pastor of the Washington Presbyterian church, of which she was one of the leading members.

Grocer Cornelius Vanderbeek from Raritan early in the morning, and after taking the statements of the witnesses he reported the girl's death to prosecutor Keasbey of Somerville, who has an office in THE PRESS building this city. Mr. Steele has put the case into the hands of Manning Crow, Somerville's chief of police, who will endeavor to find what incendiary is responsible for the girl's death and the destruction of the barns.

All of the horses and cattle belonging to Mr. Vanderbeek were burned to death, and the only thing rescued from the half-dozen out buildings was an old farm wagon. The loss is between $5,000 and $7,000.

HE WILL FIGHT THE READING.

Governor Abbett Orders Legal Proceedings Begun to Forfeit the Charters of the Leased Roads in This State.

Governor Abbett, Allan McDermott, Attorney-General John P. Stockton, and Barker Gummere, sr., held an extended conference yesterday afternoon on the purpose of defining a plan of procedure against the Reading railroad now operating other roads in the State. After the conference the Governor accorded us an interview to THE PRESS and other reporters and gave information that proceedings would be begun both in connection with and to discover the circumstances of the roads forfeited because of a violation of the statute.

The first steps will be taken in chancery, so that a preliminary injunction can be obtained and after that a decree and injunction secured restraining those corporations from operating and collecting fares and prevent any increase in the price of coal. When asked if there would be a special session of the Legislature, the Governor said that he could not think it necessary. He, however, will leave the matter open until he sees the course of the litigation, and if there is not one enough he will secure additional legislation.

The Governor is of the opinion that it will take but a few weeks to prepare the necessary papers.

An Old Landmark Gone.

Last week the large barn opposite the Jersey Central station at Lorraine was torn down to give way for other buildings. A. D. Thompson of Plainfield owns forty acres of beautiful high rolling ground at this place, and the contractors are grading new avenues and streets through it. Grand Street is to be opened up to it, this property at once, and many improvements will be made.

"I've got it at last," said the fellow who found his cough subdued by Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

The new young physician is in his bed, but for him in the spring our stinking, fish will be in season. 25 cts. Sold by druggists.

Bad Salvation Oil will make him smile. 25 cts.

A STORY FOR GIRLS.

Read by Leaders Up in a Room Where Two Men Were Playing Checkers.

Agnes Silverton and her two dearest friends, Susie Ellis and Jessie Thomas, were spending the afternoon in the library of the house. It was one of those summer-like days which Dame Nature sometimes gives us in the early spring. They were taking these tastes of nature on the ground, which the sun had set to thawing, and which the rays of light in the west, had rendered as soft as heavy padding.

"Oh, girls!" cried Susie Ellis, who had been looking out from the window, "there's a party that was going on in the center of the room, and now something at the window, and one, another of a boy. I am sure it must be a bear, for the footprints are too big for Pluto, and they are not like Fido's. Oh, girls, I'm afraid!" and in a moment "a bear's."

In an instant all the doll-games in the house were deserted by their hostesses, and the three little girls, with wide-open eyes, were standing out of the dining-room, looking at the impression of round holes in the snow which led from the open front gate across the garden, and right through it, under the bank of the house.

Before they could present a curious noise was heard from the kitchen, which adjoined the dining-room. It was sort of a rattling, scuffling against the door that led from the kitchen into the back yard, with now and then a scraping of the floor. Agnes was terribly frightened, but she gloves was trying to unlatch it.

"It is a bear," shrieked Ruth, "because I know I have stood on those kind legs and try to open doors with their front paws. Just then a cold gust of wind came in under the crack of the door leading to the kitchen, denoting that the door from the kitchen into the back yard had been opened. With a feeling of terror the three children rushed for a door which opened upon a flight of stairs leading from the room to the parlor, and from which Agnes and Susie had seen Ruth and her brother, Arthur, come in and seat her on the road leading into the heart of the village, and he presumed she was running to summon help. He was not certain about it, how ever. Then the girl's brother, Arthur, came in and seat he ran from the house with Augusta behind him, and she was shouting that she was going to save Daisy.

The villagers were hauling from the smoking embers the carcasses of the unfortunate horses and cows. In the southeastern corner of the main building a human form was uncovered. Both legs from the knees down were burned to ashes and the rest of the body was charred. Those who had heard of the girl's disappearance at once thought it was her body. They were not certain, however, and, before information could be given to the authorities. The doctor arrived in half an hour and immediately pronounced the body to be that of the girl. The dreadful discovery was then made known to the family.

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Bad Salvation Oil will make him smile. 25 cts.

OUR BABY.

What ails our home with joy and light?
What pulls pa's hair with all its might?
And keeps ma's temper in a pickle?
Our baby.

But who will all our sore cops repay,
When we are safe in our sunset stay,
And turn life's darkness into day?
Our baby.
—W. F. Heath, in Farm and Home

CHILDREN IN SAMOA.

Boys Fish with Branches of Trees and Girls Dance with Their Hands.

There was a great war in Samoa a few years ago, and ever since the people when they send about it had to stop and ask where Samoa was. So I suppose that these may be boys and girls, too, who do not know much about Samoa.

It is the name of some beautiful islands in the Pacific ocean. There are all sorts of palm trees and orange trees in Samoa, and wonderful flowers and beautiful birds; but they are coral islands, far away from the mainland, so there are no wild beasts. The largest island is forty-five miles long, and about two hours' sail would take one of the finest playgrounds in the world.

It is a little way out from the busy city of Apia, where live the consuls of other American families, and English and German, too. There is a beautiful green lawn, shaded deep in a smooth beach of cream-white sand on one side, an orange grove on another, a hill covered with a real tropical forest on another, and then the carriage road to Apia on the other.

Unless some of our foreign children come out from the city for the afternoon, you would find only native boys and girls to play with. You would have play enough, even then, for to be

THE SITTING-DOWN DANCE.

a boy or girl in such a beautiful place as one of the Islands of Samoa and not to play, would be impossible. Only the grass mats in the houses differ from those we are used to at home.

If you are a boy you would like to go fishing, and you will find lots of boys ready to go with you; but instead of a pole and line and hook, you need only the branch of a tree.

You must take off your pretty clothes, for little children wear only a strip of cloth wound round the waist and hips, and the way they fish is to go right out into the water. The bay is not deep, and the water is very warm. They each take a branch of a tree, and then form two lines a hundred feet apart. Single file, they go directly out into the water, and gradually turn towards each other, till the boys at each line meet about waist deep, while the boys at the other ends are only a few steps from the shore. Then they all turn about to face the shore, and begin slapping the water with the branches and shouting and laughing and jumping, and walking up to the shore.

They frighten the fish inside the half-circle they have made, and they frighten them more and more till they are driven into water so shallow they cannot swim.

If you are a girl you like to dance, and so do the Samoan girls, but they dance with their hands instead of their feet. They all sit down together and sing and wave their hands and clap, and swing their heads in a way that is very pretty, even if it is not quite like our dancing at home.

The great game for boys and girls together it to build a ship. On the Samoan islands all the natives are good sailors. The children get together and spend days in building a ship. They do the work and the girls make the ropes from vines and bark, and gather flowers for it to sail over. Then when it is finished they have a jolly time playing that they go out to sea.

Soon enough the play becomes real to them, for when they are no more than children they learn about their sailors in earnest.—Warren H. Frych, in Our Little Men and Women.

SEND POSTAL

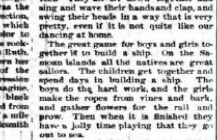
Answering all the following questions:
ARE YOU GOING WEST OR TO PACIFIC COAST?
WHERE ARE YOU GOING?
WHEN ARE YOU GOING?
WHERE DO YOU START FROM?
HOW MANY ARE IN YOUR PARTY?

If you will kindly drop me a postal saying the above questions, I will call on you at your address and furnish you with maps, time-tables, and full information, and quote you the lowest possible rates

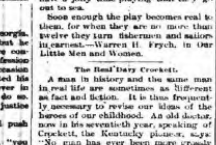
Yours truly,
FRED L. CHASE,
South-Eastern Pass. Ag't Chicago & Alton R. R.,
No. 1 Sixth St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Under Continental Seal. 2 21

The Real Davy Crockett.

A man in history and the same man in real life are sometimes as different as fact and fiction. It is thus frequently necessary to refer to him in the terms of our childhood. An old doctor, now in his seventieth year, speaking of Colonel Kentucky pioneer, says: "No man has ever been more grossly caricatured than Davy Crockett. I never saw him dressed in the costume of buckskin shirt and coonskin cap as he is generally represented in our histories. He dressed in a neat, genteel manner, in conformity with the styles of his time. He was of Scotch-Irish descent, and a consistent member of the Presbyterian church. He was a great hunter and a fine shot, and probably a braver or nobler man never lived."

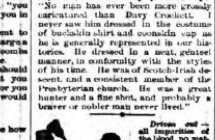


Dyspepsia and all disorders of the blood, no matter if from birth or indiscretion or malaria, or from the effects of mercury, are conquered by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. Your skin will, if Every dollar's worth of it, from a common boil to the worst scrofula, will disappear. Your appetite will return, your digestion will be perfect, your blood will be pure, your liver will be active, your kidneys will be healthy, your nerves will be strong, your sleep will be sound, your health will be perfect. Nothing else offered by the dealer, though he may make more by it, can be "just as good" for you.



tion to the worst Scrofula, will disappear. It is the great blood purifier, the great life-giver, and enriches the blood so nothing else can, and promotes all the healthy functions of the body. For all the many and varied forms of Scrofula, and for the most obstinate of Skin and Blood Diseases, such as Salt-Rheum, Tetter, Ringworm, Eczema, Boils, Carbuncles, Sores and Skin Affections, nothing can equal it as a remedy. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is a powerful, thorough, and invigorating tonic. In all cases, it's guaranteed to benefit or cure, or money is paid.

Nothing else offered by the dealer, though he may make more by it, can be "just as good" for you.



CITY DEPARTMENT.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE, THE COUNTY, AND THE CITY, AND HAS THE LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY PAPER PUBLISHED IN THE COUNTY OF UNION.

J. A. DEMAREST - - City Editor.

—County collector Wood of Union reports the total receipts for the year were $450,223 99, the disbursements $396,721 99.

—Reamer W Mansfield has sold to George W. DeMeza property in North Plainfield for $1,500, and George W. DeMeza has sold to Mary E. Mansfield the same property for the same money.

—The rumor is true that the First National bank has sold to George H. Babcock for $30,000 the Laing's hotel property that was recently bought in by the bank for $20,375, the amount of the first mortgage.

—Articles of incorporation were filed Friday at Elizabeth, with the county clerk, by the Phillips, Ferguson and Harris oil company. The capital is $50,000. The plant will be at Westfield. The company will manufacture petrols, oils and varnishes.

—Bernard Mahon, a road contractor who brought suit against the county for claims amounting to $42,379 34, settled Saturday. He agreed to take $9 500 on condition that the Board of Freeholders released him from all further obligations. This they did.

—The members of Division No. 4, A. O. H., will give a sociable at Germania Hall Monday evening, May 30. The committee of arrangements is composed of John F. Sheehan, Daniel O'Sullivan, Michael Regan, Daniel Hughes and Michael Goldbrath. O'Reilly will furnish the music. The grand march will begin at 9:30.

—In the Union county court Saturday Mary E. Scott of South J. filed her bastardy suit, of this city, sued William H. Barker, for injuries sustained in a collision on a country road between a cart he in which they were riding and another one belonging to the defendant. The Goffs were thrown out and the woman's arm was broken. The jury awarded the plaintiff $500.

—John Haffner, of Manning avenue, had his fingers smashed in Rheume's lumber yard Saturday morning. Dr. Rue mended them up in pretty good shape, however, and the unfortunate man will not lose his digits after all. Another workman was sliding heavy boards down a chute when Haffner was taking them off. Below One board followed another too quick for Haffner to get out of the way, and his fingers were crushed.

COUNTY ATTORNEY McCLURE.

The City to be Represented by Him Chelsea and the County to be Distinguished by His Services.

The Democratic majority in the new board of freeholders for Union county, elected to hold office until 1894, Monday afternoon held a caucus in the court house in county officials. The session lasted four hours. Over twelve ballots were taken for county collector and twenty for clerk of the board, and in both cases "dark horses" won. Samuel Halliday refused to accept the office of director of unless he was allowed to choose the clerk. The contest for county attorney between McClure of this city, THE PRESS'S choice for attorney, was selected.

The following is the slate as finally decided upon which was put through on Wednesday, when the board met for organization: Director of board, Samuel Halliday, Railway; clerk, Alfred S. Cook, Railway; collector, Edward Wood, Elizabeth; Oliver, Elizabeth; county engineer, Louis Quien, Elizabeth; county attorney, William H. McClure, of this city.

High School Graduates' Reception.

At the preliminary meeting of the Alumni of the High school, held Tuesday night, it was decided to obtain, as far as possible, the opinion of the members of all the graduating classes of the high school by a bi-annual reception to the alumni, to be held about one week prior to Commencement.

To accomplish this a committee was appointed, one from each class, as follows:

Class of '75—Robert A. Mackey.
" " '76— Miss M. E. Thompson.
" " '77— " A. W. Marsh.
" " '78— " A. W. Lansing.
" " '79—Wm. H. Murray.
" " '80—Miss I. Ross.
" " '81—Townsend Rushmore.
" " '82—Howard J. Runyon.
" " '83—Mrs. C. F. French.
" " '84—Miss S. Smith.
" " '85—Mrs. R. H. Hatch.
" " '86—Miss Lizzie Pidgeon.
" " '87—Miss M. L. Newman.
" " '88— " M. L. Sutphen.
" " '89— " Ida Hubbell.
" " '90—Frank T. Chewon.
" " '91—Frank C. Hubbell.
" " '92—Fred B. Newman.
" " '93—Miss M. N. Fitts.
" " '94— " E. V. Case.
" " '95— " E. L. Gilbert.

The above committee will meet to report, next Tuesday evening, May 17.

Old Volunteers in Town.

Twenty-one members of Hudson Engine company, No. 1 of New York, of the old volunteer fire department, came to town at 11:18 Monday, took dinner at Hilmn's hotel, and then visited the various fire companies, after which they went driving and saw the city. They were highly pleased with their trip, and went away rejoicing on the 5:28 train. The visitors were: Chas. M. Byrne, Augustus Ramer, Wm. I. Winterson, Wm. J. Adams, Chas. W. Morgan, Jos. Morgan, Jas. McVey, Samuel Hamilton, Wm. Wolfard, Jas. Menard, Wm. J. Colby, Jas. McLean, Thos. McBride, Richard Hamblin, James Mullin, Geo. Widder, Richard Wann, Patrick Lynch, H. M. Wood, E. D. Hall, I. B. Dickerson.

Women Protest Against a Road-House.

The vigorous protests and speeches of a dozen women have prevented the opening of a new road-house in Union county. The place was to be named Long Island, cost $6,000. City attorney Connolly of Elizabeth appeared before the Union county court of common pleas on behalf of the owner, Mrs. Bertha Kohler, and in spite of the spirited remonstrances of the women the court refused to grant the application, and freeholder Benner, who had ordered and let the contract, is breathing lest his application likewise may be denied.

The law and order crusaders made a strong objection against another roadhouse, and the court laid the matter over until to-day.

Remarkable Success of a Grand Feature.

One of the most marked successes of all the financial schemes and enterprises that have been presented and patronized in Plainfield since its existence, is the Hillside Cemetery. Already over 500,000 has been spent by the association in the purchase and improvement of the property, and after the retirement of $6,000 more of bonds for which the money is now in hand, there will be a balance of only $6,000 total indebtedness, all of which is due to the unwearied and financial abilities of Alexander Gilbert and John W. Murray. Moreover it is a leading feature of the city's attractiveness.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

PERSONALIA.

Miss Katharyn Yates is visiting her sister at Wellesley College.

Miss Phillips of Jersey City is visiting her aunt, Mrs. Phillips, of West Fourth street.

Louis S. Bond has begun his service as secretary of the Boys' club in place of W. H. Miner, resigned.

Miss Jessamy Brot-Harte is receiving many congratulations on her debut in the literary field.

Mrs. Wood, formerly of Central avenue, has returned to Plainfield from Brooklyn, and is now living on Madison avenue.

Mrs. Evans, widow of ex-Mayor John H. Evans, and Miss May Evans, who are at The Albion, will sail for Europe on June 8.

Under the direction of councilman John Johnston, the streets of the city are being so economically put in thoroughly agreed for as ever in the existence of Plainfield.

Mrs. Barry G. Rumble has purchased of Moses Armstrong and wife, the plot of ground 275 by 96 on Duryea street adjoining the late Manning Belle's land, for $6,800.

Alfred E. Barlow, the architect of the Union County Country club house, and the Casino, is engaged in remodeling the residence of councilman Charles Fitz on West Seventh street.

A. S. Patterson, the New York expert accountant, at 19 Exchange Place, has assisted by E. L. Suffern and E. S. Corwin of his staff, have in hand the matter of a reorganization of the city's accounts.

The pendats of Thomas R. Clark, assistant section of the Crescent Avenue church, has at last, as the result of the efforts of Senator McPherson, been referred to the board of final review at Washington.

Mrs. L. H. Bigelow, jr., has issued invitations for an afternoon tea to be given at her residence, 27 Rockview street, Saturday afternoon, May 13, from 3 to 5, to meet Miss M. J. Reeside, a young missionary to the Indians.

The meeting of the Sab Rosa was held at Miss Sherwood's Tuesday morning. Miss Emily Schoesly was greatly abused, having been one of the most active members. She left for San Francisco Monday, where she will be married.

Dr. W. Mattison has been appointed by the State authorities to take the school census in North Plainfield. He began work to-day. The appointment is a most excellent one, and the people of the borough may be sure of a careful and reliable census.

Residents Nevins, Secretary Rikar and others of the Plainfield street railway company, inspected the progress of the work to-day and also the lot the company has purchased for its carhouse on the left of West Fourth street, just beyond Webster place.

Wallace V. Miller, one of the new proprietors of the Hotel Grenada on North Plainfield, has a "bigger man than Grant," today. He wife has presented him with a ten-pound boy. Mrs. Miller and son are at the home of Mrs. Miller's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. VanKuyk at Manville.

Netherwood is having another public park laid out by private enterprise. Henry P. Talmadge, after purchasing five acres adjoining the property of Mrs. Grant, today. He wife has presented him with a ten-pound boy. Mrs. Miller and son are at the home of Mrs. Miller's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. VanKuyk at Manville.

Netherwood is having another public park laid out by private enterprise. Henry P. Talmadge, after purchasing five acres adjoining the property of Mrs. Grant, today. He will have the premises at once graded, with a force of men grading, laying out walks and otherwise preparing it for general use and enjoyment by everybody.

Miss Maude Agnes Bowers is to favor the people with another of her delightful evenings of entertainment, at The Casino, Friday evening, the 27th inst., in which Miss Bertha Mary Kiely, who will take part and the following young women will assist in a series of Greek tableaux—Miss Stewart, Miss Hubbell, Miss Mabie, Miss Simpson, Mrs. Timpson, Mrs. Brooks and Mrs. Mason. The Elizabeth glee club quartette will sing.

Pierre Mail and Mrs. Mail, nee Miss Frances Lafetra, who were married a week ago last Saturday at the New York home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Lafetra, are still in Plainfield, but will shortly make a western tour and return in time to attend the wedding of J. Herbert Johnston and Miss Gertrude Hubbell, son and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Augusta Rost of 109 Waverly place, Monday, May 23.

A Handel festival of song and organ music will be given by William C. Carl in the First Presbyterian church, corner Fifth avenue and Twelfth street, New York, Saturday afternoon of this week at 4, with the assistance of Miss Ida Hubbell, soprano; William H. Rieger, tenor; Ericson F. Bushnell, basso; and full chorus. The programme will be devoted entirely to Handel's compositions. Admission is free. No tickets have been issued.

HYMENEAL.

Bartine—Barton.

A large and brilliant assemblage crowded St. John's church, Somerville, Friday evening, to witness the marriage of Henrietta Laura, only child of the rector, the Rev. William B. Barton, to Edwin Vanderveer Bartine, only son of Judge John Bartine. At the conclusion of the service the invited guests assembled in the rectory to offer their congratulations.

It was a "white wedding". The bridal bouquet was of valley lilies; those of the maids of honor and the bridesmaids were of daisies; and the floral decorations of the church and rectory were beautiful and elaborate. A fine collation was served.

Good Gymnastics by St. Cloh Members.

A highly enjoyable gymnastic exhibition was given at the Plainfield Bicycle club house Friday night. The programme was a most interesting one, and included calisthenics, single clubs, double clubs, wands and dumb bells exercises; fancy apparatus such as on horizontal and parallel bars and vaulting-horse; groupings, march, and run; individual apparatus work, on horizontal bar, flying rings, trapeze and parallel bars; pyramids, boxing, wrestling, fencing, and magic ladders.

The work was under the direction of the gymnasium instructor, Alvin C. Barth of New York, and reflected credit on all participating. The noticeably best work was by Ed. French, Lou Wain, jr., Clarence VanBrunt, W. C. Hubbell, Vincent Rockwell and H. W. Beebe.

Good Time by the St. Otto Social Club.

The entertainment given in Reform Hall, Thursday evening, by the St. Otto Social club of the St. Olive Baptist church, was a complete success, every part being commendably rendered.

The house was well filled, and the financial return was excellent.

Four of the young ladies received floral tributes—Miss H. Coleman a beautiful bouquet, Miss L. Henderson a basket of flowers, Miss Laura Robinson a very large and tastefully arranged basket of flowers, and Miss Fannie Nelson a very handsome basket of flowers.

The duet by Miss F. Nelson and Miss H. Bailey was especially worthy of praise.

Miss Bailey presided at the piano, and Miss Nelson presided at the organ.

The following programme was rendered:

Piano solo—Miss H. Bailey.
Recitation—Miss L. Robinson.
Vocal solo—Miss F. Nelson.
Recitation—Miss H. Coleman.
Duet—Misses F. Nelson and H. Bailey.
Recitation—Miss L. Henderson.
Vocal solo—Miss F. Nelson.
Recitation—Miss L. Robinson.
Piano solo—Miss H. Bailey.
Recitation—Miss H. Coleman.
Vocal solo—Miss F. Nelson.
Recitation—Miss L. Henderson.
Duet—Misses F. Nelson and H. Bailey.

A PRAISEWORTHY WORK.

Close of Another Busy Year for the Christian Work Society.

The eleventh annual meeting of the Ladies' Christian Work society of the Trinity Reformed church was celebrated Sunday evening, when interesting reports of the year's work were submitted.

The opening hymn, "How pretty solo was sung by Mr. Bond, superintendent of the Boys' club, in a very effective manner. An address was given by Rev. Dr. A. Davis of Hoosick, N. Y., which was full of praise for the past year's work and encouragement for the future.

The treasurer, Miss E. D. Rolfe, reported a total of nearly $600 received from various sources, and nearly $600 expended in church work and for charitable objects. The society still has a balance in hand of $193.84. It sent to the west a box of goods valued at $137.50, and one to the south worth $70.

The report of the secretary, Mrs. C. F. French, was in full as follows:

We meet to-day on the eleventh anniversary of our band of Christian Work sisters, and it is with pleasure and gratification that we recall the work of the past year.

Our regular meetings, socials, and so well as the sewing meetings, have been well attended, and the interest has been sustained, the sisters together while we were working for others.

We have lost no members by death this year, and only two have withdrawn from the society—so we now have a membership of fifty.

The sewing meetings of the society from themselves monthly, has enabled the chairman of the sewing committee to purchase a large quantity of material, which has been made up at the sewing meetings.

Last November a box of clothing and boots, both articles was prepared and sent to Mr. and Mrs. Hemmingham, the same missionaries for whom we have worked last year, and we now stationed at Grand Rapids, Mich. This box was valued at $137.50, and was packed in it a roll of 36 yards of rag carpet, made and donated by the "Whatsoever Circle" of King's Daughters.

The new method of collecting missionary money and other funds, which was successfully proposed last Fall, has proved a success as our collection far exceeded those of the past years. The amount collected this year, which was now $136.80, which was equally divided between foreign and home work.

Part of the amount for domestic missions was used by a vote of the society, in purchasing a new communion set for the church and a pulpit for another.

During the year four barrels have been sent to the Scholefield colored school, which were valued at $75—for which we have received very kind and appreciative letters.

From the fair, which we held in December, the amount of $275.75 was realized.

Six afternoon teas have been held at the homes of some of the ladies, from which we have realized $30.

We have paid during the year $250 on the parsonage debt and $168.80 interest on the mortgage.

Visiting lists have been distributed at the beginning of each year, so that many of the families in our congregation have been called upon by the visiting committee.

The poor and sick have been cared for, and five families were provided for on Thanksgiving day.

Let us with thankful hearts go on with the work of our Master, and strive for still greater success in the year to be—for we realize all those who are faithful to Him.

A NON-SUIT IN BOTH CASES.

Mary Kiely Must Try Again and in Some Other Way to Recover Damages for Her Broken Hip.

Ever since Jonas Platt about twelve years ago obtained a verdict against the city for the value of his horse which was injured by reason of a defect in the highway of Grant avenue, it has been commonly believed that the city was liable in all cases of injuries resulting from defective streets. Craig A. Marsh, the present corporation counsel, took a different view, and Monday judge VanDyckel of the supreme court agreed with him, and Miss Bertha Mary Kiely, who took the part and the following young women will assist in a series of Greek tableaux—Miss Stewart, Miss Hubbell, Miss Mabie, Miss Simpson, Mrs. Timpson, Mrs. Brooks and Mrs. Mason. The Elizabeth glee club quartette will sing.

After the non-suit was granted in favor of the city, the case proceeded against the other defendant, Jacob Hilmn, the lessee of the property on whose sidewalk the accident happened. Mr. Marsh also represented Mr. Hilmn, and at the close of plaintiff's case moved for a non-suit the plaintiff as to Mr. Hilmn on the ground that a property owner is not liable in damages to the injured party who stumbles in a sidewalk resulting wholly from the operations of nature. This was a new point in New Jersey, and the court, after hearing argument, suggested that Mr. Hilmn put in his evidence and that counsel continue the argument in summing up the case.

Mr. Marsh evidently thought it wise not to let the case go to the jury if he could prevent it, and accordingly moved for a non-suit on another ground. The opposing counsel, he said, had failed to prove that the sidewalk in question was opposite to the property occupied by Mr. Hilmn, and in all possible view of the case this element of proof was indispensable. There was no possible escape from the motion when put on that ground, and the result was that the case was won both by the city and by Mr. Hilmn, and the costs thrown on the plaintiff Miss Kiely.

GREAT THINGS IN STORE FOR THE B'rs

Prizes Offered for a Championship Road Race, a Hill-Climbing Contest, and Other Interesting Events.

A regular monthly meeting of the Plainfield Bicycle club was held at the club-house Monday evening. Seven new members were elected.

The club decided to hold a 10-mile club championship race Saturday afternoon, May 28, for which the club offers two handsome G. A. W. pins.

On Decoration Day the club will take a run to Milburn and witness the 25-mile Irvington-Milburn road race. when they return they will entertain at an informal dinner. In the afternoon a club championship hill-climbing contest up Eagle Rock hill in Orange will take place. Captain F. L. C. Martin generously offered to donate a handsome medal for the winner, the club promising a gold L. A. W. pin to second man.

On June 11 the fifth annual great century run, of which Capt. Martin was the organizer, will take place. The club will as usual prepare a spread for the participants.

CRUSHED BY A CAR.

A Plainfield Peddler Badly Hurt by a Fall from the Platform.

Shortly before three o'clock Wednesday afternoon Samuel Goff boarded a downtown street car at the Union station, Elizabeth. He was standing on the front platform as the car proceeded down Broad street. When the car was passing Newberger's store at No. 55, Goff lost his balance in some unaccountable manner and fell off the car and underneath the wheels.

Both wheels of the car passed over his body before the horses could be stopped. Goff, who lives at 100 West Second street, Plainfield, was picked up in a semi-unconscious condition and carried to the hospital. Examination showed that two of his ribs had been broken, and a number of contusions also were found.

Rather Property to Lover's Suit.

A hat and piece of silver-ware stolen from Mr. VanDerventer's house the other night have been found in Lover's Dell, Plainfield, and a gold watch presented from Mr. Alexander's house. The burglars seem to have dropped them in their flight.

ARREST OF A DEAD GIRL'S LOVER

JOSEPHINE HAVER'S FATHER BAKES TERRIBLE ACCUSATIONS.

She Was a Beautiful Young Woman, a Village Favorite, But Is Said to Have Met a Sudden Fate at the Lover's Hands—The Young Man Held for Trial, and His Lamentable Story Revealed.

[SPECIAL TO THE PRESS.]

SOMERVILLE, N. J., May 6.—A great sensation has been caused throughout the village and vicinity of Illman's Cole, a prosperous and popular young farmer, on the charge of having caused the death of the unfortunate Josephine B. Haver, by the administering of an improper drug to shield her from disgrace.

The young man's accuser is Josephine's father, William Haver of North Branch, a prominent ex-freeholder of Hunterdon county.

Josephine was a bright and beautiful young woman, a tall and graceful brunette, with flashing black eyes and glossy black tresses. Young Cole was her accepted lover, and at the death he was deeply affected. The cause of her death, which occurred some weeks ago, was supposed to be from perfectly natural causes, and Coroner Sharrar readily issued a burial certificate. Recently, however, Mr. Haver had his suspicions aroused and made an investigation, which he says he satisfied him that young Cole had guilty knowledge of the cause of the girl's death.

In his complaint Mr. Haver alleges that Cole made use of the drug, for evil purposes, as far back as Oct. 17, 1891.

The warrant issued on the father's complaint was put in the hands of constable Corcoran, who arrested Cole at his home and brought him to Somerville. Cole was admitted to bail in the sum of $1,000, to await the action of the grand jury. He was Miss Haver's lover for a long time. He is a tall, well-built fellow, with a ruddy complexion and sandy mustache.

It is said that when the ball bond was signed the defendant and the girl's father came to with $25 of a money settlement. They could not agree, however, and the young man is to fight the charge.

The illicit medicine is believed to have been purchased from an old negro doctor who lives in the vicinity of North Branch.

The victim was a favorite throughout this locality, and deserved a better fate. The matter will be brought to the notice of the September grand jury, at which time interesting developments may be expected.

SAYS 'TWAS POKEBERRY JUICE.

Old Jake, the Herb Doctor, Is Sure His Prescription Did n't Cause Josephine's Death.

Old Jake Van Nest, the colored herb doctor over the river, is the one supplied the fatal drug with which Simon P. Cole is accused of having killed his sweetheart, Josephine B. Haver of North Branch, as was explained in the Press columns last Friday, lives in a lonely little hut about a mile out of North Branch. When a reporter entered the place yesterday he found the old negro and his wife seated on a bench in one corner of a queer-smelling little room, which was as hot as an oven and littered with bottles and jars of all sizes and kinds, bunches of herbs and roots lying on the table or on the floor, and an old-shaped stove red with heat. There were pots of steaming concoctions. The man himself, a large negro with a smug, thin face, was clothed in a strangely fashioned suit made of rough cloth and decorated by smoke and odors. He was absolutely hairless and it shone like a polished horse chestnut. All sorts of mysterious stories are told about the man. His mother, it is said, a woman who died a few years ago in North Branch at the age of 92, was a medicine man, who studied herbs to cure cows. He, too, is said to have studied herbs, and Jake, who was brought up with him, learned the mysterious properties of herbs.

About fifteen years ago Jake disappeared from North Branch, and for a short spread abroad that he had been seen going off with an old negro witch. He returned only a few years, and when he came back he built his hut and made the most wonderful cures, he says, whenever anybody came to him. Since then he has spent all his time boiling concoctions on his old-shaped stove, searching for herbs as of roots in the fields and woods.

When asked about the drug that he had given to Cole, the old man stood shuffling in a way while he stirred a pot on the stove.

"What was the stuff that you gave him?"

"Pokeberry juice"—he said, with another chuckle—"It would n't hurt a flea. I knew it would n't do any good, but I gave him to put his mind at rest, and just as I've done to lots of other people. Look here!"—he said, pulling back a curtain and taking down a broad-mouthed jar which contained a mass of dried, black-colored berries—"this is what they are. I dry them in the oven and then boil them with Jamaica rum. It's good for rheumatism, but that's all.

"He came to me late one night and said his girl was in trouble and he wanted something for her. I knew it's got something for such people and I would n't give it if I had. I don't believe in poisons, and quinine, and that sort of trash; it's Nature's herbs and roots and barks and berries that I use, and it's only to cure people when they're sick, remember what I'm telling you. But he must have something, and I gave him a dose of pokeberry juice, and he paid me a dollar for it. I've done the same for lots of others, just to quiet their minds. He never came back, and that's the first and last I ever saw of him."

Then the herb doctor branched off to tell about his herb-potions and the herbs and roots gathered in his garden—wild cherry bark, for asthma, in two quarts of water boiled down to one quart, then a pint of Cognac brandy and one-half pound of sugar to make a syrup, a tablespoon dose for adults; golden seal, lady slipper, ragweed, bloodroot, bittersweet, and slippery elm bark.

"My concoctions," he concluded—"if he had had anything the matter with him, and wanted to be cured, remember what I'm saying, I've got things to cure him. But he only wanted quieting in his mind, and I gave him pokeberry juice, because it could n't harm nobody."

Sad Spring, &c.,

"THE CHILDREN OF ADVERSITY."

Reached Only via the Iron Mountain Route. A Solid Train leaves St. Louis 9:30 p. m. daily, and a Pullman Buffet car to Hot Springs. Ar. Hot Springs next day 9:30 a. m. train. Elegant hotels, suitable corner, delightful climate and bracing Hot Springs. Round-trip tickets on sale through the year from all points in the United States and Canada. For further information, call on or address W. K. Hoyt, Gen'l P. A., 291 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.

Fire in Plainfield.

The South Second street Hall company have filed articles of incorporation. The capital stock is $2,000, and business will be conducted in Plainfield and New York. The company will manufacture wire mattresses, and the incorporators are: Edward L. Henderson, H. S. Newhall of Plainfield, and C. L. Perkins.

—The Staten Island rapid transit company is securing signatures to extend the railroad up East Front street to Prince, and down Prince street to the ferry.

NAMED AFTER THE CAMPBELLS.

Beautiful Christening Service by the Rev. Dr. Rudasill at the Upper Cross or Park Avenue.

A novel and picturesque ceremony took place in the open meadow land skirting Park avenue, along the Middlesex county border Tuesday afternoon, when Gypsy Queen Esther Campbell, assisted by Gypsy Ernestine M. Redmond, pastor of the Grace Church Gypsy Mission, baptized the infant daughter of Gypsy Queen Esther.

The Gypsies had been encamped for several weeks on the land of Ellis Campbell, owner of the Middlesex club-house. During the present month a son was born to Esther, wife of Simon H. Cole, and another to Elisha Cooper, whose mother-in-law, the venerable Mrs. Riley, is a famous oracle of the tribe. Mrs. Riley is 70 years old, and in spite of a broken hip is the mother of 22 children, and her latest grandchild, the Cooper boy, is her daughter's tenth. The old woman is the recognized head of the Gypsies of Riley." James Harrison is one of the best-known Gypsies in the country. His family is part of the royal line descended Edwin Evans's daughter, now at the Elizabeth encampment, and she was a cousin to the queen who was buried with such magnificence at Greenwood. One of the heroes of the tribe pressing spiritedly about within their enclosure, the picturesque encampment and vagabond life on the green, the white tents flapping in the breeze and gleaming in the occasional glimpses of sunshine, the knot of curious Gypsy queens and princes in their gaudy costumes, the bright, gay colors of the women's dresses, rich in yellows, scarlets and spangles, the group of spectators, and the solemn ceremony performed by a man. The regular Episcopal ceremony was used, and was followed by a poetic chant of the Gypsies' "Spirit songs". The ceremony took place in the meadow, and the romance of the life of these nomadic people. Even Dr. Redmond was impressed with the singular beauty of their simple customs.

The Campbell family, who are much beloved by the people who have so many times camped on their land, were honored by having the two boys named after them. The names bestowed at the christening were Ellis Campbell Harrison and Edward Campbell Cooper.

AN EVENING OF ROUTINE BUSINESS.

Reward Offered for Robbers, Street Lights Promised for the Outskirts.

In the absence of Mayor Saunders, councilman Hageman presided over the meeting of the borough council last night. The session not began until 8 p.m., and was over at 9:30. The reading of the minutes occupied a quarter of an hour.

A petition for electric lights on Mountain avenue and Orchard street was referred to the committee on lights.

A petition from the Crescent League asking that the electric lights be made a special marshal for the ball grounds was referred to the committee on leagues and marshals.

Chief Boettger and James Stewart were made special marshals at the request of citizens of Rockview, Willow, Washington and Sycamore avenues.

A petition for a crosswalk on Mountain avenue was referred to the street committee.

The bond of H. S. Brokaw as clerk, with N. W. Smalley, J. H. Cooley and H. N. Spender as sureties, was accepted.

The street committee reported that all the streets were in good condition, and well scraped and put in condition; that the water company had restored most of the streets where their pipe lines were laid in good condition, and that the water committee would see that they restored such as had been neglected; that the subscriptions towards macadamizing Manning avenue had all been paid in; that the Harrison street was in a disagreeable and dangerous condition, and it was necessary to take speedy action to put it in proper shape.

Councilman Needham suggested that Brook avenue as an entrance to the borough ought soon to be macadamized.

A petition for 400 yards south of Washington street crossing. A switch has also been put in at Bound Brook. These concessions were made by the Lehigh Valley and the Reading people to run their trains to the New Jersey coast resorts via Perth Amboy without going around by way of Elizabethport, thus saving about three-quarters of an hour in their running time between Bound Brook and Perth Amboy. Local trains on the Lehigh Valley road will probably start from the Central station on the completion of the new track, which will be a great accommodation to the traveling public.

Commodore Rosen Puts Plainfield Lawyers a Step Complement.

Corporation counsel Edward Rosen is having his usual good luck this term of court. He has won all of his cases tried so far, whether before court or jury, or both. When being congratulated Monday he modestly suggested that the reason was that in all the cases which he had tried so far, his opponents had gone out of town to get their lawyers, possibly to New York, Newark, Jersey City and Elizabeth. They were good lawyers, but for a Plainfield case a man ought to have a Plainfield lawyer every time.

Dress to Relax.

ALCOCK'S PORous PLASTERS have attained a World-wide reputation solely upon their superlative merits. They have made wonderful cures, and have never been equalled or even approached in curative power by any of the many imitations that have appeared. Their value has been attested by the highest medical authorities, and they are but the unimpeachable testimonials from those who have used them, and they are recommended by druggists everywhere. Beware of imitations, and do not be deceived by unprincipled druggists who say they have something "just as good," or "the same as Alcock's." Ask for Alcock's Porous Plasters and insist upon having them. Sold by druggists, or sent by mail, on receipt of price, 25 cents. Manufactured by the Alcock Manufacturing Co., Jersey City, N. J.

Death Ends His Suffering.

Little Willie Hamilton, Three to Many Plainfield People Bereaved, Passes Away.

The sorrow of little people who made so much happiness for afflicted Willie Hamilton during his years of patient suffering will be shared by many. Never was it in less at last from the weariness of his life as an invalid.

Willie lived at Washingtonville. About three years ago he was playing with his sister on a wagon near his home when he fell and injured his spine so that he had been confined to his room ever since. Death came to his release last Thursday.

The pitiful story of little Willie's lonely life and hours of pain was told in these columns with such effect that the tenderhearted and generous young people of Plainfield liberally contributed of their toys and games, and a waged-load, of the same going from house to house. Books and games also were sent, and the kindness of the little readers of THE PRESS was greatly appreciated by the recipient.

Willie was one week over 16 years old. Funeral services were held Saturday. The Rev. Mr. Vanderhoof of New Providence officiated. A large number of friends and former schoolmates of the departed lad gathered about the casket to look upon his face for the last time. An affecting sermon was preached from the text:

"Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these My brethren ye have done it unto Me."

The little people of Plainfield should be happy in the knowledge that they have made cheerful the last years of a little invalid's life.

A FORTUNE FOR MANY HEIRS.

Each Money Bequeathed to Charities, But His Plainfield Relatives Not Forgotten.

The will of the late Daniel Price, of Newark, who died on April 23, at the age of 93 years, was offered for probate Thursday. In addition to bequests to *his surviving brothers [he left no lineal* descendants], and also to his nephews and nieces, several of whom are residents of this city, he will makes the following bequests:

American Bible Society, $10,000; German Theological Seminary, $10,000; Home for Aged Women, Newark, $10,000; Board Home Missions, Presbyterian Church $5,000; Board Foreign Missions, Presbyterian Church, $5,000; Board Church Erection, Presbyterian Church, $5,000; Board Publication, Presbyterian Church, $5,000; American Tract Society, $5,000; Seaman's Friend Society, $5,000; Liberia College, $5,000; Newark Female Charitable Society, $5,000.

Yet, Mr. Price, in quote from a recent letter, believed in nothing quite so much than posthumous charities". At the memorial service held last Sunday morning in the First Presbyterian church, of which he was a member, it was stated that it was estimated that he had given away, during the latter years of his life, a quarter of a million dollars.

The residuary estate includes his niece, Mrs. L. V. F. Randolph, and his nephew, Theophilus Bond, of East Front street, Plainfield.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength. —*Latest U. S. Government Food Report.*

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., N. Y.

BURNT CORK AT THE COUNTRY CLUB.

Delightful Minstrel Entertainment by Local Amateur Artists.

The "Fantasia in Cork" presented at the Casino, Saturday evening, by the Union County Country club, was one of the very best amateur entertainments ever given in Plainfield. Indeed, for amateur minstrelsy it was a surprisingly bright and clever production throughout, and the club members are to be heartily congratulated on the unqualified success of their efforts.

The Casino could not have accommodated a larger audience than which gathered to enjoy the fun of the evening, and did it ever contain one more enthusiastic.

The club had the assistance of but little outside talent, a fact which made the excellence of the entertainment more creditable to its projectors. George D. Phillips made a most excellent interlocutor, and the end men, G. A. Albro, J. F. Harrison, jr., A. F. Comacchio and Fred Kimble, were all that could be desired. The other black faces in the burnt-cork brigade were Elmer B. Runyon, George Schoenmaker, C. E. Brown, George O. Stevens, H. W. Beebe, Fred W. Walz, William Rieger, W. S. Perry, F. C. Hubbell, A. Arrowsmith, H. M. Stockton, and T. B. VanBokerkirk.

The opening part was composed largely of ballad singing, by excellent voices, and interspersed with jests and jokes of much originality and freshness, and all the more relished because of their decided local flavor. Personal frivolities of well-known club members were unmercifully satirized, and the delight of the audience was enhanced by the generous, good-natured spirit in which the jokes were received by those who were made the butt. The music of the first part was as follows: Overture, "Mamma's Wedding Night", by the company; ballad, "Can You Forget the Love Another", W. H. Rieger; comic song, "Tuxedo Park", G. A. Albro; song, "I Fear no Foe", Albert Arrowsmith; comic song, "Next in Town Tuesday", H. W. Kimble; ballad, "Shine, Still Shine", W. H. Rieger; song, "Love Will Conquer All", Albert Arrowsmith. All of the solos were in boracic accord, and the performances were also heartily appreciated.

The first part finale, "Two Mechanical Dolls", was very cleverly rendered by G. D. Phillips and G. A. Albro were presented in perfect imitation of wax or wooden figures, and when wound up went through the most absurd and side-splitting antics.

Part two opened with a neat skating dance by G. D. Phillips, who went through marvelous evolutions in perfect time to the music, gliding about all the time in his winter costume and as though on the sharpest of steel runners on the surface of a frozen lake.

G. A. Albro rendered very successfully the character song, "It Takes a Girl to Do It Every Time", and later gave highly enjoyable banjo and mandolin solos, proving himself a most versatile and delightful entertainer.

A. F. Comacchio, already a favorite in Plainfield, as well as in all other places where his talent has ever shown, won many new admirers and a warmer place than ever in the hearts of his old friends, by his admirable rendering of the "Bell Chorus" performed with perfect ease and unfathomable skill most difficult feats of voice-throwing, and no one was able to detect the slightest motion of the lips while his wooden people were holding their funny dialogues. He proved himself a master of his art.

The evening's jollity concluded with a picturesque production entitled "The Black Crooks"; or, Initiation at the Saturday Afternoon club". In this comedietta clever satire was directed at the "intellectual bash" association, the Monday Afternoon Club, and the audience witnessed the progress of the candidate. "Minnie, Ha, Ha," over the pillowy waves, her experience in the wash-tub whirlpool, her journey over the rocks of the mangle-board. Her final reception in the mouth of the alligator, when she was decorated with a necklace of teeth "swept up after a Monday Afternoon Club banquet. The revolutions and marching choruses of the "Knights of the Mystic Star" were very enjoyable, and the entire affair more of an artistic finish to the evening's performance than a burlesque climax. In the dancing chorus of "Black Crooks" were displayed high capabilities in the art of tripping the light, fantastic toe, and even the heavy-weights did some very clever and difficult high-art work. Mr. Fisk's gyrations were rewarded with a fine bouquet of paper roses, which promptly became a football for some of the agile members of the chorus. The parts in "The Black Crooks" were very capably taken as follows: "Minnie Ha, Ha"—(the daughter of the Regiment), Mr. Brooks; "Sloppy Weather Jones", Mr. Bond; "Cigarette Freddy", Mr. Walz; "Tutti-Frutti Wally", Mr. Moore; "Seventh Regiment Jim", Mr. Rogers; "Common Sense Sailor", Mr. Fisk; "Lucy", Miss Edward Pennyroyal" (Star of the West), Mr. Stockton; "Mosquota George", Mr. Rieger; "Uncle Sam" Hunting", Mr. McElmary; "Sawed Off Tom", Mr. VanBokerck; "Hillside Tennis", Mr. Ivins; "One Dead Horse", Mr. Scott; "Puck in Tights"—(Star of the Ring), Mr. Fisk; "Capt. Kid—Shepard of the Golden Bod", Mr. Wilson.

A delightful feature of the entertainment was the perfection of the orchestral music, which was under the direction of Louis B. Dressler. The efficient stage management and the handsome set of the properties, which were loaned by Mr. Harrigan of Harrigan's theatre, lent a professional and finished air to the performance.

President, S. S. Newhall.

At the regular meeting of the Union County branch of the State Charities Aid association, held in the Y. M. C. A. parlors Wednesday evening, the following officers and executive committee were elected:

President—Henry S. Newhall.
Vice-presidents—Rev. T. M. McAlister, Miss M. L. Lounsbery.
Treasurer—Mrs. J. K. Myers.
Recording secretary—Edward Sickels.
Mrs. Dexter Tilney, Mrs. Joseph Yates, R. B. Clark, Rev. James M. Newton, Rev. Robert Kelly, J. A. Dix, Rev. Thomas Hoskins, David P. Hall.

Electric Light Contract for the Evening Press.

The street railway track is being laid on Monroe avenue. For a time the electric light company's power will be used to run the Evening Press's press, furnished by the street railway company.

ALTERATION SALE
AT THE
NEWARK BEE HIVE.

Still

COCKERILL'S LETTER.

Cleveland and Dana and That Celebrated World Interview.

The Reporter and the Ex-President—A Question of Veracity—Why the Statesman's Reputation Suffers—The Interview Was Accepted.

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I have seen of late some rather malicious newspaper paragraphs referring to the somewhat celebrated and alleged interview with ex-President Cleveland published in the World a year and a half ago. I refer to the interview in which Mr. Cleveland was reported as expressing some vitriolic opinions of the editor of the New York Sun, which interview was emphatically repudiated by Mr. Cleveland. The fact that Mr. Cleveland has been and is now a candidate for nomination to the presidency makes a full explanation of the affair rather pertinent. Besides, as I have been somewhat misrepresented in that affair, I propose to place my version of it before the public. When the city editor of the World informed me that one of his reporters had obtained an interview with Mr. Cleveland, in which he had bitterly denounced the editor of the Sun, I was not at all surprised, knowing the personalistency and vulgarity of the long-continued assaults which had been made upon Mr. Cleveland, and naturally considering whether he would ever be goaded to the point of offering some sort of retaliation or defense. I sent for the reporter, and he gave me in substance the subject-matter of his interview with Mr. Cleveland. I questioned him closely as to Mr. Cleveland's mental condition at the time he had his talk with him, and insisted upon having carefully repeated the profanity which it is alleged he made use of in connection. The particular point that I made was as to whether Mr. Cleveland was cognizant at the time that he was being interviewed and had consented to the publication of his personal remarks concerning Mr. Dana. I was assured that not only was aware that he was being interviewed, but that he was rather anxious to have his emphatic opinions laid before the public. My theory was that Mr. Cleveland, goaded to the point of absolute desperation, had made up his mind to resent the hostility of the editor in question, and was absolutely indifferent as to consequences. I had known the reporter in one of a score or more connected with the World, and had known nothing of his discredit. I was assured by the city editor that the World, upon inquiry, had found reason-ably accurate in his work and that any statement he submitted was entitled to credence. It was upon this substantiation that the interview was published, and I may add that I specially directed that certain phrases which the reporter alleged Mr. Cleveland had used should be omitted, because I knew they were really not fit to appear in a newspaper. Naturally the interview created considerable sensation, for the general public it was a revelation of a phase of Mr. Cleveland's character which he had not been heretofore accredited with. It indicated that there was belligerency beneath his stolid exterior; that he was somewhat sensitive to unjust abuse, and that he could present a rough edge when necessary. I think that a great many people who had tried hard to admire him personally were laboring encouraged by his existing of schoolboy pluck.

I was greatly surprised on the afternoon of the day of publication to receive a call from Col. Daniel Lamont. The affable colonel, although not in the secret councils of Mr. Cleveland, has been so long identified with him as secretary, that he was called upon to convey to me the impression that Mr. Cleveland absolutely repudiated this interview. He brought with him a short statement of Mr. Cleveland, and, in his own hand, to that effect. At first I was somewhat indignant when I received that white Mr. Cleveland had perhaps said everything that had been attributed to him, he had not authorized the publication of the interview, and did not, in fact, consent to be interviewed. My natural impulse was to publish a verbatim record of the newspaper and by the reporter who had written the matter complained of. After a moment's reflection, however, that I would investigate the affair and requested him to say to Mr. Cleveland that I would do so. I then sent for the reporter and he reiterated all that he had said, and more emphatically declared his readiness to make affidavit in support of his published account of the interview. Next day I received Mr. Douglas A. Levien, a member of the editorial staff of the paper and an old friend of Mr. Cleveland, to accompany the reporter to Mr. Cleveland's office and to him be questioned touching Cleveland's presence as to the authenticity of the interview. The reporter consented. I was informed by the city editor afterward that they failed to find Mr. Cleveland at his office, and in his house in Madison avenue. To this proposition the reporter showed some reluctance. He accompanied Mr. Levien to his home, which was near Mr. Cleveland's residence, where, after considerable objection, finally agreed to call upon Mr. Cleveland. He contended that to meet Mr. Cleveland under the circumstances would be embarrassing, but he would go as far as the front of the Cleveland residence. While waiting for the doorbell to be answered he suddenly turned away like a craven, refusing to confront the man who had questioned his integrity. This, upon being reported to me, was accepted as evidence of cowardice and guilt, for what honest man ever feared to meet an accuser? I then waited upon Mr. Cleveland, and upon his return that evening assured me that he had received Mr. Levien as a gentleman a pointblank and absolute denial of the bulk of the language attributed to him in the interview published. He also informed me that Mr. Cleveland had said that he had written a letter for the New World to print his denial, and if it did not appear next day he would send to the Associated Press and to the United Press a statement which he drawn up for submission to the country. The case was becoming embarrassing.

Meantime, however, although urged more than once, had not placed in my hands the statement which he had promised to make, and his conduct had not inspired me with confidence. I considered it my duty, therefore, to apply to see Mr. Cleveland himself and ascertain, if possible, the true facts. I requested Mr. Levien to accompany me. By appointment, we called together upon Mr. Cleveland at his house in Madison avenue, about 9 o'clock on the evening. We found him alone in his library, complacent and bland. I never had met Mr. Cleveland before, but I was prepared for him by predicent in 1888 on a matter of principle, and consequently I could not be said that I was a partizan early prejudiced in his favor. I at once took up the matter began to discuss the subject which had brought me to him. He said he had been much annoyed by the interview and publication, and he pointed to a pile of telegrams upon his desk, which he said had been pouring in upon him for three days from all parts of the country, not one of which he had answered as yet. He said that he had implicit confidence that the World would see that justice was done him, and he had patiently waited. But he answered me unless something was done to set him right in the next issue of the paper he would be compelled to send to the country his absolute and unqualified denial of the alleged interview. We were then went over the matter from the beginning, and, while I took no notes, I have a very thorough recollection of all that was said and the manner in which it was said. Mr. Cleveland admitted that he had seen the representatives of the World merely because he had brought him a note from Col. Lamont, introducing him on business of importance, and saying that he was of entirely different mould from the hectoring body politic usually subjected him. (Mr. Cleveland to some indignities while representing the World in Washington. He said that it was his custom at that time to see pers no object to be seen for publication, and that, while he considered the young man as a matter of courtesy, he did not give him the slightest hint that

HARRY THIRE SWIMMING IN A TUB.

it on. Bridget was upstairs getting breakfast, and there was no one around to whom he could appeal for sympathy but by the side of the largest tub and jumped in with a dreadful splash.

He came down with such a thump on the bottom of the tub, and found the water so chilling, that he quickly scrambled out shivering with cold and crying with a bruise.

Mamma heard the noise and came rushing down in a fright, exclaiming:

"O Harry, what is the matter?"

"I tried to swim in the tub and couldn't," he managed to answer between sobs.

"And a pretty mess you've made for me," said Bridget, casting half-way down the stairs to find out what had happened.

"I just won't be mad," said Harry, with his teeth chattering; "I'll shake a quarter of a dollar out of my bank and give it to you."

"And I'll give you another quarter," said mamma.

So Bridget laughed instead of being mad and made haste to wipe up the wet floor, while mamma rubbed Harry dry, swimmer and got him back into his dry clothes.

As soon as he could stop crying he said to her: "I think you are good not to scold me, mamma—real good."—M. E. Hathaway, in Our Little Ones.

THE COLONEL'S UMBRELLA

There Wasn't a Door in Dunkel's House That Would Take It In.

Jonas Hathaway was said to be the first man who carried an umbrella in the streets of London. Umbrellas were long before that carried by women, but they were considered a feminine luxury, and a man would no more be seen with one than with a fan. He would walk in the streets with a parasol in summer, or carry a muff in winter.

Jonas, however, thinking, like a sensible man, that all the good things should not be appropriated by women, boldly walked off with one which, it was reported only by the laird and the miniature, and were looked upon by the common class of people as a perfect phenomena. To see the minister or the laird go by with an umbrella over his head was as good as a circus to the small boys of the village.

One day Daniel McPherson called upon the laird on my business. He was about to leave, a hard shower came on, and, Daniel being a wicked man, he offered the "respectful," the laird politely offered him the use of an umbrella. Daniel, proud of his position and much elated, walked off with his head held several inches higher than usual.

He had not gone far, however, when to the laird's surprise he saw Daniel posting back with all speed, closing the umbrella still hold firmly over his head.

"Hae, hae, Kornel," he called out, "this'll never do! There's hae a door in a' my house that'll tak' it in! My verra bairn door winnae tak' it in!"

Poor Daniel had not yet grasped the idea that the umbrella must be shut up before he tried to get it in the door.—Harper's Young People.

A Different Bird to Shoot.

"Shall I buy you a bird, Harry?"

"Yes, please, mamma."

"What kind of a bird would you like?"

"One with a tweest floota wobin, a tat like a wooster and a pawtwidge that can talk like a parwot!"—Harper's Young People.

Dreadful.

"Oh dear!" sighed Henry, whose clothes are all made of his papa's old ones, and are rather ill-fitting, "I wish I had his mustache shaved off, an' I suppose I got to wear it now."—Harper's Young People.

THE VANISHING KNOT.

This Article Tells You How to Perform a Trick That Is Very Mystifying.

Here is the neatest and simplest trick of all when once it is learned. It is called the vanishing knot, and all that you need to have are patience, skill and a handkerchief to puzzle the keenest of observers.

"You see," explained the doctor, as he twirled a silk handkerchief between his fingers—"it is a fact, although you may not know it—one of the easiest things in the world to learn how to do. For instance, here is one," and he deftly tied a knot in the handkerchief, "Now you

THE VANISHING KNOT.

see it, and now it is gone," he added, as he airily waved the handkerchief and in an instant as it was at first.

"Here's another, and another. I have a dozen in the handkerchief, but I get away almost as soon as they are tied, and disappear before your eyes. Funny, isn't it?"

And it was funny, and puzzling too. Here is the secret of the trick. Hold the one end of the handkerchief between the first and second fingers of the left hand, with the end protruding from the back as shown in the artist's sketch. It makes no difference how you hold the other end. Tie the knot with the right hand. Tightly grasp the left end of the handkerchief a little below the knot with the second finger and thumb of the left hand, and let go of the right end with first and third fingers. Now pull with the right hand, and the knot slips out. Then instantly, shift the end back between the two fingers and you have it. Besides being the trick, and you are ready for another knot. The catches will amuse the matter plain.—Harper's Young People.

CLEANING OIL PIPES.

An Odd Knife Which Is Compelled to Do Some Queer Work.

To those people of loathing mind who have seen or read of the long pipes that carry crude petroleum from the wells of western Pennsylvania to the refineries of Philadelphia, it is a source of wonder how the pipes are cleaned.

As the oil flows from the wells it is forced through the pipes by powerful engines, a certain distance apart, and as it is forced along it leaves a deposit of sediment on the inside of the pipes. This sediment is composed of a thick, heavy substance, which, if allowed to remain, would soon fill the pipes entirely, thereby stopping the flow of oil.

To prevent this a certain knife is sent through the pipes at regular intervals, and as it is forced along by the pressure of the oil behind it it scrapes off the sediment and carries it along with it. This knife is composed of a number of steel blades, each one of which is a little larger than the one preceding it, and as the knife is forced along it cuts off a little more sediment than the one preceding it, and so on until the last blade has cleaned the pipe to its full diameter.

The knife is then taken out and cleaned in this manner throughout its whole long journey, finally dropping from the pipes in the refinery, and the process of pulling it through the pipes is continued. It is a curious fact that empties continuously into the receiving tanks at the refinery, and is sold for more than a dollar than when it was cast upon the expedition, but otherwise the condition is the same.

It is immediately shipped back to the fields, when it is charged again and sent through the pipes. Under these circumstances require once more its valuable services.—Golden Days.

The Hard-Hearted Apple Woman.

It is rather late to recall anecdotes about the rear of the siege of Paris, but a recent persons, but the following has the merit of being true, if nothing else. A trade load of New England troops was laid over at Philadelphia, en route to Washington, and the usual crowd of deplorables was on hand to "fraternize" with the many other on-lookers was little Jennie Wood and six. Presently the soldiers, assisted by the crowd, began singing patriotic songs, among them one with the refrain, "John Brown's body," three rousing cheers for the soldier boys.

When Jennie returned home she was very thoughtful.

"Just to think, mamma," she said. "Every body cried out to give *three cheers* for soldiers, but the soldiers boys, and there sat an old apple woman and wouldn't give them her one rocking-chair!"

Her Share.

In one of the smaller towns of Kentucky lives a negro familiarly known as "Tim" White. On one occasion it was necessary to issue a writ for his arrest.

The not unnatural supposition that "Tim" stood for Timothy was met with the flat denial.

"No, sah! My right name is Whatsimorous - souls - we - poor - mortals - be White. Dey jes' calls me Tim for short, sah!"

When We Are Coming To.

Rosalie—I like Mr. Foster very much, Grace—So do I; and he has the best of references from his last fiancee.—Judge.

Impossible.

"I hear Cholly Slimpate is sick. Have you had any intelligence from him?"

"Not a gleam."—Chicago Tribune.

Candid.

"Do you believe that marriage is a failure?"

"No, but my husband does."—Jury.

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On and after Sept. 20, 1891, trains leave Elliott, with as follows:

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8.10 A. M. Western Express, with Pullman Parlor Car, Harrisburg to Pittsburg, Chicago, Cincinnati and Louisville, Pullman Sleeping cars, Harrisburg to Chicago, Pittsburg to Chicago, Cincinnati and Louisville, Dining car.

8.45 A. M. Pittsburg Express, with Pullman Parlor Car, Harrisburg to Pittsburg, Pullman Sleeping cars, Harrisburg to Pittsburg, Chicago, Cincinnati and Columbus, Dining car.

12.10 P. M. Pittsburg Express, with Pullman Parlor Car, Harrisburg to Pittsburg, Pullman Sleeping cars, Harrisburg to Pittsburg, Chicago, Cincinnati and Columbus, Dining car.

4.00 P. M. Day Express, with Pullman Parlor Car, Harrisburg to Pittsburg, Pullman Sleeping cars, Harrisburg to Pittsburg, Chicago, Cincinnati and Columbus, Dining car.

4.30 P. M. Fast Line, with Pullman Vestibuled Sleeping cars, Harrisburg to Pittsburg, Chicago, Cincinnati and Louisville, Pullman Sleeping cars, Harrisburg to Pittsburg, Chicago, Cincinnati and Louisville, Dining car.

7.00 P. M. Pittsburg Express, with Pullman Parlor Car, Harrisburg to Pittsburg, Pullman Sleeping cars, Harrisburg to Pittsburg, Chicago, Cincinnati and Columbus, Dining car.

8.00 P. M. Pittsburg Express, with Pullman Parlor Car, Harrisburg to Pittsburg, Pullman Sleeping cars, Harrisburg to Pittsburg, Chicago, Cincinnati and Columbus, Dining car.

8.30 P. M. Fast Line, with Pullman Vestibuled Sleeping cars, Harrisburg to Pittsburg, Chicago, Cincinnati and Louisville, Pullman Sleeping cars, Harrisburg to Pittsburg, Chicago, Cincinnati and Louisville, Dining car.

9.00 P. M. Pittsburg Express, with Pullman Parlor Car, Harrisburg to Pittsburg, Pullman Sleeping cars, Harrisburg to Pittsburg, Chicago, Cincinnati and Columbus, Dining car.

10.00 P. M. Pittsburg Express, with Pullman Parlor Car, Harrisburg to Pittsburg, Pullman Sleeping cars, Harrisburg to Pittsburg, Chicago, Cincinnati and Columbus, Dining car.

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6.00 P. M. Pittsburg Express, with Pullman Parlor Car, Harrisburg to Pittsburg, Pullman Sleeping cars, Harrisburg to Pittsburg, Chicago, Cincinnati and Columbus, Dining car.

7.00 P. M. Pittsburg Express, with Pullman Parlor Car, Harrisburg to Pittsburg, Pullman Sleeping cars, Harrisburg to Pittsburg, Chicago, Cincinnati and Columbus, Dining car.

8.00 P. M. Pittsburg Express, with Pullman Parlor Car, Harrisburg to Pittsburg, Pullman Sleeping cars, Harrisburg to Pittsburg, Chicago, Cincinnati and Columbus

The Constitutionalist,
A DEMOCRATIC WEEKLY,
W. L. FORCE & A. L. FORCE, Editors and Proprietors.
AT PLAINFIELD, NEW JERSEY.
TERMS—TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.

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Commissioners of Deeds, Masters in Chancery, Notaries Public, &c. Office, Front of Park, and Second streets. [1y50]

GEORGE W. DAY,
General Auctioneer,
Sales of Personal Property solicited. No. 27 Park Place, Plainfield, N. J., or address in care of Constitutionalist, Box 1, Plainfield, N. J.

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CARPETER AND BUILDER,
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Jobbing promptly attended to. 1y27

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Auctioneer & Real Estate Agent.
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Goods received on consignment.

WM. B. RANDOLPH,
[Successor to R. B. Maynard.]
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Grates and Bricks for all kinds of Stov s can be found here at Jobbers' prices. Bring your Furnaces needing re. The best Tinners, the best Plumbers, and the best Gas-fitters in this section. We now have the very best of me, terials, and our work always gives satisfaction.
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Tinware Made to Order.
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Brick and Portable Furnaces,
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I am prepared to do any of the above branches in a thirty first-class, satisfactory and workmanlike manner.
Having associated myself with the Messrs. Fisher, late of Fisher Brothers, I am now able to offer some of the best workmen in the country, and guarantee satisfaction in every instance. All orders left at my residence will receive prompt attention.
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ALL STOMACH TROUBLES
COLES'
PERUVIAN BARK
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ALL GOODS DELIVERED FREE OF CHARGE.

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Coaches for Weddings, Funerals and Private Calls. Light carriages of all descriptions for pleasure.
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Careful, safe drivers for shopping calls or pleasure drives. Special attention given to furnishing horses by the day, week or month.—[oct19y1
TELEPHONE CALL, NO. 58.

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ACCOMMODATION EXPRESS.
OFFICE—Vanderbeek's Music Store, Park Avenue. The "Accommodation Express" will attend to the general carrying business of the city, delivering goods or baggage to and from the depot, or from place to place.
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Fresh Garden Seeds
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Gasoline Stoves, Hardware, Tools, etc.
J. J. HEIDELOFF,
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GEORGE A. MOORE,
(Of the late firm of Moore Bros.)
Is now the sole proprietor of the old established market at
NO. 14 NORTH AVENUE,
Where he will continue to supply persons with the finest grades of
Fresh and Salt Meats,
Fish of all kinds, Oysters, Clams, Game in season, at the lowest prices.
Anything not usually kept in stock, furnished at short notice. time tf

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For Weddings, Parties, Etc.,
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The regular course will include Modern Languages and cooking. 3-23-tf

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H. EGGERDING,
No. 17 Park Avenue,
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C. O. D. CIGAR.
The best 5 cent cigar in the State, and made under the most favorable conditions.
CLEAN HANDS & GIRLS IN A FACTORY.
A representative of the Chestnut Hill Medical Register and Tobacco Digester will be on hand. Tobacco always on hand.
Smokers Articles in Great Variety.
[1y1]

C. M. FINE,
Dealer in SEGARS & TOBACCO!
No. 8 PARK AVE., (REAR OF NEW SECOND ST.)
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Tobacco and Smoker's Materials,
Of every description.
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A. WOLFF,
Manufacturer of
CIGARS,
And Dealer in all kinds of Smoking and Chewing Tobacco, and Smokers' Articles. Shop in rear moved from No. 9 W. Front street, to No. 32 East Front street, near Park avenue, and solicits the patronage of his friends and the public generally. 4 y 30

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Everything,

WEEKLY CONSTITUTIONALIST

DAILY PRESS

PLAINFIELD N. J

HOW TO GET A DIVORCE.

States in Which a Decree Can Be Obtained with Ease.

The Varying Terms of Residence Before Suit Can Be Instituted—Ground for Divorce Defined by the Statutes of the Several States.

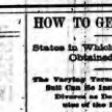
[COPYRIGHT, 1892.]

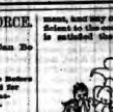
SINCE it is impossible in many states to get a divorce except for very grave reasons, it becomes necessary for those who seek a longer live together, and to shelter that object the parties must establish a residence in the state in order to be able to bring an action for divorce. This period varies from ninety days for Dakota to five years for Massachusetts. Time in these days often means a great deal of money, and that is why Dakota divorces command so much attention at present, and it is solely for this reason that she has the advantage over a number of other states and territories.

A six months' residence will entitle the plaintiff to sue for a divorce in Arizona, California, Idaho, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, Texas and Wyoming. A large number of the states fix the term at one year. The best of these are Colorado, Illinois, Kansas, Minnesota, Montana, Oregon, Rhode Island, Washington and Wisconsin. Many of the states make the threat that the decree shall be invalid if the plaintiff removes there simply for the purpose of getting a divorce, but the state pays no further attention to him after the decree unless there is a vituperative defendant to follow him up. Even then it is difficult to get positive proof that he or she went there with that as the sole purpose of obtaining a divorce, since there are so many causes constantly coming up which would be sufficient to afford relief. A successful plaintiff may move back because he could not dispose of his estate, if they cannot attend the trial in person.

In Dakota the following reasons are deemed sufficient ground for divorce: Marital infidelity—which will secure absolute divorce in every state and territory except South Carolina, where there is no relief allowed for any reason—excessive cruelty, extreme cruelty, neglect for one year, and habitual intemperance.

This is certainly a pretty good list of fare to choose from, and a person has





THE WOMAN'S SIDE OF THE STORY.

THE MAN'S SIDE OF THE STORY.

no business to want a divorce unless some one of these causes can be shown. If the plaintiff starts for Dakota in the spring or early summer, a ninety days' residence will not prove unpleasant.

In the autumn and winter six months elsewhere may offer more attractions. The glorious climate of California is an ardent ally for the defendant and for divorce. A bonafide separation is granted there for one year's willful desertion, neglect, and for habitual intemperance. Extreme cruelty is also a cause, but the others are easier to prove.

The courts of Arizona grant a divorce for six months' intentional abandonment, for cruelty, habitual drunkenness, intemperance and neglect on the part of the husband to provide the necessaries of life for his wife.

In Idaho a plaintiff may secure a divorce for extreme cruelty, desertion, neglect and intemperance, continuing for one year.

In Nebraska the sufficient causes for judicial separation are desertion for two years, habitual drunkenness, extreme cruelty and failure to provide for wife.

Nevada severs the marriage tie for one year's desertion, for gross drunkenness, if constructed since marriage, for extreme cruelty and for a year's neglect on the part of the husband to provide for his wife.

New Mexico dissolves the marital partnership for cruel treatment, abandonment, habitual drunkenness and husband's failure to provide.

The courts of Texas give a divorce for such ill treatment as renders their mind life unbearable and for three years' desertion.

The laws of Wyoming declare a severance of the conjugal relation for one year's willful desertion, for extreme cruelty, habitual drunkenness and husband's neglect to provide for one year and for any treatment by the one which renders the life of the other intolerable.

The above mentioned states and territories exhaust the list of those allowing a plaintiff to commence action after a six months' residence. Of course, when plaintiff's remove to a distant state they always want an absolute divorce, and a limited one, which is a separation from bed and board only. It is well to note that Arizona, California, Idaho, Nevada, New Mexico, Texas and Wyoming never grant a limited divorce. After their decree, the parties may marry again.

Among the states requiring one year's residence on the part of the plaintiff there may be mentioned as the best Washington, Colorado, Montana, Oregon, North and South Dakota, Missouri, Wisconsin and Rhode Island.

Of these, Washington may be regarded as the best, as it is the one requiring along her cousin take of divorce. Sufficient causes are cruel treatment, personal insanity, habitual drunkenness, refusal to provide, and years' abandonment, and any other cause deemed sufficient by the court to warrant a decree. Colorado is another favorite, as it is somewhat cheaper than Washington. Desertion for one year, cruelty, habitual drunkenness, neglect

The Constitutionalist.

W. L. FORCE, A. L. FORCE
Editors and Proprietors.

THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

The National Democratic Committee, at a meeting held in the city of Washington, D. C., has appointed Tuesday, the 21st day of June, 1892, as the time for holding the National Democratic convention. Each State is entitled to a representation therein equal to double the number of the representation to which it is entitled in the next electoral college, and each territory and the District of Columbia shall have two delegates. All Democratic conservative citizens of the United States, irrespective of past political associations and differences, who can unite with us in the effort for pure, economical and constitutional government, are cordially invited to join us in sending delegates to the convention.

CALVIN S. BRICE, Chairman.
SIMON P. SHERRIS, Secretary.

Democratic State Convention.

The Democratic voters of New Jersey are requested to meet at such times and places as may be designated by the several county committees, to elect delegates to a State Convention, to be held at Taylor Opera House, in the city of Trenton, on

WEDNESDAY, MAY 25, 1892,

at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of selecting four Senatorial and sixteen District delegates to the Democratic National Convention, to be held in the city of Chicago on the 21st day of June, 1892, to nominate candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States.

The basis of representation will be one delegate for each two hundred Democratic votes cast at the Gubernatorial election of 1889, and one for each fraction of the same over one hundred; but each county shall be entitled to at least one delegate.

ALEX. McDERMOTT,
Chairman Democratic State Committee.
WILLARD C. FISH, Secretary.
Democratic papers please copy.

Primaries for State Convention.

In pursuance of the call of the State Committee the Democratic voters of the County of Union are requested to meet at their respective wards and townships on Friday evening, May 20th, at such places and between such hours as may be designated by the several City and Township Democratic Committees, to elect Delegates to the State Convention to be held at Taylor's Opera House in the City of Trenton, on Wednesday, May 25, 1892, at 12 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of selecting four Senatorial and sixteen District Delegates to the Democratic National Convention, to be held in the City of Chicago on the 21st day of June, 1892, to nominate candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States.

	Ward.	Votes.	Entitled to delegates.
Elizabeth.....	1	380	2
"	2	314	2
"	3	197	1
"	4	197	1
"	5	178	1
"	6	290	2
"	7	271	2
"	8	326	2
"	9	325	2
"	10	137	1
"	11	151	1
"	12	91	1
Linden.....		93	1
Union.....		193	1
Springfield.....		130	1
Cranford.....		192	1
Railway.....		192	1
"	2	237	1
"	3	396	2
"	4	251	2
Clark.....		98	1
Fanwood.....		57	1
Westfield.....		360	2
Plainfield.....	1	157	1
"	2	1,200	6
"	3	80	1
"	4	83	1
New Providence.....		56	1
Summit.....		373	2
			58

By order of the County Democratic Executive Committee.

THOMAS S. BUDD, Chairman.
CHAS. A. RYAN, Secretary.
Dated May 10, 1892.

Somerset County Democratic Primaries.

The Democratic State executive committee having appointed the 24th day of May as the time, and Trenton as the place, to wit: May 25 next, Trenton, for meeting of the State Democratic convention, the executive committee of the county of Somerset do hereby appoint Saturday, the twenty-first day of May next, for the election of delegates to said convention from the county of Somerset. The primaries will be held at the hour of three in the afternoon, except North Plainfield, which will be held at 8 o'clock on Friday evening, May 20, at each of the places hereinafter named. Each township will be entitled to elect delegates as follows, viz:

Township.	Place of Meeting.	No Delegates.
Bedminster	Gobie's Hotel, Bedminster	1
Bernardsville	Bonnell Building, Bridge St.	2
Branchburg	Codington's Hotel, North Branch	1
Bridgewater	Court House, Somerville	2
Franklin	Farmers' Hotel, Somerville	2
Hillsborough	Devendor's Store, Frankfort	2
North Plainfield	Public School	1
North Plainfield	New School House	1
Warren	Mount Bethel Hotel	1
		16

By order of the executive committee.

JOS. W. BALLANTINE, Chairman.

Democratic Primaries.

The Democratic electors of the city of Plainfield pursuant to the calls of the Democratic State Committee and of the Democratic Executive Committee of the county of Union, will elect delegates to the Democratic State convention to be held at Trenton on the Wednesday, the 25th day of May, inst., on Friday, the 20th day of May, inst., at 8 o'clock p. m., at the following places:

First Ward—one delegate—Hoagland's office, 39 North avenue.

Second Ward—one delegate—Bryant School building, Sixth street.

Third Ward—one delegate—Stelle's station, Sixth street.

Fourth Ward—two delegates—St. Mary's Hall, Fourth street.

JAMES S. MARTINE, President.
LOUIS F. WADSWORTH, Secretary.

FREEDOM.

Freedom is the motive power of both national and individual progress. Animated by enlightened intelligence, and guided by prudence, it sets in motion the wheels of enduring prosperity.

To its effective, freedom of action must have practical and untrammeled existence. Regulated of course by just laws, but entirely clear of tyrannical exactions and class distinctions.

We have enough of the same in this country. We want it more in fact.

Freedom for each and every citizen to exercise his own personal abilities, enterprise, industry and labor for his own benefit, unmolested by avaricious opponents of any kind.

Freedom to earn individual wealth, be it great or small, through his own honest efforts, and to securely possess it.

Freedom to enjoy economical home comforts, without being forced to pay monopolistic tribute for the privilege of living.

Freedom to be a freeman in reality, and a victor over all monopolies, combines and class legislation.

These and more spell that all the glorious wording of the American Declaration of Independence means sovereignty—

"We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

A PROPER DELEGATE.

It is a matter of importance that the right kind of delegates be selected to the Democratic National Convention at Chicago.

In that connection, Plainfield can present the name of a gentleman whom, we think, would admirably fill the position, It is that of Hon. Joseph W. Yates. He is thoroughly competent, of discriminating judgment, and a lifelong and consistent adherent of the Democratic party. We, therefore, respectfully suggest Mr. Yates as one of the representatives from this Congressional District.

PLAINFIELD REPUBLICAN FOR CLEVELAND

We hope the Independent Vote, Could Not be Polled by Bill Under Any Circumstances.

Col. N. P. T. Finch, of Belvidere Avenue, Netherwood, for ten years editor of the Atlanta *Constitution*, up to five years ago, private an interview in the Evening Record of that city, in which publicity Mr. Finch was an original tariff reformer. Asked if how York was a Democratic state, *he replied:*

"Not in the sense that Maryland is. A Democrat can carry New York who can poll the independent vote."

"In 1884, Mr. Hill carried the State repeatedly."

"Mr. Hill ran with Mr. Cleveland under exceptional circumstances. He was to an extent overborne by about 18,000 majority. In what way? Simply because the saloon keepers needed him as a breast water against adverse Republican legislation. He was their friend for that purpose. He worked them for all they were worth."

"Mr. Hill cannot poll the vote of a single independent voter. He never has been able to do so, and probably never will be. He is not built that way. But that is not all. Hill's personal record especially when the fear of Republican state legislation is not suspended over their heads, like the sword of Damocles, he cannot carry the saloon for all they are worth. The German beer sellers will support the Republican nominee, and the remainder of the saloon element will have no use to members of the legislature than to presidential electors. They want a great deal more than Hill will have it in his power to bestow, and all but a few

CITY DEPARTMENT.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE, THE COUNTY AND THE CITY, AND THE LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY PAPER PUBLISHED IN THE COUNTY OF UNION.

J. A. DEMAREST - - City Editor.

—The small-pox patient over the brook is not even sick enough to go to bed. He walks around the house like well and is permitted to go out for some time to come.

—Sergeant Lynch says that if the drivers of vehicles on North avenue are not more careful to keep on the proper side of the street and drive slowly, he will be obliged to arrest them.

—Tramps are still a nuisance in the borough. The marshal will arrest all that come in his way or against whom supposed housekeepers make complaint. In this way the nuisance may be abated.

—A number of persons have signed Tom Frame why the Board of Education paves the yards of the public schools with cracked stone for the children to cut their shoes to pieces or pelt one another with.

—*A. D. Mathieson* can fill a daily benefit want for the people of Plainfield. At his pharmacy, 66 North avenue, a map is on-ulted the directories of the cities of New York, Philadelphia, Newark, Elizabeth, Plainfield, Rahway and way stations.

—Two persons have been badly hurt by falls over dilapidated board walks in the borough during the past week. Those who maintain bad board walks should take warning and remedy defects and avoid suits for damages.

—One of the largest growers of peaches in New Jersey is better to the Weekly *House Monitor*, Wednesday, says: "The present prospect is that the crop will be a bountiful one and as the season is so far advanced there is little probability of even a partial failure of it."

—The new hotel, The Grenada, on North avenue next to THE PRESS office, is now open for the reception of guests. It is under the efficient management of George and Wallace Miller, young men of wide popularity and large hotel experience in this city. The house will be thoroughly renovated without and within, and entirely refurnished with all the modern improvements, conveniences and comforts that can lend to bring about the satisfaction and gratification of its patrons.

—Henry S. Phillips, the grocer's clerk accused by E. W. Rice & Co. of embezzlement, was a prisoner at Elizabeth over night Monday, because his bondsman did not show up until too late. When he pleaded not guilty he was fixed at $1,500, and court adjourned without his having found a bondsman. In the evening, after all the necessary papers to take bail had gone home, John Thicknesse appeared, ready to furnish security for the required amount. In the absence of the proper persons Phillips was locked up until Tuesday morning, when the bail bond was executed and the prisoner released.

—The hydrants for the Plainfield fire service have been shipped and are on the way to the city. As soon as they arrive and all in working order the entire fire system will be rearranged. The board of engineers will issue a new code of signals, and at ordinary fires only one engine will be called out. Each engine and hose company will have its own territory, and the presence of water in the steam engine company's *trahns* will be relied on to take the place of steamer pressure. Abundance of strong hose will alone be required. When the new code of signals is ready it will be promptly announced. The box number signals will of course remain the same as now.

—The hearing of the prosecution of Henry S. Phillips, charged with embezzlement of goods and money from his employers, E. W. Rice & Co., in Union county, was held in the police court. He was arrested in Somerset county and held to await the action of the Somerset county grand jury. The indictments were found by the grand jury of Union county. *Mr. Rice says that the transferal is none of his doing*, but that after the case got into the hands of the police he received a subpœna to appear and give his evidence at Elizabeth. On that testimony the indictments were found. Most of the alleged offenses are said to have been committed in Union county.

TOO FAST FOR A FUNERAL.

Deacon Reed's Narrow Escape from a Runaway Team—Sergeant Lynch's Courage.

One of the most exciting of the many runaways that have occurred on Park avenue was that of Monday afternoon. Shortly after 2 o'clock Henry Reed, a boy who lives midway between Bernardsville and Basking Ridge, was driving under the Park avenue bridge. From the rear of the wagon he was leading a shetland horse. A Royal Blue line train suddenly went thundering overhead. The rear horse plunged and reared, and came crashing down on the rear of the light road wagon. The wagon was upset, and Mr. McMullen and his son were thrown out and thrown violently to the ground. The horses continued on up Park avenue on a furious gallop, probably the fastest speeding ever witnessed on that avenue. The thoroughfare was filled with wagons, and crowded with people who had been watching the bicycle racers *so* through. How these escaped serious injury seems miraculous. Deacon Charles A. Reed was riding a bicycle serenely up the avenue, the runaways at his back. Suddenly he turned and saw the danger, and only saved himself in the nick of time by steering his wheel up the curb and on to the sidewalk.

Police Sergeant Lynch saw that the runaways were headed straight for the horse-car track people at the corner. At the risk of his own neck he sprang at the near fleet-footed steed in the air, drove back the crowd, and swerved the horses aside from the plate-glass windows of Miss C. B. Clarke's store, and other stores, toward which they were plunging. The horses brought up against the front steps of the First National Bank, tearing away the heavy balustrade. Then the horses were caught and harnessed up to the wagon again, and Mr. McMullen drove the quivering animals away.

The owner of the team had been in town *trying to sell* the horses to undertakers A. M. Runyon & Son, who decided that the team, though a powerful one, was too fast for funerals.

Captured by Jack Kane.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Union Water Company was held Monday, as advertised in THE PRESS, at the office of the company in Cranford, for the election of seven directors to serve for the ensuing year. The following were chosen: John Kane, jr., Sylvester Cahill, Benjamin F. Ham, Frank Bergen, James Maguire, Sylvester Cahill, jr., and Foster M. Voorhees.

The company is engaged *in* extending its main from this city to Elizabeth; the work has now progressed as far as Quality Hill, Fanwood. If the weather is favorable the main will be laid as far as *Westfield by the middle of June*, and will reach Cranford by the 4th of July. At present about fifty men are employed; but more will be added as soon as the shipments of pipe increase. Owing to the great demand for water pipes at this time of the year the company is not able to obtain them as fast as they can be laid. Officers of the company, however, state that in the course of a few weeks at most they will be able to continue the work more rapidly.

PERSONALIA.

Miss Louise Everill, daughter of the late John L. Everitt of this city, is a guest at The Albion.

C. E. Manley, wife and daughter, returned from a visit to the steamship City of New York, from a nine months' tour of Germany, France, Italy and Switzerland.

Joseph W. Yates has gone to *Wales for* a few months, as it seems improbable that he will be nominated for a delegate to the National Democratic convention as a Rahway paper suggested.

W. H. Miner, chairmaster at the Church of the Holy Comforter, has been elected by the trustees of the North Plainfield public school to take charge of the music at the Commencement next month.

Superintendent Miller of The Albion and The Motherwood, has engaged the celebrated New York chef, Louis Gessler, to preside over the culinary department of the latter hotel during the coming season.

The Rev. C. B. Mitchell thinks that *when the proposed change is effected* taking away the time limit of pastorates or ministerial terms in these churches, that the day, the Methodist church will have the ideal form of church government.

The Dunellen Bowling club gave a complimentary dinner on the green at Dunellen, Thursday, to C. Schepflin. Middlesex club were guests. The banquet was very fine, and reflected credit on the entertainment committee, of which were C. K. Moore and A. Love of Plainfield.

Dr. H. K. Carroll of this city was called home from the Methodist conference in the West Friday by the serious illness of *his wife's father*, Henry Barnes, at Brooklyn. Tuesday that city Sunday, to find the patient dead. The funeral of the deceased was 77. Funeral services were held at 4 this afternoon, and the body will be taken to Cranford on the 1:37 train tomorrow afternoon, for interment at Hillside.

His very many friends will be sincerely sorry to learn that Howard L. Emerson of this city has met with another series of reverses. Investments in the West turned out badly and it is feared will result in considerable loss. His visit to the West for the past two weeks trying to straighten out his affairs and will probably remain for some time. It is hoped that success may yet be his. Friday himself from his embarrassment.

One of the most artistic of features ever publicly presented in this city, will be the series of Grand Tableaux to be given in connection with Miss Barnes' and Mr. Bowers's readings at The Casino, Friday evening, the 27th inst. Miss Gertrude Marshall and assistants will be in charge of the following young women of society will take part in the tableaux: Mrs. J. F. Mason, Mrs. G. E. Brooks, Mrs. L. G. Tompkins, Miss Grace Howard, Miss Alice Simpson, Miss Anne Murphy, and Miss Carrie Bettle.

Remained at Rest of 10 Tuesday's PRESS.

The new board of chosen freeholders of this county was organized yesterday morning. The law fixes the hour for the meeting of the board at 11 o'clock. The Republican minority was present at the meeting chamber, but the Democratic majority was in caucus.

The Republican members are mostly hold-overs. They are George Kyte, Faxwood; J. Frank Hubbard and A. Vanderbeek, Plainfield; William Howard, Rahway; J. Martin Holt, Springfield. The new Republican members are J. Irving Winans, of Linden, and Eugene D. Badgely, of North Providence.

The Democratic hold-overs are William H. Trahon, of Elizabeth; Samuel Halliday, of Rahway. The new Democratic freeholders are Charles H. Jones, *Isaac* and *John J. Donohoe*, of Elizabeth; John A. Halliday, of Clark; Noah Woodruff, of Union; W. H. Swain, of Summit; M. M. Brokaw, of Westfield, and Jasper C. Hunt, of Cranford.

Upon organizing Samuel Halliday was elected director, and Joseph W. Yates, William M. Oliver, collector, and William K. McClure, of this city, was elected county attorney by sixteen votes.

Important Purchase by the T. B. C. A.

The Y. ng Men's Christian Association has purchased land to complete the necessary area for the erection of the proposed new gymnasium building. The land purchased is a strip adjoining the property already held by the association. The new acquirement has a frontage of 50 feet on Second street, which gives the association a total frontage of 200 feet.

Divine Service and a Banquet.

At a regular conclave of Trinity Commandery No. 17, Knights Templar, held in their asylum, this *city*, last evening, it was unanimously resolved to attend divine service with Rev. Henry Lubeck, who lives midway between Bernardsville and Basking Ridge, was driving under the Park avenue bridge. From the rear of his wagon he was leading a shetland horse. A Royal Blue line train suddenly went thundering overhead. The rear horse plunged and reared, and came crashing down on the rear of the light road wagon. The wagon was upset, and Mr. McMullen and his son were thrown out and thrown violently to the ground. The horses continued on up Park avenue on a furious gallop, probably the fastest speeding ever witnessed on that avenue. The thoroughfare was filled with wagons, and crowded with people who had been watching the bicycle racers *so* through. How these escaped serious injury seems miraculous. Deacon Charles A. Reed was riding a bicycle serenely up the avenue, the runaways at his back. Suddenly he turned and saw the danger, and only saved himself in the nick of time by steering his wheel up the curb and on to the sidewalk.

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ELECTION AND BANQUET.

Reports of N. B. C. meeting for the Past Year Read.

A large number of active members of the T. M. C. A. attended the annual meeting held at the rooms on Thursday evening. President Murray occupied the chair. There were meeting of Sedgwick by Harry G. Adams, and prayer by C. F. Kinsman.

Minutes were read by James E. Joy, the recording secretary, and several reports were presented by president W. D. Murray and treasurer H. O. Rowman.

Officers were elected as follows:

President—W. D. Murray.
Vice-presidents—D. E. Titsworth.
Recording Secretary—L. E. Wells, jr.
Corresponding Secretary—E. H. Radford.
Treasurer—H. O. Rowman.
Directors—James W. Jackson, E. B. Ackerman, Garrett G. Parker, Nelson Runyon, A. R. Soare, J. W. Gewelt, T. R. Hand, C. E. Bonnell, C. LaBagnoise, H. B. Cowperthwaite, Joy, Wm. Thompson, Stephen Osborne.

E. L. Bonny was elected a trustee to fill the unexpired term of E. H. Joline, resigned.

PRESIDENT MURRAY'S REPORT.

Of the forty-two Young Men's Christian associations in New Jersey, three have more members than we, our membership being 370, nine spent more money than we did last year, and expenses of only four of the nine were larger than Plainfield and eight occupy their own buildings, more or less adapted to their work, and yet, one who is thoroughly acquainted *with the work of each of these forty-two associations* cannot point to one that is in the State. And this notwithstanding the fact that many others of the State are better adapted to association work than ours. This is not saying that we do not need Young Men's Christian association meeting work. For, while we are surrounded with vicious young men, as so many cities are, our world of labor is broad enough and there are hundreds of men in Plainfield to-night who need just the help we can give them. For instance, one night two hundred men, apparently under thirty years of age, were on the streets, all with their hands in their pockets, and on the following Sunday only 175 young men were in five of our churches. For the first time in all my experience I was ashamed of my town. And then appreciate this is shown by the fact that there is daily more than an attendance at our rooms for 6 months of 31. Besides that *regular* one of the rooms they have been used for *special* meetings, and for such organizations as the Children's Home Association, the Christian Endeavor Society, the teachers, Choral society, and for the pastors of the city, who have always glad to have the rooms for this way.

If I were asked to say what had constituted more to our success during the past year than any without hesitation four general secretary, J. H. Manning. I wish there were more instrument big enough to measure his work or words rich enough to describe it. And yet however inadequate anything I can say about it may be, we rejoice to know that there is one book good enough to contain the record of it. He has been untiring in his efforts. On one day he takes to a neighboring city a man, a stranger, interested and helps him secure work; another day he is found in the rooms with some one in trouble; another time he guides a man who has been drinking to the rooms, and he had determined on suicide, and in proof of it shows the letter he had written to the chief of police. Then there are days of disappointment, and on another occasion he consorts with a young man who has been in the penitentiary. And again he has been a friend in need to the young men of this city.

During the year, largely through him, forty pieces of temporary and permanent employment have been found for men, and the sick have been visited, strangers have been directed to boarding-houses, letters of introduction have been furnished, and young men entering college have been introduced to the College association. All our work shows the effect of his careful attention.

During the year considerable attention has been paid to our educational work, and A. J. Gaynes, Frank Leland, G. Q. Packer, E. A. Brown, J. C. Whitney, H. E. Hall, J. Mc-Laway, and R. C. Munger have conducted classes in mechanical drawing, book-keeping, the English branches, stenography and vocal music. One hundred and twenty-one different persons have been in these classes and over more than we can pay to the self-sacrificing workers who have given them instruction in the book-keeping class more than half of those who started continued to the end, and those of its members now hold positions for which this class qualified them. Eighty-two per cent of the vocal music graphy class. One of its members, shown his dexterity, and stimulated to better things by the success of his work, entered a business college. At least four of the members are now in the ministry, they could not fail to do so been for this class. And so of the mechanical drawing class, many members of which have got positions with higher wages, by this training. The class in the English branches is for those who have had an imperfect education, and found to meet the needs of them men.

The gymnasium classes, which have been the pattern talks given on Thursday evenings, on such subjects as travel, insurance, money, temperance, etc., have been very helpful. We appreciate the kindness of those who have given our fellows and feel sure that good has been done.

An important department of association effort is the Bible study work. We have been able to do little. We have on hand, however, For a part of the year some of our members have met in a bible class, and we have had one or two outings and some bicycle runs. Before the end of the month we hope to have a class with this, perhaps, we ought to place our resignation, six of which have been held during the year. Once more we desire to acknowledge the debt we owe the ladies who have assisted in this work. The words "Jesus Christ, Son of God and Saviour" are expressed by five Greek words, and *the first letter of each of those five words* spells the word fish in Greek and Greek characters, in the sentence, spell the word ichthus, which in the Greek word for fish. Hence a fish to the Christians of the first three centuries at once symbolized Christ and their belief in Him. In this way they could make themselves known to each other when it was necessary to conceal themselves, as Christians, from the surrounding Pagans. The fish is found out on the tombs of the *first Christians in* Roman Catacombs.

The second insinuatory I notice is about "Holy Water." He says it came from "the Greek church in the East," and that the sprinkling of water to symbolize and effect cleansing and purification was instituted by God himself in the Old Law, as anybody can see who will look over the nineteenth chapter of the Book of Numbers in the Bible. There God gave command to Moses and Aaron to prepare "water of aspersion", and told them to put "in a most clean place" the ashes of "the one burned for sin". "And they shall take of the ashes of the burning, and of the sin-offering, and shall pour living water upon them into a vessel." By the sprinkling of this water all "defiled" persons were purified. Of course they defiled." "He that toucheth the corpse of a man, and is therefore unclean seven days, shall be sprinkled with this water, on the third day and on the seventh, and so shall be cleansed." And not only such persons were to be sprinkled with this water, but "the tent, and all the vessels of the furniture, etc. "And a man that is clean shall dip hyssop in it and shall sprinkle therewith all the tent, and all the furniture, and the men that are defiled."—(Num. xix.) In the fifth chapter of the same book we read that in certain circumstances "the priest shall take holy water in an earthen vessel". The use of holy water in the Catholic church comes, then, to us with all that is its favor which we read of in the Old Testament. It still signifies cleansing or purifying *as it did* in the old law.' Holy water as used in the church at present has been used through all the centuries back to the days of the Apostles, and is mentioned in the "Apostolic Constitutions". Pope Alexander, who died in the year 132, confirmed this Apostolic tradition. He says: "We bless salt and water for the people, that all who may be sprinkled therewith may receive health of body and mind." St. Justin, the martyr, who died in the year 168, says in his Analogy that the faithful in his time were sprinkled with holy water every Sunday in their assemblies. We find it spoken of by St. Cyprian in the third century, by St. Basil in the fourth, by St. Jerome in the fifth, etc.

Right here I think we must not brought into the Christian church from paganism; but, so far from that, it was instituted by God himself in the old law, whence it was brought into the Christian church in its first days, when all agree that the church believed and practiced nothing but the truth.

JAMES M. GIBBONS.

Bishop St. Joseph's church.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.
A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—Latest U. S. Government Food Report.
ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 106 Wall St., N. Y.

TRIBUTE TO THE DEPARTED.

Tender Remarks Spoken by a Faithful Pastor Over the Remains of One of Nature's Noblewomen.

Friends and relatives of the late Isabella F. Randolph, the mother of Mrs. Alexander Gilbert, gathered at the old homestead, 80 Madison avenue, Bleecker street, to pay their last and tribute to departed. The beautiful remains of lay reposed in a casket surrounded with beautiful flowers. Upon the lid were grouped wreaths of lilies of the valley, pretty purple violets, and roses, all covered with smilax; and at the foot of the casket was a bank of roses and lilacs, with calla lilies interspersed among them.

The funeral services were very simple and reverent. The faithful pastor of the deceased, the Rev. Dr. D. J. Yerkes, read portions of Scripture and offered prayer appropriate to the occasion. The theme of it all was pure living, trust in God, and unfaltering faith and hope in the life eternal. He told touchingly how the sister now sleeping had only the previous Sabbath been among the worshipers in the meeting of God, and truly fortified in the heaven of her affections call to the Eternal City. The noble qualities of character of the departed were tenderly touched on, and glowing and loving tribute paid to her attributes as a wife and mother. She was a most faithful helpmeet—said the speaker—and the home was a happy residence and cordial affection that made the home where she dwelt such a happiness. Family and such a place of cheer for her friends and acquaintances.

Few words were dry as these tender and true heart-sentiments were expressed, and all felt the grief that the loss of one so estimable a woman brings. The clergyman directed the sorrowing ones to the grave of God for solace of their anguish, and bade all place confidence in the sure leader and Him who is the resurrection and the life.

Where those simple and affecting truths were spoken, prayer was offered by Dr. Yerkes, and those present took a farewell look at the vacant tenement of the beloved soul that had taken its flight. The features were calm and peaceful, and bore a contented look of sweet repose. Within the casket lid was placed a daisy—the spray of a favorite blossom. Love and hope there by one who had felt most closely the tender influence of a life whose mission was to do good to others.

New Jersey Trap Shooters' League.

*Saturday last there was a large gather*ing of sportsmen on the grounds of the Boiling Springs Gun club, at Rutherford, N. J., to participate in a shooting contest, being at blue rocks, and also the fourth contest of the New Jersey Trap Shooters league. In the three previous contests the Independent Gun club of Plainfield were victorious by scores of 109, 119 and 114 out of a possible 125. This time the club could not put up its strongest team, owing to a shindig in one of the camps, consequently the Boiling Springs team won with a score of 107. The day was an unpleasant one for shooting, on account of the rain, yet every one entered into the pleasure of the day with great spirit. The conditions of the contest were five men to a team, 25 targets each man, five trap rapid-firing system, American shooting rules to govern. In the sweepstake shooting Smith were often 3 strikes. The grounds of the club are admirably situated and commodious and the members a courteous and gentlemanly set. The next contest will take place on the gr nds of the South Side Gun club at Newark. *The following are the scores in the team match:*

Boiling Springs Gun Club of Rutherford—Hollister, 20; Collins, 20; Post, 19; Kloss, 19; Bell, 19. Total, 97.

Woodside Gun Club of Newark—Geoffroy, 23; Vandy Ke, 21; Bickley, 21; Cockefair, 18; Waldron, 14. Total, 97.

North Side Gun Club of Newark—Brietzall, 21; Schaefer, 20; Hahn, 20; Phillips, 18; Rinker, 18. Total, 97.

Hayward Gun Club—Sibley, 19; Drake, 19; J. L. Smith, 18; W. Smith, 19; Miller, 22. Total, 97.

Independent Gun Club of Plainfield—Terry, 19; Meyers, 20; Myers, 19; Sonderman, 22; Pope, 18. Total, 98.

East Orange Gun Club—A. Hedden, 19; S. S. Hedden, 19; R. Dukes, 16; T. Dukes, 19; Rainey, 19. Total, 92.

Passaic City Gun Club—Wise, 20; Jelisma, 19; Shaw, 19; Kovin, 18; Abbott, 19. Total, 95.

The Old Mutual Gun Club of Newark—Kougn, 20; Schaaft, 16; Portscut, 18; Hamlinger, 19; Peter, 19. Total, 92.

Boarders of the American Revolution.

The New Jersey members of this society held an ov ipably meeting Thursday in Newark. After the regular business had been transacted the following was transacted, the daughters instituted at the Davis Hotel. Following the luncheon a patriotic poem was recited. Dr. Duryea delivered an address upon the subject of the literature of the revolutionary period. The registrar of the society, Mrs. DeWitt Clinton Mallett, read a valuable paper upon the subject of the growth of the society, its purposes, and much matter connected with the history of the society. Among the guests present were many of the most prominent women of the State, including Mrs. R. L. Barnett, of this city, who is a regent of the society.

Continuation in the Ministry.

The board of health of North Plainfield, anxious to go rid against small-pox, have passed a resolution asking the school trustees to require the vaccination of all scholars who have not been vaccinated within six years past.

Accordingly the trustees give notice to all scholars and their parents and guardians, that all such scholars should be at once vaccinated.

It is hoped that this will be promptly done, and that the trustees will not feel it their duty to enforce the law which authorizes them to forbid unvaccinated scholars from attending school.

For the records of the trustees, parents are requested to fill out and send to the principal, blanks that have been handed out for the same at the time when their child, or children, last received vaccination.

Not Sudden, Are.

"THE CHILDREN OF ARRIVAL."

Beneficial only via the Iron Mountain Route. A solid train leaves St. Louis 8:30 p. m. daily, and a Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car through to Hot Springs on the 9:30 a. m. train. Elegant hotels, cuisine unsurpassed. Elegant Pullman Buffet Sleeping Hot Springs. Round-trip tickets on sale through the year from all coupon points in the United States and Canada. For further information, call on or address W. E. Hoyt, Gen'l P. A., 391 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

When baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Is It Prudently said

The Iron Mountain Route is the only line running through Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars between St. Louis, Memphis, Augusta and San Francisco, leaving St. Louis 9:30 p. m. daily, via Little Rock, Texarkana and El Paso. No alteration to the above is necessary to secure the finest cars leave St. Louis every day and evening, and rate remains the same as via other routes. For further information, call on or address W. E. Hoyt, Gen'l P. A., 391 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.

ALTERATION SALE
AT THE
NEWARK BEE HIVE.

Still
More
Room
Necessary
For Our Business

Notwithstanding the large amount of goods sold during last year's removal into joining properties, the rapid increase in trade since then has necessitated contracts for the building of a large three-story rear annex and the occupancy of their immediate neighbor's store, 56 feet long by 50 feet wide. Extensive alterations are now under way and to accomodate our stocks in as little space as possible we have had built for carpenters, masons and builders, and to attract as much attention as possible to our many improvements, we shall inaugurate for the month of May

A Special Sale

That Will Outshine In Good Values Any of its Predecessors.

SPECIAL ATTENTION

Is directed to a large variety of patterns which we are offering at liberal reduction in price. Some

Best All-Wool Ingrains, at 55c. Yard.
Five-Frame Body Brussels, at $1 Yard.
Tapestry Brussels, at 55c. Yard.
Window Veilings, at 10c Yard.

Superior in quality to anything offered in this market at prices quoted. Also, a large variety of Fancy China Mattings at exceedingly low prices.

COUNTRY ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

JOHN and JAMES DOBSON,
40 and 42 WEST 14th STREET, N. Y.
JOHN VAN GAASBEEK, Manager. 4-21-3m

UNDERSTAND US!

AS MANUFACTURERS, WE ARE RETAILING AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

This means that you can buy a single suit from us at just about what the ordinary dealer pays for it himself. His profit we save you.

In thirty years' experience in clothes making and selling we never were able to give such great value as these suits in genuine Scotch, Irish, English and German Homespuns, Cheviots, Cassimeres, Tweeds and Worsteds. Hundreds of patterns to select from, dark, medium and light colors. Another great advantage, some of them are medium weights for late Spring or early Fall wear. Great suits for traveling purposes, outing, tourists and hard wear. Of course, we insure a perfect fit; we could not afford to make a mistake about that, it would be a bad advertisement; and as for prices, they range from $12 to $20, and even more for superlatively fine importations.

We have the largest and best Custom Department in the state.

MARSHALL & BALL,

807, 809, 811 and 813 Broad Street,

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Two Facts About Clothing!

More money is lost in the wear of cheap goods than ever is saved in the buying.

The quality of goods represents the moneyed value. Buy a poor article cheap and you lose your dollars.

Our present offerings and prices in Men's Fine Suits take away the last excuse for buying anything but a good article.

Every suit in the entire stock has been made with good taste as to style, while as to variety, the field is a very large one.

POPULAR STYLES
LATE NOVELTIES
STANDARD GRADES
NEWEST FASHIONS
$15, $12, $15

OUR LINE OF BOYS' SUITS

Has set the town talking and turned the tide of trade our way, largely *increasing our business* in this department.

We guarantee every garment just as represented, which is a frank expression of our sincerity and a safeguard to our patrons.

Star Shirt Waists for boys; all 1892 patterns. See them without fail.

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Carpets!

Buy Direct from the Manufacturer.

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YOU CAN GET THE
LATEST STYLES
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Cut from Fancy Check, Worsteds, Basket Patterns, the soft, unfinished Clay Diagonal, etc., for

$15.00 AND $18.00.

W. H. and R. BURNETT,
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"FURS"

For Storing, Redyeing, Alterations and Repairs.

SEAL CLOTH, FUR LINED, FUR TRIMMED AND PLUSH GARMENTS, OVERCOATS, ROBES & FURS

Of all kinds taken on storage and insured against all loss by moth or fire.

Redyeing, Repairing and Alterations

done during the Summer months to avoid delay in the Fall and Winter. After September 1st it is impossible to promise jobs in any definite time.

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ADMINISTRATOR'S SETTLEMENT.—Notice is hereby given that the account of the subscriber as administrator of the goods and chattels of Samuel Stansfield, deceased will be audited and settled by the surrogate, and reported for settlement to the Orphans' Court of the County of Union, on Tuesday, the 7th day of June next.
Dated May 7, 1892.
ALVAN A. CLARK,
5 14 3t

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IN CHANCERY OF NEW JERSEY.

TO THOMAS K. BURRETT:—
By virtue of an order of the Court of Chancery of New Jersey, made on the 7th day of May, A. D. 1892, you are required to appear, plead, answer or demur to the bill of complaint filed against you and others in the Court of Chancery of New Jersey, within forty days after the service of the said order upon you, or the said bill will be taken pro confesso against you. The said bill is filed to foreclose a mortgage executed by Thomas K. Burrett and Mary Burrett, his wife, to the complainant, dated the 1st day of May, 1891, and recorded in the Clerk's office of the County of Union, on the 4th day of May, 1891, in Book 211 of Mortgages for said County, page 211, &c., to secure the payment of the principal sum of $2,000 and interest thereon, and the said bill is filed to obtain payment of the said principal sum and interest.
The said mortgage covers all that tract or parcel of land and premises situate in the township of Scotch Plains, in the County of Union and State of New Jersey, and more particularly described in the said mortgage.
Dated May 7, 1892.
ALVAN A. CLARK, Solicitor.
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AN EXPENSIVE TENANT.

Strange Experience of Mr. Walkover, a Gotham Landlord.

He Asks for Sixty Dollars and Instead Gets a Lot of Valuable Historical Information—A Costly Experiment and Its Startling Results.

[Special New York Letter.]

AMSHAKES. PLEASE is a would-be author and dramatist by the Harlem and writes sensational stories for the newspapers and magazines. Like most of letters, Sam is poor, but he never allows this circumstance to disturb him in the least. He manages to get enough to eat, such as it is, and his time is so absorbed by his literary labors that he has no opportunity to complain, if he were disposed to do so, which he is not, for he is an optimist and a philosopher. A few evenings ago, while engaged on a novel for a New York literary paper, there came a violent knock at the door.

"Come in," said Sam, placidly. Mr. Walkover, the landlord, entered. He held a folded paper in his hand.

"Here is a bill for your rent. I would like to have it paid immediately, Mr. Shakespeare. I've been waiting for you to pay for some time."

"Is it really possible, Mr. Walkover, that you expect me to pay actual cash?"

"Well, that is just what I do expect. It's three months since you have paid a cent of rent, and I am tired of the way you are doing."

"So it is three months since I paid you any rent? Great Scott! how the time flies. No wonder the ancient Romans said *Tempus Fugit*. It does fugit like the mischief."

"Yes, time passes, and no money passes between us."

"That's so," replied Safa. "If you have paid me any money during the last three months it has escaped my memory. Yes, the last three months have been fraught with disaster to me."

"Yes, they have been very sad to me," said Walkover. "I've not been able to collect my rents from much."

"Yes, Mr. Walkover," said Sam. "The events of the last three months have been sad for every man's feeling, no matter where or who he may be. It makes me sick at heart to think of the dreadful famine in Russia. How those poor people must have suffered, and—"

Mr. Walkover yawned and looked bored.

"There, there, Sam," he said, placidly. "There is the arrest of Deeming in Australia who is supposed to be 'Jack the Ripper.' Just think, Mr. Walkover, of that man murdering women and children by the score. Although he did not kill them all during the last three months, it is very sad nevertheless. We have had the grip and outbreaks of typhus fever right here in New York. You are right, Mr. Walkover: the last three months have been very fraught with disaster to the country and in New York in particular, which is the great metropolis."

"Well, that's none of our business. You and I are not responsible for the grip, or the typhus fever. Nor are we responsible for the unpaid rent of these apartments," said Walkover, indignantly.

"I am surprised, Mr. Walkover, to hear you speak in such a frivolous manner of the typhus fever and grip, enthralling such untold misfortunes on the human race."

"That's bosh. Will you pay me my sixty dollars?"

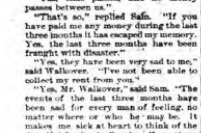
"Is it possible that I owe you that much?"

"Yes, thanks to my weakness, you have got into me that much."

"For God's sake, Mr. Walkover, don't call your noble-hearted generosity weakness."

"I want my money; sixty dollars are not to be found on the street every day."

"Yes, I ought to be able to corroborate that statement. You are quit



"YES, TIME DOES FUGIT LIKE THE MISCHIEF."

right when you complain of the panicky condition of the money market, and put the finances of the country ought to be in a sound condition. The silver question more—"

"Do you think it is fun for me to do without money all the time?" exclaimed the exasperated landlord, who was getting warm.

"The wise man, Mr. Walkover—"

"Hang the wise! Interrupted Walkover.

"How much disappointment and dark suffer by tugging this decision to their bosoms. The really wise man learns to deny himself. I will illustrate my example and learn to deny yourself."

"Deny myself what?" gasped Walkover.

"The sixty dollars that you are not going to get from me."

"Alright, Shakespeare. I'll strike off the sixty dollars you owe. I'll make you a present of it," exclaimed the landlord, who realized the futility of his possession proceedings.

"Are you in earnest?"

"Yes, I'll actually give a present of the sixty dollars, if—"

"Ah, there is an if about it. I thought there was a string attached to it."

"Yes, I will cancel your debt if you will go out at once."

"More so," exclaimed Sam; very much amazed. "Why in the world should we part, Mr. Walkover? We have always got along very well together, never mind any complaints about the rooms or the price of rents. Why should it not be so in the future, who have been so kind and considerate?"

"Well, that's check," ejaculated Walkover.

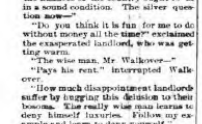
"It is true," continued Sam, "that the house is very much in need of repairs, but that is nothing to me, since it should be. I'm afraid it is not sanitary plumbing, and that there is more or less malaria about the premises. Some of the neighbors are objecting. Now, for the sake of peace for me so much consideration that I prefer to remain with you."

"All that is gall. Look here, Mr. Shakespeare, I will cheerfully lose the rent you owe me just to get rid of you."

"That's very flattering to me. What you say encourages me to ask you for the loan of twenty dollars."

"Are you crazy?"

"No, but on reflection I've come to the conclusion to move to more fashionable apartments, and I need ready dollars to pay the expenses of moving. It



MR. WALKOVER IDENTIFIES HIS HARLEM TENANT.

costs money to move. You have to pay for furniture and I always go up that liberally who move my things."

"You say I will have to pay to move you?" asked the astonished Walkover.

"Why, of course. You don't expect me to do it, do you, particularly as I have not got a cent."

The landlord sat down, and looked thoughtfully at the ceiling for a moment. He knew by sad experience how expensive moving is. It was getting a tenant out of it whose rent was in arrears. At last he said:

"I owe you twenty dollars. Now you get out of here and I'll call it square."

Within two hours Sam Shakespeare had moved.

Mr. Walkover owns a number of houses in Harlem, and a few days afterwards he noticed that the sign of "To let" on a house near Gen. Grant's tomb was gone. He went to his agent, whose office was close at hand.

"Have you rented that house on Manhattan avenue?" he asked.

"Yes," said the agent. "I've got a nice, quiet tenant, a literary gentleman, he moved in two days ago."

"Literary gentleman, eh? I believe he is connected with the press."

"What is the name of the scribbler?" asked Mr. Walkover, who was beginning to entertain a horrible suspicion.

"He has a strange sort of name. Sam Shakespeare, I believe it is."

It took that wretched landlord several weeks' time and thirty-five dollars in actual cash to persuade Sam to move again.

ALEX E. SWEET.

He Was Consolable.

In the course of a recent charming paper on Lowell before a woman's club Miss Susan Hayes Ward told the story of the poet essayist which, to her knowledge, had not been in print. It was in reference to Mr. Lowell's second marriage. At the time when rumors of the event became current among his friends one of them, a student, asked permission of the first Mrs. Lowell and a firm believer in her husband's permanent widowhood, took it upon herself to deny the gossip every time it met her. Finally, however, the announcement came to her from such extraordinary good authority that her faith was shaken. She wrote frankly to Mr. Lowell that she had heard the reports and persistently denied them, but now began to doubt her self-trust. She begged him to let her know the true state of affairs, whether she was to believe him a never-to-be-consoled husband, or, after all, "just like any other man."

The answer was prompt and brief:

"Dear Madam: Yours, like any other man."—N. Y. Times.

About the Complexion.

No sort of food is better for the complexion than the common potato. The finest complexions in the world are those of the Italian and Spanish ladies, who live largely on these vegetables and fruit like the orange or banana. It is said that the fact is becoming appreciated in the east, and that some New York ladies, to acquire and preserve a good complexion, are living almost entirely on oranges. Half a dozen for breakfast with a cup of coffee, a dozen for lunch with a glass of milk and a saucer of potatoes, and a dozen more for supper with a crust of bread and a sip of tea may not be high living in the proper sense of the word, but such a course of diet will bring a complexion of peach and ivory which will drive almost any belle out of her head with envy.

How It Hurt Him.

Senator Indigestion—The report going about that I am one of the best poker players in the country is doing me a great deal of harm.

Senator's Wife (soothingly)—I don't see why it should, my dear. People pay very little attention to what they read in the papers. How does it harm you?

Senator—I can't get anybody to play with me!—Texas Siftings.

Fun.

Misled Buyer—Mose, I thought you warranted these umbrellas fast colors? I haven't had this one a minute, and it am covered with dye from head to foot.

Mose—Miss fruhd, easy color vot treated from your head to your heels in von minuet moost be fast.—J. oige.

JAPANESE FIREMEN.

How They Fight Fires in the Land of the Mikado.

Plenty of Pluck and Enthusiasm Displayed, But No Common Sense—An Engineer's Experience in Tokio.

Of the many enemies in nature the Japanese have to fear, including earthquakes and typhoons, plagues and volcanic eruptions, fire is the most dreaded. Against it they are ever on the watch and guard, and yet they suffer more and oftener from its ravages than from any other cause. Most of the buildings

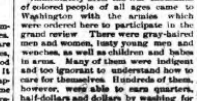
A FIRE TOWER, TOKIO.

throughout all the country, with some exceptions in the city of Tokio, are built of wood, or of bamboo and paper, and thatched with dried grass, or shingled, are exceedingly light and inflammable, and offer great opportunity for the outbreak of fire and no protection whatever against it. In very frequently whole villages and towns are swept away and completely destroyed by fire in a single day.

In Tokio and other cities, and in fact in all towns of any size, are tall watch towers, where a man is constantly on the lookout to discover the first signs of fire. The towers in Tokio have been erected in localities deemed most favorable, and they were instituted there as far back as 1635. They are simply immense lookout offices of great height, with a bell at the top and a place for the watchman under the roof. By a code of taps on the bell the watchman can indicate the part of the city in which the fire is, and the size of it. An alarm is sounded from one tower all the others take it up and continue to announce the locality and progress of the fire. The system is very like our own fire bell system. Fire watchmen patrol the streets during the night, one on the left hand and in the right an iron staff with a bunch of rings at the top. As he walks he strikes the staff on the end of the ground and calls out: "Look out for fire."

In Temple Bar a writer gives an interesting description of how Japanese firemen fought a fire in the town where he was sojourning. He turned out to the guard of the fire brigade. The brigade was equipped with "only three fire engines," he says, "and in had the assistance of a hook and ladder company. The engines were small, and were drawn by a call. When the alarm was heard from one of the fire lookouts the men at the station house hammered loudly on the bell, the men turned out, the officers hustled into their uniforms, jumped on their horses and started for the fire in short order. The captain armed himself with a huge whip of horsehair, a kind of substitute for a speaking trumpet, and the lieutenant waved a long spear from which hung a bunch of tassels, the badge of the brigade. The brigade harnessed itself to the engines and the procession started, officers first and visitors bringing up the rear.

When the brigade reached the fire half a dozen men had been there first and others were going up like paper lanterns. Hundreds of people were rushing wildly around, trying to save their household goods and there was the usual panic, only greatly intensified. Then the engines arrived and near to every inhabitant. The engines had a little of water, but they did little good. The hook and ladder company worked like monkeys, carrying about them boxes of ointment and dressing for the burning houses with the greatest pluck. They worked well, too, but they were only at it about ten minutes, when the fire was out, and the men, who they could hardly get from house to house to work, were off to the next fire.



A STREET SCENE IN THE REGRO VILLAGE

The captain and lieutenant were their barristers and defended them if they were charged with fighting a fire. The writer says one American engine company would have put out the fire, or engaged in pumping in an hour. Dozens and dozens of houses were burning like paper.

The writer remained stated 2 in longer, and they suggested to the captain that in turn the work of the hook and ladder company in a group of smoking houses in the direct path of the fire, and try to make a gap that the fire could not cross. The captain looked on with amusement and ordered them back. But after a few more houses had gone up he took their advice. The people were aghast at the brigade's leaving the fire and tearing down unscorched houses, and there were strong protests. But a number of the houses were torn down and the course of the fire was stopped.

Horse Running Forty Miles an Hour.

Few horses have made a mile dash in less than 1:46; Salvator, in 1890, made it in 1:35¾, which is something truly wonderful. Let us analyze these figures. To begin with, it is nearly forty miles an hour—a speed averaged by few railway trains. There are 5,280 feet in a mile, so that for every one of the ninety (to 90) seconds he was in making that mile he had to get over fifty-five and three-tenths feet of ground. Just think of the wonderful speed he was moving at—a half a hundred feet for each beat of a man's pulse!

A QUAINT COMMUNITY.

A Village Where Ignorance and Filth Predominate.

History of the Freedmen's Settlement at the Outskirts of the National Cemetery—Four Wretches Who Deserve Sympathy and Pity.

[Special Washington Letter.]

Adjoining the celebrated Arlington estate, a portion of which is set aside for the magnificent National cemetery, is a village where ignorance, squalor, filth and famine predominate.

Immediately after the war thousands of colored people of all ages came to Washington with the armies which were ordered here to participate in the grand review. Thousands of them stayed and women, lusty young men and wenches, as well as children and babies in arms. Many of them were indigent and too ignorant to understand how to care for themselves. Hundreds of them, however, were taken in hand and given half-dollars and dollars by washing for the officers and assisting the cavalrymen in caring for their horses, while the boys gathered a great many dollars for holding the bridles of the horses of both officers and men. Those of them who were employed by the day, at from $50 and usually two or more families purchased a house. They were very pretty little cottages of white, but are now ramshackly and rickety, as well as dirty and disease breeding. There are also remnants of the comfortable little homes which were erected before the war by the Lees for their slaves. But these, too, are reminiscences. The village is built on either side of a single street just on the brow of the wooded clothed heights, and may be seen from the river front on this side of the Potomac, 300 feet below, where the town is to our backs, while it shines upon the hilltop and gives unto this peculiar appearance of immunity to the smells and indiscriminating good-night kisses. The single street is a sort of cosmopolitan front yard to the village. It is always cumbered with the heavy rumbling vehicles of trade, but is usually covered with clothes lines, upon which the people are emblems indicative of the use of soap and water upon neither garments and garments which are typical with the ravelings of time and ordinary wear or use are strung out to dry. Over a pair of drawers upon these of the clothes lines which would never prevent their wearers from being overexposed, while sitting upon damp ground or cold stones. There were stockings as heelless and soleless as Achilles, and as nearly shoeless and stockingless as Diogenes. There were shirts and chemises which no amount of thread, handled by the most dexterous fingers in the world, could ever be made fit to wear on the civilized side of the river. The endeavor, however, of the colored people to be clean and to clean was the only thing worthy of commendation which I observed.

Sandy D. Pat.

Not Really Distressed.

It takes a great deal to disturb the even tenor of certain well-ordered and serene minds, in illustration of which the following incident is cited. An old lady living in a certain New England village was going down a flight of back stairs when she fell, and rolled from the very top to the bottom of the stairs, where she burst open the door and came rolling out into the kitchen. Her servant girl, Jane, screamed in affright, and various members of the family came running into the kitchen, breathless with alarm. Before any of them could speak a word the old lady lifted herself to a sitting position on the floor and, with her fingers on her nose, and sniffing at the air, said calmly: "Jane, there is his ring in the room. Is burning and I know it!"—Wide Awake.

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& Hensel	6th st. and Park ave.
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	6th st. and Park ave.
	North avenue.
	6th st. and Park ave.
	Park ave.
	26 Madison ave.
	6th st. and Park ave.
	6th st. and Park ave.
	6th st. and Park

The Constitutionalist,
A DEMOCRATIC WEEKLY.
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THE CONSTITUTIONALIST.

VOL. XXV. PLAINFIELD, N. J., THURSDAY, MAY 26, 1892. No 21.

"Support the Constitution, which is the cement of the Union, as well in its limitations as in its authorities."—Madison.

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Grates and Bricks for all kinds of Stoves can be found here at Jobbers' prices. Bring your Tinware mending to us. The best Tinners, the best Plumbers, and the best Gas-fitters in the section. We use none but the very best of materials, and our work always gives satisfaction.
Keys of All Kinds are Made Here.
Tinware Made to Order.
Ranges, Brick and Portable Furnaces
SANITARY PLUMBING.

Parlor Stoves,
Furnaces, Ranges,
Water Piping. Plumbing.
Heater Work. Tinning,
Hardware.
A. M. GRIFFEN,
13 East Front Street.
TELEPHONE CALL, 8. 11 11-47

Beautiful Assortment!
Furniture!
Largest Assortment!
Best Goods!
Lowest Prices!
Ever Offered in Plainfield!
23, 25 and 27 PARK AVE.

Garret Q. Packer.
SANITARY PLUMBING,
Brick and Portable Furnaces,
GAS FITTING,
TIN ROOFING,
Etc., Etc.
I am prepared to do any of the above branches in a thorough and workmanlike manner. Having been connected with the Master Plumbers' Association of New York City, I can carry out any job in their line. Orders left at my store will receive prompt attention. I believe in giving satisfaction.
D. W. LITTELL,
No. 9 North Ave., Plainfield, N. J.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR MALARIA,
GENERAL DEBILITY
AND
ALL STOMACH TROUBLES
COLES'
PERUVIAN BARK
AND
WILD CHERRY BITTERS
ARE THE BEST.
A Vegetable Substitute for Quinine.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
Price, 50 cents and $1.00 per Bottle.
PREPARED ONLY BY THE
D. P. COLES DRUG AND MFG. CO
PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Jas. M. Dunn,
Dealer in
GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,
Vegetables, Fruits, etc.
No. 36 Park Ave.
OPPOSITE NORTH AVENUE.
THORBURN & CO'S GARDEN SEEDS.
BEST IN THE WORLD.
ALL GOODS DELIVERED FREE OF CHARGE.

WALL PAPER.
321 Canal Street,
NEW YORK.
English Tiles, Anaglypta, Hand, Leather Relief Flock Papers, &c. Borings for Walls.
Manufacturers of Window Shades.

Laing's Hotel Stables

Front street, opposite Madison avenue.
Coaches for Weddings, Funerals and Private Calls. Light carriages of all descriptions for pleasure.

RIDING OR LIVERY.
Careful, safe drivers for shopping calls or pleasure drives. Special attention given to boarding horses by the week or month.—oct19y1
TELEPHONE CALL NO. 24.

RICKERT'S
ACCOMMODATION EXPRESS.
OFFICE—Vandervort's Music Store, Park avenue. The "Accommodation Express" will attend to the delivering and carrying to and from city, delivering goods or baggage to and from the depot, or from place to place.
Moving of Furniture, Pianos, etc., with care and safety.

INSURANCE.
WILLIAM A. WOODRUFF,
FIRE AND LIFE
INSURANCE AGENT,
Office cor. Front St. and Park Ave.,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Real Estate for Sale & Exchange.
MONEY TO LOAN
On Approved Security.

Fresh Garden Seeds
AND FERTILIZERS,
Farm and Garden Implements,
Lawn Mowers Refrigerators,
Ice Cream Freezers
Gasoline Stoves, Hardware, Tools, etc.
J. J. HEIDELOFF,
No. 13 SOMERSET ST. 9-15-12

GEORGE A. MOORE,
(Of the late firm of Moore Bros.)
Is now the sole proprietor of the old established market at
NO. 14 NORTH AVENUE.
Where he will continue to supply patrons with the finest grades of
Fresh and Salt Meats,
Fish of all kinds, Oysters, Clams, Game in season, also Domestic Market Poultry.
Anything not usually kept in stock, furnished at short notice. cmay 6

CANOPIES
For Weddings, Parties, Etc.,
TO HIRE. CHARGES REASONABLE
Hugo Weigman,
IN EAST FRONTSTREET, PLAINFIELD, N. J.
mch31y1

LEWIS B. CODDINGTON,
(Successor to P. J. Ouwer.)
Furniture and Freight Express!
OFFICE—28 W. FRONT ST.
Large Covered Vans for Furniture. Goods delivered to all parts of the City. Orders left at the Office or Residence, No. 28 W. Front St., will receive prompt attention. P. O. Box 1

EDUCATIONAL.

Miss SCRIBNER
AND
Miss NEWTON'S
SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
AND KINDERGARTEN,
17 LaGrande Avenue,
CORNER OF WASHINGTON STREET,
Will reopen THUR SEPT. 17, 1891.
The regular course will include Modeling, Drawing and Sewing.

TOBACCO, SEGARS, &c.

H. EGGERDING,
No. 17 Park Avenue,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Manufacturer of the Celebrated
C. O. D. CIGAR.
The best Seed cigar in the State, and made on the premises from the finest Sumatra, Cuban Havana and Seed a specialty.
A large assortment of the Choicest Brands of Foreign and Domestic Cigars. Cigarettes and Tobaccos always on hand.
Smokers Articles in Great Variety.
Daily

C. M. FINE,
Dealer in HAVANA & DOMEST'C
—SEGARS!—
No. 19 PARK AVE., cor. of FRONT ST.
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Tobacco and Smoker's Materials, always on hand.
The celebrated "Old Judge" Smoking Tobacco, with other popular brands constantly on hand.

A. WOLFF,
Manufacturer of
CIGARS,
And Dealer in all kinds of Smoking and Chewing Tobacco, and smokers' articles, has removed from 30½ W. Front street, to 32 West Front, one door west of Madison avenue, and solicits the patronage of his friends and the public generally. 4 2 92

PAINTERS & PAINTERS SUPPLIES

Paints, Varnishes, Glass.
WINDOW SHADES AND FIXTURES.
WALL PAPERS!
PAPER HANGING A SPECIALTY.
A. SWALM,
No. 6 North Avenue, Plainfield.
a2892

L. B. WOOLSTON, J. P. BUCKLE
Woolston & Buckle,
PAINTERS,
Wall Papers,
PAINTERS' SUPPLIES. 36 NORTH AVENUE
a2892

LIVERY.

A. M. SEGUINE,
(Successor to John W. Laing.)
Laing's Hotel Stables

Front street, opposite Madison avenue.
Coaches for Weddings, Funerals and Private Calls. Light carriages of all descriptions for pleasure.

RIDING OR LIVERY.
Careful, safe drivers for shopping calls or pleasure drives. Special attention given to boarding horses by the week or month.—oct19y1
TELEPHONE CALL NO. 24.

THREE BRIGHT WOMEN.

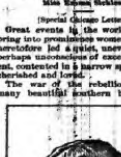
Now Connected with the World's Columbian Exposition.

Mrs. Bailey and Her Work in the Director General's Office—Charming Miss Loughborough—Miss Newton Employed by Miss Eggerding.

[Special Chicago Letter.]

Great events in the world's history bring into prominence women who have inventions of a quiet, inconspicuous, but perhaps unconscious of exceptional talent, contented in a narrow sphere, to be cherished and loved.

The war of the rebellion wrecked many beautiful southern homes, and


MRS. MARGARET H. BAILEY.

from their ashes went out tenderly nurtured women whose patrician hands, unaccustomed to toil, were obliged to learn the secret of work for daily sustenance. The world's fate has been and will be open and kind, for women, bringing into notice and recognition many never before known beyond their own hearthstone.

Mrs. Margaret H. Bailey, who by the fortunes of war has been compelled to fight the battle of life for herself, was born in Tallahassee, Fla., the only daughter of the distinguished lawyer, Hon. Robert S. Hayward, partner of Gov. David S. Walker; when but seventeen years of age she was married to Capt. Abram Z. Bailey, son of Gen. William Bailey. At nineteen she was left a widow, and being a lady of rare culture and literary ability she went to Washington, D. C., where her unusual loveliness of person, tact and ability won immediate recognition. In the past twelve years she has been engaged in literary and clerical work. She was married to Capt

The Constitutionalist.
W. L. FORCE, A. L. FORCE
Editors and Proprietors.

THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

The National Democratic Committee, at a meeting held in the city of Washington, D. C., has appointed Tuesday, the 21st day of June, 1892, as the time, and chosen the City of Chicago as the place for holding the national Democratic convention. Each State is entitled to a representation therein equal to double the number of the representation to which it is entitled in the next electoral college, and each territory and the District of Columbia shall have two delegates. All Democratic conservative citizens of the United States, irrespective of past political associations and differences, who can unite with us in the effort for pure, economical and constitutional government, are cordially invited to join us in sending delegates to the convention.

CALVIN S. BRICE, Chairman.
SIMON P. SHERRIS, Secretary.

THE ISSUE OF THE DAY.

The purpose of a Government like that of the United States is clearly set forth in the preamble to the Constitution, which reads:

"To establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty."

Those are the definite and all important objects for the securement of which the Constitution was established.

The political history of the country attests that the party of Democracy has ever fearlessly striven, regardless of opposition, to protect and perpetuate those ordained requirements.

In doing that, the Democratic party has met hostile demonstrations such as no other political organization ever encountered.

Yet it lives to-day an unconquered power, and living, battles with undiminished zeal for the blessings of liberty.

To promote the general welfare is an obligation of the Constitution, and has become a vital issue.

THE GENERAL WELFARE MEANS THE WELFARE OF ALL THE PEOPLE, not the special benefit of any class, not the enrichment of a few at the expense of the many.

To defend the *general welfare against* monopolistic greed of every name and kind is now a political necessity.

It is the issue of the day.

An issue championed by the party of the people, bearing the time-honored designation of Democracy.

"GOOD BYE, SWEETHEART, GOOD BYE."

The transfer of Bayonne from the seventh to the eighth Congressional district puts our city fewer miles from its son county, in one sense, and anchors it with Union and the Oranges. New company, 'tis true, where we shall find few familiar faces, and where new plans and programs will be formed; new ties where our city may or may not stand some sort of "show" in "having something to say." Possibly not. Already Union county and the Oranges have several candidates for Congress; also for elector; also for delegates and alternates to the Chicago convention. Possibly an alternate may be conceded to Bayonne; but the delegate will be sure to go and the "alternate" can alternate his position by standing on one foot and then on the other, waiting for a chance to step in where his presence may amount to something!

Dear old Hudson! How strange it will seem to be "repatriated" (so to speak), even for one convention, where Bayonne cannot fraternize with J. C. Hoboken and the county towns! Like Brignoli once sweetly sang, as our city delegation crosses the long bridge to first visit Elizabeth (and Union) instead of enjoying the shady precincts of Grove street, the chorus will be: "Good bye, Sweethearts, good bye!" and from the Five Corners and the Mass, and the Will there will be refrain: "Ever of thee I'm fondly dreaming." We trust, however, so far as our city is concerned that our delegates may be the first trip to the District Convention a fare way (Railway) to recognition.—Bayonne Herald.

THE NEXT UNITED STATES SENATOR.

The election of a United States Senator by the next New Jersey Legislature may decide the political complexion of United States Senate in 1893, and unless the State turns itself upside down this fall a Legislature will be chosen to elect a Democratic Senator.

The Legislature this year had a Democratic majority of 30 on joint ballot, the Senate standing 16 Democrats to 5 Republicans, and the House 42 Democrats to 18 Republicans.

Of the Senators holding over entire this year four are Republicans and three Democrats. If all the newly elected Senators are Republicans there will still be a Democratic majority of two in the Senate. As, however, Hudson, Bergen, Mercer and Morris are all likely to elect Democratic candidates, the probability is that the Republican representation in the Senate will be reduced instead of increased.

With the election of an entirely new House of Assembly the Republicans would perhaps have some show of a majority in joint meeting for United States Senator if there was not the large Democratic majority in the Senate to overcome. With the Senate standing as at present they will have to elect thirty-six Assemblymen to get a majority of one in the joint meeting.

That is to say, they must elect twice as many members as they did last fall. In the extremely unlikely event of the election of seven Republican Senators in November they would still be obliged to elect thirty-three Assemblymen to control the joint meeting.

It is not in the wood. The forlorn hope of electing a Republican Legislature this fall to choose a United States Senator may as well be dismissed for good. The next Senator will be a Democrat, and, in fact, it is upon the presumption of this patent fact that all the Senatorial talk by Republican newspapers is based. Their only definite ideas in connection with the United States Senatorship is that the Democratic majority will repeat the experience of 1887. In this the wish is father to the thought.

A tin plate factory is to be started at Elizabethport. It ought to be in operation before the Presidential campaign opens, to turn out tin plate badges for Republican campaigners in New Jersey. This is going to be a tin plate campaign.

—The stockholders of the Ford Machine Tool company will hold their annual meeting and election of directors, Monday afternoon, June 6, at 3.

AN OVERPLUS OF PLAINFIELD FEMALES.

But Then, Although Outstripped, What Now in the Whole City World Upon One of the Entire 700 Acres?

The census blue book already been published in Ten Pages from the recent census bulletin, there are other figures and features of interest, and a table given below that calls for some of the weaker sex this city outnumber the stronger by 770.

New York has 44,097 more females than males; Pennsylvania has more males by 74,068, and the District of Columbia is in the majority by 3,295. The number of males in these States has increased during the last decade 1,163,164, or 28.34 per cent.; the number of females during the same period 1,041,778, or 19.67. Since 1850 the males have increased 2,988,658, or 113.46 per cent., and the female population has increased 2,419,412, or 117.21 per cent.

The census indicates that the large cities generally have more women than men, but Jersey City is a striking exception, and is the only large city given above the age of 10 years.

In 1850, with a total population of 489,555, New Jersey had 245,346 males and 244,209 females. In 1860 the female population had increased to 326,406, and the male to 395,051. Ten years later, which includes the period of the civil war, the females had increased to 426,261, while the male population was only 443,672. In the next decade the males increased 24.52 per cent., and the females 26.16. During the eighteen years' change in the ratio of the male population, which increased 160,697, and the females 166,920, making the total male population in 1890, 790,819, and the female 774,181. According to these figures there are now in New Jersey 3,295 more women than men. Trenton has 716 more males than females.

The following table gives the population, by sexes, in the cities in this State:

	Total Population	Males	Females
Atlantic City	13,055	6,709	6,346
Bayonne	11,032	10,582	9,950
Bridgeton	13,424	6,773	6,651
Camden	58,313	29,257	29,056
Elizabeth	37,764	19,464	18,300
Harrison	6,338	4,297	4,041
Hoboken	43,548	21,981	21,567
Jersey City	163,003	82,301	80,702
Millville	10,096	5,175	4,921
Morristown	11,267	5,647	5,620
Newark	181,830	90,990	90,840
New Brunswick	19,631	9,930	9,701
Orange	21,567	10,866	10,701
Passaic	13,028	6,646	6,382
Paterson	78,347	39,651	38,696
Perth Amboy	9,557	5,159	4,398
Phillipsburg	13,903	7,030	6,873
Plainfield	11,267	5,734	5,533
Trenton	57,458	29,117	28,341
Union	6,499	3,241	3,258

The total native population of New Jersey is 1,115,958; foreign, 328,975. The colored population is 48,353. The natives of foreign parentage, 397,986.

TWO OLD TORTOISES.

Specimens Discovered at Wakefield Which Were Hatched Many Years Ago.

It is not to be taken for granted that "C. C. 1492," or "G. W., 1750", cut in deep letters on the upper roof or the lower basement of a tortoise means that Christopher Columbus or George Washington did with their respective jackknives incise their initials with the dates on the obnoxious reptiles. The finding of said tortoises, couters and gophers, with brands, chronological or otherwise, is of common occurrence and often noted. The trouble in a discovery of this kind is its verification. A Catodo virginea may stalk around and be a wretched forgery. The myth of the decoration of box tortoises is so constantly recurring as to be received with well-deserved skepticism.

Here, however, are two cases of tortoises which, when started years ago, have been found to-day by the person *who cut the letters* and the dates on them.

Last week N. B. Day of Wakefield came across a tortoise. Taking it up, he saw cut in the shell his initials, "N. B. D., 1865". Mr. Day does not question for a moment that he had cut deeply the creature when he was a lad, some thirty-seven years ago. It had been his habit to cut his initials, with the year, on all the land tortoises he found, and so to give them their liberty. The marks were fairly visible, and had the same worn appearance as the old. Orange is not near made on it with a knife. The tortoise was not large, and so Mr. Day thinks growth had been but small.

Naturally, information was sent the *gentleman of a tortoise found at Madison*, marked "N. B. D.," with the date 1864. Mr. Day was asked as to whether he had marked this tortoise. His reply was that his habit of marking tortoises had begun a half century ago, and that as a little boy he had lived in Madison, and that he had unquestionably already had this tortoise.

The lesson in natural history is worthy of notice. First, it gives some idea of the longevity of the chelonians, and, secondly, their liking to remain in a certain fixed locality.

NEW ORGAN FOR THE MISSION.

Acceptable Birthday Gift from the Young People to the Chapel.

The fourth anniversary of the Warren Mission Christian Endeavor society was appropriately celebrated in the chapel Wednesday night. The audience was large, and highly enjoyed the exercises.

Reports of the various committees were read by Fred Walker for the secretary, Miss Lizzie W. Stafford. They showed a flourishing state of affairs.

The music of the evening was very fine. It was furnished by an excellent choir of 16 voices, and by Prof. Hudson's orchestra: Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Pollock, D. E. Davis, Joseph Moore, J. E. S. Petrie, Andrew Carpenter, Dowitt Clinton and Joseph Salditt. Then there was a a fine new organ, presented by the society to the chapel. M. M. Dunham made the presentation speech, to which Frederick Moon aidy responded. The address was by the *Rev.* A. I. Marthe of Dunellen, on "Christian Consecration", and was quite interesting.

A particularly enjoyable musical selection was the trio, piano, violin and flute, by Mrs. and Mr. Pollock and Mr. Petrie.

Miss Maggie Shepard, organist, was presented with a fine testimonial album by the society.

The decorations of the chapel were very lavish and pretty.

Election of the Cricket Club.

The following is a list of the matches arranged for this season to be played by the St. George Cricket club of Flatbush:

DATE.	OPPONENTS.	GROUNDS.
May 21—*Electric (postponed).*		Home.
" 28—Berkeley.		Home.
June 4—Rimbach.		Rimbach.
" 11—Harlem.		Home.
" 18—Knickerbocker.		Newark.
" 25—Electric.		Home.
July 2—Queens's A. A.		Home.
" 4—Brooklyn (3 innings).		Home.
" 9—Harlem.		Central Park.
" 16—Rimbach.		Home.
" 23—New Jersey A. C.		Home.
" 30—Brooklyn (3 innings).		Newport Field.
Aug. 13—Newark.		Home.

Memorial Services.

Memorial services will be held by Major Anderson post, G. A. R., in Saltzman Army Hall, May 30. The orator of the day will be the Rev. Comrade William Hiram Foulkes, chaplain of Anderson post, 102, department of Pennsylvania. There will be bands by the following: Dr. Jessup's band, Miss Ada Jessup, *leader*; *Jessup Song*, a fine quartette; Miss Ada Jessup, *soprano*; Mrs. Ann Collier, *soprano*; Mrs. Julia F. Kenderine, *alto*; Hiram E. Jessup, *tenor*, and Clarence Clark, *bass*; Miss Jessie Dixon, *accompanist*.

W. S. DARLING SAID TO BE DEAD.

Ill Health Reported Since Him in the Month of May.

W. S. Darling of the bankrupt firm of *J. F. Plummer & Co.*, all well-known Plainfielders, which collapsed in 1889, leaving creditors to the extent of several thousand dollars, who is said to have been in Montreal since March last under the name of W. S. Hilton, is said to have died at the Windsor Hotel in Montreal Sunday. His death is said to have been caused by the bursting of a blood vessel on the previous day. His wife and family have gone on to Montreal to verify the report and make arrangements for the funeral. The guests of the hotel and others who knew Darling heard speak of him as a man whom they could not too highly esteem.

About three days ago Mr. Darling's physician warned him that he was suffering from enlargement of the heart, which might soon prove fatal. This caused him to apply to a Masonic friend for assistance in settling his affairs before end after death. "He told me"—said this man—"that he was not now a Mason, but that he had been one. And, acting on the dictum, 'once a Mason always a Mason', I gave him all the assistance in my power."

Darling was very reticent about his affairs at Montreal, and stoutly denied his identity till he was forced to admit it. It *is learned that a few months ago* he made overtures for a settlement of the claims against him, but no compromise was effected at His wife, it was supposed, was to furnish the money.

The New York *Evening Sun* of Monday commends on the death as follows:

There was no end of gossip in dry goods trade circles this morning over the news of the death in Montreal of W. S. Darling. Mr. Darling who was the firm of John F. Plummer & Co. of this city two years ago. Darling died yesterday. Death was caused by the bursting of a blood vessel due to an enlargement of the heart, from which he had suffered some time.

The dead man was the confidential manager of the Wholesale dry goods firm of John F. Plummer & Co. He got away with about $500,000 of the firm's money. His shortage was discovered in July, 1890, and resulted in the failure of the firm.

Darling fled to Canada, and for a time lived at the Windsor Hotel in Montreal under the name of Charles D. Hilton. His wife remained in this city, but visited her husband frequently. Darling kept very quiet and took no part in the social neighborhood a few months after he went to Montreal.

His health began to fail several months ago and the physicians warned him that his illness might prove fatal at any time. Darling was a Mason and confided his secret to a brother Mason in Montreal.

The failure of the firm of Plummer & Co., and the flight of Darling, caused quite a sensation in trade and financial circles at the time. Darling, as manager of the business, had assured Mr. Plummer that the firm was clearing $150,000 a year. One of the mills, which was the property of *the firm to the amount of $400,000*, caused an investigation of the books, and instead of a balance of $600,000, as Darling had represented, a shortage of that amount was discovered. It was never accertained what became of the money.

A brother-in-law of the dead man are now in Montreal, and will bring his body here for burial.

GRADUATES' REUNION, JUNE 28.

Farewell Reception to Miss Bulkley, and Testimonial to be Presented.

At the meeting of the Alumni association at the High school last evening, the following committees were appointed to superintend arrangements for the reception to be tendered Miss Bulkley:

Programme Committee—P. S. Smith, '80; John J. L. Demarest, '78; Miss J. J. Smith, '77; Miss S. Lena Bass, '86; F. B. Newman, '88.

Reception Committee—H. J. Runyon, '87; Miss E. M. Runyon, '87; Miss Lizzie Smith, '86; Miss L. E. Pritts, '90; Miss E. V. Case, '90.

Floor Committee—Miss Hudson, '74; Miss A. W. Lansing, '74; W. C. Hubbard, '86; W. S. Anderson, '90; Miss S. L. Bass, '90; Miss Lizzie Smith, '86.

Finance Committee—T. Rushmore, '77; Miss Ella M. Runyon, '87; Miss Lizzie Smith, '86; Miss F. A. Stevens, '86; Miss M. M. Pritts, '90.

Townsend W. Rushmore was elected treasurer.

Of the 291 graduates a large proportion has responded favorably to the idea of having this reunion. The date will probably be June 28.

An Awesome Beauty and a Parisian Wife.

There has been issued from the press of the Worthington company, the well-known publishers, of 747 Broadway, New York, a most sumptuous and interesting volume, entitled "Flirt". This is a fascinating tale of Parisian life, from the pen of the famous writer, Paul Bervieu. Translated from the French by Hugh Craig. The volume is a delightful one, and is a work of art as well, being printed on fine paper and nicely bound in illuminated cover of cloth, and is enriched Beautiful illustrations abound, from the master brush of Madeleine Lemaire, fac similes of these in the genuine French edition. The "flirt" is a most bewitching girl, an American heiress who wedded a Parisian noble, and the tale of her adventures and romantic career in the gay French capital is a fascination from beginning to end. The only regret the reader has is that there is not more of it, when he has reached the end. The volume is the ideal summer novel, and will make an idle day pass most pleasantly.

It Will Not Work With Us Either.

Of late certain New York advertising agencies, having noticed that items of Newark and other cities have been advertising in the papers of the State lying within their trade limits, have sought to secure such advertising for them to do their advertising for them. The well-known Red Hive store of Plaut & Co., Newark, advertised for a long time with the ERA, but we have this week received notification from Mr. Rowell & Co., of this city, that they will handle the advertising for that house after June 1st, accompanied by an offer to secure the same space in the ERA for a year, which is but little more than half our regular rates, heretofore paid. We have promptly declined their offer, as we do all offers for cut rates, and we hope that the other newspapers of the standing and good circulation in New Jersey will do likewise. A newspaper that will accept such a proposal does itself and its patrons to have their circulation misrepresented, and to encourage a system without justification to a scheme like this to obtain patronage. If the newspapers of standing and circulation would resent it, these advertising agencies would not seek to make many commissions out of the business, and papers would obtain only secured, and the advertisers would soon realize that they got more than cash for their money in which advertising is valuable, we shall look with interest to see what papers in this part of the State accept the reduced rates offered by Geo. P. Rowell & Co.—*Bound Brook Ere.*

The Plainfield CONSTITUTIONALIST had the same experience with Rowell & Co. and also declined the offer.

Cleveland, Both Candidates and Platform.

At the Bridge-water township primary at the court house in Somerville, *Friday*, five Cleveland delegates to the State convention—Trenton were elected. The delegates are Jacob Klotz, J. Doughty, jr., and David R. Hodge of Somerville; Garret Bergen, Bound Brook; James J. Scholler, Bound Brook. James J. Bergen presided.

Resolutions were adopted instructing the delegates to vote as a unit. Trenton Cleveland delegates, "the Democratic voters of the township of Bridgewater in primary meeting assembled heartily indorse the platform and the Democracy of the State, and cordial administration of Grover Cleveland, and hereby to him as the only candidate who is both Democratic and platform."

FRIENDS' YEARLY MEETING.

Plainfield Quakers Join in Opposition to Liquor at the Water's Edge.

The committee on the general state of the society reported to the yearly meeting of the Society of Friends in New York Wednesday. The meeting dates from the London Yearly and Southeastern New York and from Plainfield, who join with them in New York city in composing the New York yearly meeting, which is the general committee similar to that of a year ago.

The visiting Friends are all noticed and entertained in the middle of the session. There are three or four general or committee meetings during each day and evening, and between the meetings the Friends, many of whom are related to each other, sit and stand around in the meeting rooms or in the wide porch of the sewing building and talk over the times they last met. Very gentle are they in all their speech and walk and intercourse, and if fewer of the Friends wear broad brims and plain coats than do those few accentuate the groups, and as they stand against the green background of Stuyvesant Square they are pleasant to look at as a clump of silver hind trees in a broad meadow.

At the general meeting yesterday afternoon the clerk of the meeting, William C. Willits, read the answers to the formal *queries addressed by the yearly meeting* to the various monthly meetings in the local organization. The queries relate to the observation of the details of action required by the Book of Discipline. The manner of conducting a business meeting in the Society of Friends is peculiar to that body. The clerk of the meeting is the presiding officer, and he reads reports from various committees slowly and in a loud voice, that all may hear clearly, and then waits for Friends to speak such things as they choose. Sometimes the meeting is opened for a long time; sometimes several persons speak.

The men and women hold separate business meetings. Wednesday afternoon, Judge Clement Biddle, of Philadelphia, one of the Friends assembled in their own meeting. Several Friends signified the general consent to his preaching, and then the clerk appointed a committee to go and "inform the women of John's concern." No. Friend is called "Master". He is called "John" or "James" or "William", whatever his Christian name may be. The committee went, and soon returned, bringing the consent of the women. So Judge Cornell preached, and when he had finished speaking he returned and sat among the other men again. Some wore their hats, but the room was clean, and the atmosphere was as it is the right to doubt his own soul guides him which is the Friend's choicest privilege.

The committee on philanthropic work reported the doings of Friends generally in the matter of prison reform, the education of the negro in the south, temperance, peace, and the tobacco habit.

*Friends in town are waiting for the con*sent of the police commissioners to receive gifts of clothing in the care of the police matrons, to be used by women who may need such things to make a decent appearance in court.

The opinion on tobacco reported its pleasure in the belief that fewer persons used tobacco now than some years ago, and in the matter of temperance the yearly meeting adopted a memorial addressed to the Commissioners of the World's Columbian Exposition protesting against the granting of intoxicating liquors at the World's Fair.

Nothing was said in meeting about the proposed Sunday opening of the fair, but an individual Friend said afterward that he did not think the society would object especially to the opening of the fair on First Day.

A LEAP SAVES COL. SHEPARD.

He Narrowly Escapes Serious Injury at Portland, Oregon.

Col. Elliott F. Shepard, of New York, *brother of A. D. Shepard of South Plains*, while out driving at Portland, Oregon, Thursday last, with several friends, had a near resulting very seriously, if not fatally. In company with several Eastern Rappoyea, Col. Shepard took a drive to Mount Tabor, in Portland Heights. While returning, one of the horses took fright at a cable car and shied. The animal fell and was caught under the carriage tongue. By great coolness on the part of the Colonel a collision was avoided and the animal was extricated without injury.

When near the intersection of Eighteenth and Hoyt streets the team fell into a deep ditch, which was being dug for a large water main. The tongue of the surrey was broken and the dashboard was smashed. Col. Shepard leaped out just in time to escape being thrown into the ditch himself. One of his legs was bruised and he was pretty badly shaken up. He had not jumped he would have been caught under the carriage and perhaps killed. His escape was really marvelous.

The team was finally extricated, but the horses were very badly hurt. Col. Shepard was to have delivered a lecture *Saturday evening*, but *owing to the* present death of his nephew, William H. Vanderbilt, in New York, he has concluded not to do so.

Shiloh's Cough Cure

This is beyond question the most successful Cough Medicine we have ever sold; a few doses invariably cure the worst cases of Cough, Croup and Bronchitis. While its wonderful success in the cure of Consumption is without a parallel in the history of medicine. Since its first discovery it has been sold on a guarantee, a test which no other medicine will stand. If you have a cough we earnestly advise you to try it. Price, 50c., 75c. and $1.00 per bottle. For sale by A. D. Mallinson, 55 North Avenue, opposite Railroad station. 5-18-7

Officers of the Children's Home.

At the annual meeting of the Children's Home association, held Thursday, May 5, the following officers were unanimously chosen:

President—Mrs. Horace Kimball.
Vice-presidents—Mrs. Isaac W. Rushmore, Mrs. Louise Worthington, Mrs. Geo. P. Dupee.
Recording Secretary—Mrs. Geo. C. Leonard.
Corresponding Secretary—Miss Lucy H. Sherrerd.
Treasurer—Miss Ella Sherrerd.

Standing committees for the year will be chosen at the next meeting.

The fifteenth anniversary of the Home will be celebrated Thursday, June 2.

—Kilpatrick & Betts, clothiers, of 745 and 747 Broad street, Newark, call attention to their black Cheviot suits. They are made in cutaways and sacks, and are guaranteed never wear shiney. Price, $15. They also have handsome suits of fancy cheviots, casimeres, serges, check suitings, etc., for $10 and $13. When in Newark give them a call.

Oh, What a Cough!

Will you heed the warning. The signal perhaps of the sure approach of that fatal disease, Consumption? Why not check it while you can? Ely's Cream Balm is guaranteed to cure you or no pay. Catarrh, Hay Fever, Cold in the Head, nothing else so prompt and sure. Sold by druggists or sent by mail. Ely Bros., Owego, N. Y. For sale by A. D. Mallinson, 55 North Avenue, opposite railroad station. 5-18-7

Not to Be Taken.

The Rochester Democrat relates a comical incident which took place in a certain city lady of our acquaintance's dining room. Naturally she was somewhat nervous at first, but the girl waiting on her performed a little, and she was soon quite at ease.

The dessert was being served, and the elderly lady, seeing a plate of passing pretty little pink frosted cakes to be eaten with the iced cream. A plate of them was held before her by the girl, who looked them over, and said: "I don't care for any."

The waiter was moving away when she saw, as she thought, an eclair on the farther side of the plate. She was fond of eclairs.

"Yes, I will, too," she said, reaching over for the eclair. "There is one with chocolate on it."

"Beg pardon, miss," said the waiter, as she tried to pick up the tempting morsel, "beg pardon, miss, but that's my thumb."

Decidedly Problematic.

"You were at a high tea the other day, I believe?"

"Yes."

"Was it a fashionable affair?"

"O, decidedly so. It was attended by the very best people. *Very select.*"

"Indeed!"

"Yes; I know they were the very best, for they had a professional reader there, and while he was reading Mrs. Astony's oration everybody talked and laughed just as if there had been no reader there."—N. Y. Sun.

Augurs and Augurs.

He had been telling her fortune in a last vain effort to make himself retain taking, and when he finished that he had succeeded.

"I think," he said, "if I had lived in the old *Roman days I should have been* one of their augurs."

"I suppose I should," she queried wearily, "is that what they bored people with?"—Detroit Free Press.

Slow Torture.

Teacher—In China criminals are frequently sentenced to be kept awake until insanity and death results. Now how do you suppose they keep them from falling asleep?

Little Girl (eldest of a small family) —I guess they give 'em a baby to take care of.—Good News.

Could Wait a Little.

Peddler—Is your mother in?

Little Girl—She is, but she's busy. She's dead.

"How long has she been dead?"

"Bout a year."

"Is your stepmudding in?"

"I haven't any pa."

"Well, I'll wait."—Good News.

The Truth, Nothing But the Truth.

She—My dear, you told me you were staying up with a sick man last night, and now I find you were playing poker.

He—But, my dear, I *did* stay up with a sick man.

She—Who was it?

He—I was.—Brooklyn Life.

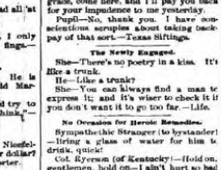
He Could Easily Spare It.

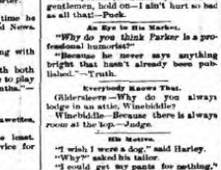
Aunt Stayfond (going away)—Can't ye lend me a trunk strap, George?

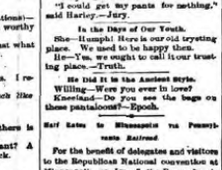
Mr. Kidder—Well, now, we haven't one in the house.

Johnny Kidder—But there's a strap hanging in the kitchen, aunty. I'll get it for you.—Puck.

AN EVERYDAY COMEDY.







—Chicago Mail.

Very Scrupulous.

Teacher—Can you sing scape grace, come here, and I'll pay you back for your impudence to me yesterday.

Small Boy—Scape grace, I have conscientious scruples about taking back pay of that sort.—Texas Siftings.

The Newly Engaged.

She—There's no poetry in a kiss. It's like a trunk.

He—Like a trunk?

She—Yes; can she always find a man to express it; and it's wiser to check it if you don't want it to go too far.—Life.

No Occasion for Heroic Remedies.

Sympathetic Bystander to bystander: —Bring a glass of water for him to drink, quick!

Old Grayson (of Kentucky)—Hold on, gentlemen, hold on—I ain't hurt so bad as all that!—Puck.

As Far as His Market.

"Why do you think Parker is a professional humorist?"

"Because he never says anything bright that hasn't already been published."—Truth.

Everybody Knows That.

Gildersleeve—Why do they always lodge in an attic, Winebiddle?

Winebiddle—Because there is always room at the top.—Judge.

His Motives.

"I wish I were a dog," said Harley.

"Why?" asked his tailor.

"I could get my pants for nothing," said Harley.—Jury.

In the Days of Our Youth.

She—Humph! Here is our old tryster at last. We used to be happy then.

He—Yes, we ought to call it our trusting place.—Truth.

He Did It to the Antient Style.

Willing—Have you ever been in love?

Kneeland—Do you see the bags on these pantaloons?—Epoch.

Half Rates to Minneapolis via Pennsylvania Railroad.

For the benefit of delegates and visitors to the Republican National convention at Minneapolis, June 7, the Pennsylvania Railroad company will sell excursion tickets to Minneapolis, from all principal ticket offices on its lines, at single fare for the round trip. The rate from New York is $31 50; Philadelphia, $29 75; Baltimore, $29 00; Washington, $28 50, and other stations in proportion. The tickets will be sold from June 1 to 5, inclusive, and the return coupons will be good to leave Minneapolis or St. Paul from June 10 to 25, inclusive. A choice of routes west of Chicago may be made.

IF you get Dr. Pierce's genuine medicines, you're sure of the cheapest and the best medicine that's sold through druggists, no matter what the price, for you get it at a reduction. If they fail you get your money back. Is there any more liberal offer? Is there any more honest one? Is there any more generous one? Is there any more than a million dollars ever offered for a medicine? Yet that's what Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has paid for weak, sick, ailing people, in cases of Consumption, Bronchitis, Severe Coughs, Weak Lungs, Spitting of Blood, Shortness of Breath, Chronic Nasal Catarrh, and kindred affections. Sold by druggists. Nothing like it. Nothing "just as good." Don't be persuaded into taking a substitute. Don't be deceived by any one who tells you that he has something "just as good" as Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery

CITY DEPARTMENT.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE, THE COUNTY AND THE CITY, AND HAS THE LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY PAPER PUBLISHED IN THE COUNTY OF UNION.

J. A. DEMAREST - - City Editor.

—The Staten Island Athletic club wheelmen will run to Plainfield June 11.

—The Ladies' Aid society of the M. E. church will hold a festival of roses June 16 and 17.

—The Dog Tavern Gun club will hold a shoot at blue rocks and live birds Decoration Day.

—Supt. John F. McIntyre is repairing the water company's 16-inch main on East Front street, opposite Church street.

—The Young Ladies' Mission band of the Presbyterian churches will give a lawn party on the grounds of Mrs. A. M. Martine, 915 Broadway, Saturday, June 4, from 4 to 7.

—The Crescents' base-ball games Decoration Day will be: In the morning at 10 against the Rhodes, and in the afternoon at 3:45 against the Flushings. Both games ought to be good.

—A large and valuable bed of mignonne has been discovered underlying the farm of W. W. Eaton, on Upper Ten-Mile Run. The Amboy Railroad company is anxious to buy the farm to work the quarry.

—The fourth annual excursion of the Elizabeth Police Mutual Aid association will occur Thursday, July 14, by the Iron Pier, on the Hudson. Ex-captain of police, Ford. Ritter, is doing all in his power to make the affair a success.

—A number of Plainfield fishermen contemplate going on the excursion given by the Neptune Fishing club at Elizabeth, June 8, under the management of Steve A. Davis. There is no doubt but that this excursion will be an enjoyable one. The tickets are placed at the low price of 75 cents.

—Thomas B. Brooks has just presented to the Plainfield public library three portfolios of Sheppell's Building Designs. These contain plans for $5,000, $7,500, and $10,000 houses, respectively, and to those contemplating building they prove of especial interest. The librarian will gladly show them to all interested.

—Dr. Bouse announces that he has made his last visit to the small-pox patients. The case has entirely recovered. Fumigation of the premises will begin Monday. It will probably take a week. The man who will do it is to be paid $5 a day by the Plainfield street railway company who have readily agreed to pay the expense although they are in no way responsible.

—Councilman Charles Fisk saved the Union County Country club house from destruction by fire, Thursday evening. The cook that block the asbestos cover-ing of the steam pipes and the along overhead down stairs, caught fire from being overheated. The servants were panic stricken, but when Mr. Fisk, who was dining in the club house, learned of the he tore down the burning material and stopped the spread of the flames.

—"Elysium", Pierce's new lyric comedy at Hermann's Grand opera house, has scored a success of the most emphatic character. It is a novelty with various fetching features and as such it has attracted more than passing notice. In fact, Hermann's elegant playhouse was crowded all of last week. The scenery of "Elysium" is rich with oriental splendor while the costumes are a dream and Eastern magnificence and creations of recent Parisian fashions. Several handsome new songs will be introduced. The chorus is composed of fifty girls who sing and dance to the tune of melodious melodies that please the ear and attract the eye of any observer. The comedy is a clever creation about the place that will carry it along on the popular wave of success. It is destined to run several weeks if not all summer.

TO LEASE MUSIC HALL.

Manager Demarest to Assume Full Responsibility—Officers Elected by the Board.

A proposition was received by the board trustees of Music Hall Monday night, that hereafter all responsibility of the hall be vested in a lessee, and favorable action on the proposition was taken. The applicant to lease the hall was J. A. Demarest, who for several years has managed the hall during the season just ended. He is desirous of assuming full control of the theatre and exercising his unhampered judgment in the selection of companies to appear here. This plan is deemed a most excellent one for the house and the public, as heretofore the quality of attractions has frequently suffered through the management's having to submit to the control of the board. It is believed that the sole management of one man of liberalizing experience and wide histrionic acquaintance will be more advantageous than the joint direction of a board, some of whose members cannot be expected to be intimately engaged in such affairs as the booking of troupes for a local theatre. Mr. Demarest's reduction of admission to popular prices was received with high favor by the public, and generous patronage was the result, particularly as the quality of entertainment produced was uniformly excellent. His proposition to lease the house was therefore viewed favorably.

The terms of the proposal were regarded as favorable, and the matter was referred to a committee consisting of Messrs. Gilbert, Murray and Marsh, who were given authority and power to effect the lease as proposed, with slight modifications in a few minor particulars. If the lease is granted, as now seems probable, the public can look for a high quality of amusement at popular prices.

The board of directors elected officers for the year as follows:

President—Alpheus Gilbert.
Secretary—Craig A. Marsh.
Treasurer—O. T. Warner.
Executive committee—W. E. Lowe, John W. Murray, W. J. Rose, C. A. Marsh.
Entertainment committee—J. B. Dumont, W. E. Lowe, C. A. Marsh.

Little Rhody to Show Their Dolls.

A doll's show and fair in behalf of the Bruin Indian mission, will be held at Remsen's Hall, Monday afternoon and evening, June 20. Prizes will be awarded for the prettiest doll, the ugliest doll, the oldest doll, the oldest doll, the best dressed doll, the most traveled doll, the largest doll, the smallest doll completely dressed, and the best family of paper dolls. All are invited to exhibit. A fee of 10 cents will be charged for exhibiting one doll, and five cents only for each additional doll. Exhibitors are to send their names and number of dolls to be exhibited, to Mrs. Bidwell, at the Seminary, before June 1.

Half Rates to Gettysburg for the Penn sylvania Railroad.

On Thursday, June 2, the "High Water Mark" monument will be dedicated on the field of Gettysburg. This monument marks the highest point within the Union lines reached by Pickett's troops in the memorable charge of July 3, 1863. The monument has been erected under the auspices of the Battlefield Memorial Association. The dedicatory ceremonies will be highly interesting, consisting of speeches, poems, music, and military exercises. A large number of veterans, both officers and privates, will be gathered on the historic field and the occasion will be a most memorable one.

For the benefit of those desiring to attend, the Pennsylvania Railroad company will, on June 1 and 2, sell excursion tickets from all principal stations on the line to Gettysburg at a *single fare for the round trip*. Return coupons will be valid for use until June 4, inclusive.

PERSONALIA.

The Rev. J. T. Taylor has bought the property at Nos. 36 and 37 North avenue.

A bright little daughter has come to gladden the home of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Sadler.

Fred Otto and George Demuth will leave town next month for an extended tour of the West.

The arrival of a beautiful little baby girl, Thursday, has made glad the home of Mr. and Mrs. Charles D. Wheeler.

Merritt Potter, son of S. A. Potter formerly of North Plainfield, died at Philadelphia of heart disease on Saturday.

Miss Estelle Stokes and her mother, of Philadelphia, are visiting at the home of George W. Force, on West Second street.

Mrs. A. M. Marsh and daughter, of Jersey City, have been visiting for the past week Mrs. John Rhue of West Second street.

John Hiller Hart, who has been manager for the wholesale of Hiller & Co., in this city, has been admitted as a partner in that firm.

Frank E. Newman of the class of '92, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, will enter the navy-yard at Boston, Tuesday afternoon, the 31st inst.

Joseph Martin and his cousin, John M. Agnew, of Three Bridges, Hunterdon county, are the guests of relatives on Duer street, North Plainfield.

T. A. Sofield, who was recently taken to his father's home at Perth Amboy, suffering from typhoid fever, is failing rapidly, and is not expected to recover.

W. F. Murray and W. E. Stewart, jr., of this city, have been pledged from the Class of '94 at Yale for membership in the Delta Kappa Epsilon society at Yale.

August Saltzman of this city was made a member of the executive committee of the New Jersey Exempt Firemen's association, at the sixth annual convention, Wednesday.

Owing to the illness of relatives, Mrs. J. E. Mason will be unable to take part in the Chinese tableaux at The Casino next week Friday, and Miss Annie Corlies will take her place.

Mrs. Brooks has been obliged to drop out of the cast of Greek tableaux at the Casino Friday evening, on account of the illness of her two boys, and Miss Addie Jackson has been substituted.

The Hillside Tennis club will hold four clock tennis tournaments and a handicap tourney of June, July, August and September. The club's annual championship tournament will be held Decoration Day, beginning at 10 a. m.

The marriage of Clark Wright Evans, eldest son of the late ex-Mayor Evans of *this city, will take place at Willow Barn*, Cranford, on June 1 and 2.

The marriage of Miss Helen Hastings to Miss Marion Edith Wells, daughter of Charles D. Wells, Esq.

The season of entertainments and teas at Hillside Tennis club, will begin this week on Saturday, June 4, with a strawberry tea, and first and third Saturday during June, July, August and September. Tea will be served from 4 until 6.

Uncle Peter Bowden was 92 years old last Tuesday. He was born in 1800, about half a mile from his present modest white cottage on Somerset street. He remembers his longevity as one of the chief and absence from tobacco and strong drink.

Another valuable paper on an important engineering topic has just been published in pamphlet form by the Franklin Institute from the pen of Wm. L. Saunders, C. E., mayor of North Plainfield. The title is "A Practical Consideration of Compressed Air", and the treatment of the subject is most able and satisfying.

Charles E. Buell, of this city, has devised a form of bicycle adapted for military use. It may be briefly described as comprising a steel frame and corrugated steel wheels, like a light circular saw for the central portion. Being of tempered steel they will serve as a shield behind which the dismounted rider is partially protected. In place of the handle ordinarily used on wheels, a short magazine rifle is fitted with actuating gear to be quickly placed in position upon the machine to be employed as a handle.

HYMENEAL.

Johnston—Seal.

At 3:30 o'clock Monday afternoon Miss Teenie Noel, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Auguste Noel, was married to J. Herbert Johnston, son of John Taylor Johnston of 8 Fifth avenue and this city. As Mr. Johnston is an Episcopalian and Miss Noel a Catholic, the wedding could not, according to the rules of the Catholic church, take place in church, so the ceremony was performed in the parlors of the Noel residence, 109 Waverly place, New York, Archbishop Corrigan officiating.

The house was beautifully decorated with flowers from the Johnston place at Plainfield. Between the front drawing room windows was erected an altar lighted with candles and surmounted by a crucifix. The mantels were banked with roses, and in the doorways were footings of smilax and box-wood bloscoms.

The bride appeared in a white satin gown very plainly made. Appliqued lace ornamented the high corsage and sleeves, as well as the train. Her veil was of old family lace. She carried a bouquet of orange blossoms and lilies of the valley.

There were two bridesmaids, Miss Josephine and Miss Loulou Noel, the bride's sisters, and both were dressed in white organdie muslin, embroidered with clusters of white daisies. The best man was Dr. Christopher Collies, and the ushers were Samuel R. Betts, John A. Weeks, jr., William T. Bloodgett, and Auguste Noel, jr.

There was not a large reception. Some of the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Auguste Noel, Mr. and Mrs. Henri E. Gourd, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Rassieg, Mr. and Mrs. Corsoo, the Misses Corsoo, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hague, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Adams, Mr. and Mrs. Robert W. De Forest, Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Male, Loyall Farragut, Mr. and Mrs. Landon Colfax, the Misses Collis, Captain and Mrs. Henry Metcalf, Miss Metcalf, Dr. John T. Metcalf, Mr. and Mrs. Auguste D. Moulin, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Montant, Miss Wilmer, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic B. Coudert, the Misses Coudert, Mr. and Mrs. LaMontagne, Norman Whitehouse, the Misses Wright, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Roosevelt, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Kelly, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Kelly, jr., Charles W. Gould, Miss Leonora, the Misses Rennie, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Peltier, Harry Cammann, Jefferson Levy, John Kean, jr., Lawrence Reamer, Mr. and Mrs. George F. Peete, Dr. and Mrs. George Trowbridge, and Leonard Jaudon.

Successful Year of the Choral Society.

At the annual meeting of the Choral society, Monday night, the entire board of officers was re-elected as follows:

President—Walter S. Wallace Howland.
Vice-president—Charles W. McCutchen.
Secretary—Charles Bulkley.
Treasurer—H. Otis Newman.
Librarian—F. S. Smith.
Executive committee—D. B. Dewitt, G. T. Rogers, R. J. Shaw.
Music Committee—C. W. McCutchen, G. T. Rogers.

Reports of the different officers shows that the society had passed through the most successful year of its history, and the annual concert will be gathered together on the historic field and the occasion will be a most memorable one.

For the benefit of those desiring to attend, the Pennsylvania Railroad company will, on June 1 and 2, sell excursion tickets from all principal stations on the line to Gettysburg at a *single fare for the round trip*. Return coupons will be valid for use until June 4, inclusive.

DOINGS OF THE 50'S.

Details of the Championship Bond Race, the Half-Mile Novice Contest, and the Run to Orange.

The following interesting events, which have already received mention in these columns, have now been fully arranged for, by the Plainfield Bicycle club:

10-MILE CLUB CHAMPIONSHIP ROAD RACE.

On Saturday afternoon, May 28, a ten-mile club championship road race will be run over the course from the corner of Front and Richmond streets, five miles out on the Springfield road and return. The start will be made at 4 o'clock, sharp. The prizes will be two gold League of Wheelmen buttons, the object of this race is to aid the road officers in their selection of six men to constitute the road team to be entered by the club in the Roseville Ellsworth Journal trophy team race.

CLUB CHAMPIONSHIP HILL-CLIMBING CONTEST.

On Monday afternoon, May 30, (Decoration Day), a hill-climbing contest, up the famous Eagle Rock Hill, Orange, will take place at about 2 o'clock. The first prize will be a silver cup donated by F. L. C. Martin, and the second a gold League of American Wheelmen badge. An entrance fee of fifty cents will be charged for each of the two events, returnable to starters. The entries will close May 28, with Frank L. C. Martin, captain, wheelmen's headquarters, corner of Park avenue and Fourth street.

CLUB RUN.

There will be a club run on Monday, May 30, (Decoration Day), starting from the club-house at 9 a. m. The route will be through Springfield to Milburn, to witness the 25-mile Irvington-Milburn road race; thence through the Oranges to Elizabeth, where dinner will be had; thence to Orange to participate in or witness the hill-climbing contest. The road officers are particularly desirous of making this run a big success, and therefore urge every member to turn out.

PLAINFIELD FAIR ONES IN GREEK.

Fanoy Pantigues to be Given by Miss Bowers and Assistants at the Casino.

A delightful social event will be the readings given at the Casino this week Friday evening by Miss Maude Agnes Bowers and Miss Gertrude Marchand, assisted by Mrs. Charles E. Brooks, Mrs. Lewis G. Timpson, Miss Grace Howard, Miss Bloe Simpson, Miss Alice Murphy, Miss Caroline N. Bette, Miss Annie Lemise; and the Messrs. Manton E. Parker, J. Chetwood Elliott, William S. Bigelow, and Ashbiah W. Mackintosh, who will sing male quartettes.

A notable feature of the entertainment will be the tableaux mouvants and poses plastiques by a party of twenty-four already referred to, all of whom will be attired in most becoming Greek costumes. They will give bewitching representations' of the following:

1, Dance of the Muses; 2, Frieze, Chain Dance; 3, Frieze, Train of Bobis Maidens; 4, Scene from the Battle of Thermopylæ; 5, The Hours; Young Agrippa; Greek Draped Figure; Cymbal Player; Woman Fastening Jewels; Springing Bacchante; Bacchante Dancing; 6, Procession of the Bride (from a painting found at Herculaneum); 8, Three Fates; Three Graces; Orpheus, Eurydice, Hermes; 9, Tribute to the Minotaur; 10, Night and the Fates; 11, Bacchus and Bacchantes; 12, Niobe Group; 13, sacrifice of Iphigenia; 14, Home Scene from the Greeks; 15, Death of Virginia.

During the evening Miss Helen Hasbrouck will give piano solos.

PROSPEROUS NEW JERSEY.

The Building and Loan Associations Institute the Financial Condition of the State.

The annual report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics shows that there are now 371 building and loan associations in the State, an increase of sixty in three years. There are 78,636 subscribers, holding altogether 516,777 shares, and 19,206 borrowers. The total value of all outstanding shares is $26,606,373. The associations are all in flourishing condition, and one of them, in Newark, is formed entirely of colored people.

The chief of the bureau denies that the statement that these associations are interfering with savings banks. The report of the commissioner of Banking and Insurance shows the deposits to be $33,806,000, a very substantial increase over the previous year. As builders and loans are mostly formed by wage earners, the figures may be taken as an indication of the prosperous condition of business in New Jersey.

A Rest of Pastures, for a Single Price.

An inspiring lesson in patriotism is the new American historical gallery at the World's Fair. One can see the relics of famous groups on view without feeling a thrill of pride in his country and its heroes. Crowds are visiting the building, and it is the greatest drawing feature that has been introduced in a long time. Some of the more conspicuous groups are a Puritan soldier contrasted with cluters of white daisies. The best man was Dr. Christopher Collies, and the ushers were Samuel R. Betts, John A. Weeks, jr., William T. Bloodgett, and Auguste Noel, jr.

There was not a large reception. Some of the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Auguste Noel, Mr. and Mrs. Henri E. Gourd, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Rassieg, Mr. and Mrs. Corsoo, the Misses Corsoo, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hague, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Adams, Mr. and Mrs. Robert W. De Forest, Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Male, Loyall Farragut, Mr. and Mrs. Landon Colfax, the Misses Collis, Captain and Mrs. Henry Metcalf, Miss Metcalf, Dr. John T. Metcalf, Mr. and Mrs. Auguste D. Moulin, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Montant, Miss Wilmer, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic B. Coudert, the Misses Coudert, Mr. and Mrs. LaMontagne, Norman Whitehouse, the Misses Wright, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Roosevelt, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Kelly, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Kelly, jr., Charles W. Gould, Miss Leonora, the Misses Rennie, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Peltier, Harry Cammann, Jefferson Levy, John Kean, jr., Lawrence Reamer, Mr. and Mrs. George F. Peete, Dr. and Mrs. George Trowbridge, and Leonard Jaudon.

Successful Year of the Choral Society.

At the annual meeting of the Choral society, Monday night, the entire board of officers was re-elected as follows:

President—Walter S. Wallace Howland.
Vice-president—Charles W. McCutchen.
Secretary—Charles Bulkley.
Treasurer—H. Otis Newman.
Librarian—F. S. Smith.
Executive committee—D. B. Dewitt, G. T. Rogers, R. J. Shaw.
Music Committee—C. W. McCutchen, G. T. Rogers.

Reports of the different officers shows that the society had passed through the most successful year of its history, and the annual concert will be gathered together on the historic field and the occasion will be a most memorable one.

Impromptu speeches were made by Mr. Fitzhugh and Dr. Richard while refreshments were being served.

Closing exercises of the Wide-Awake circle will be held Friday afternoon at 4, in the W. C. T. U. rooms, Grant street. Members are requested to punctually be present to be present.

"HE'LL EXPLAIN ALL."

HOWARD EMERSON'S FAMILY AND FRIENDS SAY HE WILL WHEN HE RETURNS.

He is One of the Executors of Mrs. Thomas B. Stillman's Estate, Which is Said to Be Involved in a Great Deal of Litigation.

(From The Press of May 20

William M. Stillman, Esq., requests THE PRESS to publish the following, this morning:

I wish to repudiate the reports in the New York papers purporting to be interviews with me as to the Howard A. Emerson matter. The statements contained therein were not obtained in the New York Sun. I have made no communication and know nothing as to the alleged defalcations.

WM. M. STILLMAN.

The story he thinks approaches nearest to the nearest is the following:

Howard Emerson of Carrington & Emerson, lawyers, 115 Broadway, and a member of the Crescent League, the fashionable club of Plainfield, left his house in that town a week ago Monday, and has not returned. His friends gave out that he had made some unfortunate speculations in lands in the West, and had gone to do what he could to save something from the wreck. Subsequently a statement was printed in THE PRESS, and immediately there were rumors that the young man's financial troubles involved the estate of the late Mrs. Thomas B. Stillman. Emerson and Carmon Parse, who was until his death a year ago the cashier of the First National Bank of Plainfield, were the executors of the estate. Mr. Parse was ill for several years before his death, and the handling of the estate was left entirely in Emerson's hands.

Mrs. Stillman died three years ago. Her estate was valued at about $25,000, principally in stocks and bonds. The testator stipulated that the two executors should not be required to give bonds. Among the bequests were $5,000 to Mrs. Rebecca Cardner, whom Mrs. Stillman had reared; $2,000 each to two Seventh-day Baptist colleges, $2,000 to the Alfred University, $2,000 each to the Seventh-day Baptist churches of New York and Plainfield, $2,000 to the Seventh-day Baptist Missionary society, $5,000 to Emerson's mother, and $2,000 to young Emerson. The residuary estate was to be divided among five nephews and nieces of Mrs. Stillman. Shortly after the will was made Mrs. Cardner died, and her portion of the estate, which had not been paid over to her, descended to her son, Evaston Cardner, who is a machinist.

Two years ago Mr. Emerson filed a bill in the court of chancery of New Jersey to have the will construed. He alleged that it was a hard task for him to pay over many of the legacies, owing to the indefiniteness of the terms of the will. He attacked particularly the bequests to the two colleges and to the missionary society. Lawyer William P. Stillman, who represented the churches, says the suit, instead of being a friendly one, developed into a direct attack on these three bequests, and it was necessary to make a vigorous defense.

The suit dragged along until two weeks ago. Then vice-chancellor Green notified the lawyer that he had decided in favor of the bequests to the churches and the missionary society, and he directed latter's portion to be classed with the residuary estate Lawyer Stillman concluded it would not pay to appeal the case, and as counsel for the churches he notified Mr. Reed, who was Mr. Emerson's lawyer, that there would be no appeal, and requested that the legacies for the church should be paid. A day or so afterward he got a note from Mr. Reed to the effect that there was not enough left of the estate to pay the costs of the suit, and that he himself had had to go down in his pocket and put up money for the costs. There was no alternative but to have it become of the estate and none has been made. There the matter rests.

Whether any of the legatees have got any of the money bequeathed to them is not known. Cardner has not received his, he says, and the churches have not received theirs. Mr. Reed says he has been mismanaged or there has been any misappropriation is a question that may be decided by some sort of a legal investigation. So far as known, no such investigation has been begun. Meantime Emerson's club friends say they are sure that when he returns from the West he will make satisfactory explanations, and that any money due will be forthcoming. Lawyer Reed was not at home when a reporter called last night.

Mr. Carrington, Mr. Emerson's law partner, said yesterday:

"Mr Emerson has been with me for many years, and I always treated him as still my friend. He has a large interest in a store in Bay harden, Ia., and I have an idea that he may have gone out there. He owes me about $1,000, no such in the firm, they do not lose a cent. Mr Emerson had charge of the case of Homer R. Baldwin against the New York Central railroad for damages for injuries received by Mrs. Baldwin in the accident at Hastings, and about $5,000 passed through his hands. The money, however, is all accounted for. Mr. Emerson's relations to his mother from Buffalo on May 11, and that is the last that was heard of him."

Homer R. Baldwin, who is living at Yonkers, where his wife is slowly recovering from her injuries, said last night that after the Hastings accident he had given Mr. Emerson $5,500 to pay his bills as they were presented. As Mr. Baldwin himself had paid some of the bills, the accounts were a little confused, but he thought Mr. Emerson must still have about $1,800 of his money.

COOK BROTHERS AT THE HEAD.

The Retired Lumber Merchants to Control the Bank of Westfield.

Alfred D. Cook will be president of the Bank of Westfield, and the directorship of the First National bank of Westfield that has just been incorporated and which expects to begin business in September. There are two sons in the wife, which would also be higher in the respect, deeper in the confidence and broader in the esteem of the universal people, than the Messrs. Cook of Westfield. Alfred Cook of Westfield is to be congratulated and her people should never go to sleep nights without giving thanks that their lives are not shrewd and careful brothers.

The balance of the board of directors are C. O. Sherrerd, H. L. Fisk and J. S. Irving, also men of high standing and financial ability whose successful business lives prove them well-fitted to guide and control such an institution. The new bank building of stone and brick is to be erected at the corner of Broad and Elm streets. The plans are by architect A. L. H. Marsh of this city. There will be a handsome circular front on the corner which will be the quarters of the bank 75 feet deep on each street, while the portion on the south side will be the home of the bank's offices and running through from one street to the other. The second floor of the building will be offices, and the third floor lodge rooms.

Real Estate Transfers in Somerset.

Recent real-estate transfers in Somerset county include the following of North Plainfield property:

Jacob Van Liew et al., to Peter Van Liew, 1 acre, $100.
Peter Van Liew et al., to Peter Van Liew, 1 acre, $100.
Jacob Van Liew et al., to Peter Van Liew, 1 acre, $100.
Peter Van Liew et al., to Peter Van Liew, 1 acre, $100.
Benjamin B. Dunham et al., to Peter Van Liew, 1 acre, $100.
Peter Van Liew et al., to Peter Van Liew, 1 acre, $100.
Charles Dunham to Geo. B. Vosseller, $1.

MAY THE BEST TEAM WIN!

A Remark to The DAILY PRESS, the Crescent League and the Rhodes Combs or Plainfields.

SOMERVILLE, N. J., May 26.—The league season opens to-morrow in Rhodes and Plainfield. Weather permitting there will be large crowds to see both games. For the last two weeks the managers of the respective teams have been practicing hard to get the best nine in the fray. New York and vicinity has been ransacked for good ball players, and when the teams come together to-morrow it is safe to say that they are evenly matched. It is better so. The contests will be closer, big scores will not be the order of things and the game will be more interesting. Up to date, interest will be kept up, the attendance will increase rather than diminish as the season wears, and it is not improbable that when the season closes three of the teams will be tied for first place. Which will be out of the race, at present cannot be determined; that one will be left for some time to come. It can remain as did the last man in Mollister's 150—not so-sed. Manager Mack will place the first ball team in the game at Elizabeth to-morrow as follows: Harkins, p; Kennedy, c; Cannon, 1b; Farrell, 2b; Monohan, 3b; Hoffman, ss; Byrnes, lf; Ryan, cf, and Castills, in the field. This is a tremendous batting team; and should win hands down. Our new "pennon" has not materialized yet, but will do so before the game with the Crescents on June 18, at Plainfield. The game with the Gorhams on Wednesday of this week ought to be a corker. The Crescents are very strong this year, and that there is but little for them to fear from the other clubs. It is expected here that the Crescents will be the team to beat. Westfield on Saturday, thus making the Crescents and West Ends deadly rivals from the start; but sometimes the best of plans go astray; and if on the other hand they should both lose they will still be rivals, but for the tail-ender's place.

For the past few days nothing has been talked about in this quiet little town but the openin, of the league season, and the chances each team has of success. The $2,000 cash prize to be gathered in by the church has been almost as freely discussed as manager Mack's galaxy of stars. It is like old times of three years ago. The only loser seems to be the wife of some of it is Plainfield and the West Ends, and no others What a pity that the league season could not have been inaugurated by a game between these two!—thus fanning the gentle flame into a blaze at once. Never mind! They close the season together, playing the last game on the Somerville grounds, and if affairs are in such a condition that the West Ends must have that game to win the pennant, you bet it was a safe bet for me to pay over money in put in to umpire. Remember the old saw—"Let others do as you would be done by, but yourself under all circumstances"; it is a little mixed up, but it may stand.

Here's in a fi ming basket that West End is bound to bounce, that O'Neil is knocked out of the box in the first inning, that gentle Willie Murphy gets a four-bagger every time he goes to the bat, and that the pennant comes to the West End way! GEO. W. ARBOTT, JR.

Mr. Westfield and Elizabeth newspapers please copy.

PLAINFIELD THE CHOICE AGAIN.

An Enterprising Publishing Firm Selects This City as Its Headquarters.

The New Jersey Law Journal Publishing company has decided to locate its plant permanently in Plainfield, with editorial offices as heretofore in Newark. Yesterday its president, A. V. D. Honeyman, formerly editor of the Trenton *Times*, and who now resides in North Plainfield, rented offices directly opposite *the site of the station, in J. F. Valk's building*, in this city, and will remove his two offices, but, later, expects to take in two more contiguous rooms.

The company will publish regularly the *New Jersey Law Journal*, the only periodical devoted to Jersey laws and decisions and various books from time to time. Within a few months Judge Gedney's work on Precedents a work of 1,000 pages by Oscar *Jeffery*, esq., of Warren county, and the third edition of Mr. Honeyman's "Orphans' Court Precedents and Parties' and District Courts", it expects to bring out two other legal books fully. The American Corporation Manual company will also be published at the same office.

Mr. Honeyman said to-day to a Press representative: "Plainfield is so centrally situated that it is equally convenient from Alaska to Cape Horn and even to Japan through the Chautauqua movement, that we shall feel no compunctions in putting in bold letters that Plainfield is published on many books, some of which we shall circulate in South as well as North America."

Other parties interested in the company are P. Q. Keasbey, esq., of Newark, son of ex-United States District Attorney Keasbey, and once a member of the Assembly; Mr. Keasbey is himself the author of the newest legal work on Electrical Railway law), and Charles E. Hoagwerf, esq., of Jersey City, who is a native of Hallander by birth, but has one of the keenest of minds for push and successful enterprises. Both these gentlemen are men of capital.

Extending the County Roads.

(From The Plainfield Journal.)

An item in the Plainfield Press says that a new county road is being advocated, to be built between that city and Railway. This is but another evidence of the utility and popularity of the county roads. It will be remembered that when county roads were first agitated a good many good people of Plainfield, and all of the Press Publishing company, set up a howl price for a considerable time on the ground that Plainfield had already built and paid for several miles of fine roads and that it was not equal to help pay for roads in other parts of the county. But in time Plainfield came heartily to the support of the magnificent scheme and it has been glad of it ever since. And now Plainfield wants another driveway, out to the city of Railway. In time no doubt the road will be built. Union county may not think it advisable to build it just now, but certain it is that the people want more good roads instead of less of them.

Wedding.

An exciting runaway took place on North avenue at 10:20 this morning. Mr. Taylor Johnston's fine team of horses became untied for a moment, and the animal took fright at the cars and galloped down the street. At the corner of Park avenue a horse tripped on the curb and crossed, fell, and slid on its side across the street, finishing up against the concrete light-pole in front of Miss Lincoln's residence. The pole alone saved the groomsmen from demolition. The slide of the horse was a tremendous one, beginning even Gentle Willie Murphy's gentle heart to bleed in human. The wagon was upset, and the shafts broken. Dog catcher Fetzbee held the horse after its fall.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—*Latest U. S. Government Food Report.*

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 106 Wall St., N. Y.

BURNING OF THE ROOKERY.

How Thirty Families Lived in a Famous Old Somerset Building.

The old store-house that was burned at Gaterville, near Bound Brook, a day or two ago, is told in these columns at the time, adjoined the old Gaterville hotel, was a most historic structure, and was where forty years ago Col. Sanderson, who drove a stage line between New Brunswick and Easton, changed horses. The store at that time was kept by Wm. Adair, one of Somerset county's most noted residents. There has been probably more business done in the old building than anywhere else in the county. When a Penn reporter visited the spot, the night of the fire, but little was left unconsumed and was a mass of smoking embers. The burned-out tenants were huddled on the opposite side of the road, each with a few household goods about them, terror-stricken, and excitedly jabbering to themselves. One old woman looked the perfect picture of an Egyptian mummy, as she sat on a pile of goods, bundled up in a bed quilt, with a look of most abject terror in her eyes. Inquiry as to how the fire was started failed to bring out anything from the befuddled foreigners, but from a few disjointed sentenses given in their mother tongue, with the help of a neighboring farmer, the following story was gleaned: It seems that on Sunday a wedding took place in the house, one of the daughters of the large families inhabiting it being the lucky bride. Of course a royal good time was in order, and, with fire-water in abundance, the whole family were put to it to succeed to have it. All day Monday the jollification was kept up, and daylight on *Tuesday saw no let-up in the revelry.* The crowd was gathered in a more intoxicated and the fun grew fast and furious. Dancing was kept up to music furni-hed by a one-stringed violin and a three-legged piano, and that no one lot would tire and drop off in the corner to sleep there were new arrivals to take their places. Finally out of the room, not quite so befuddled as the others, went up stairs into one of the smaller bed rooms, and hung himself on the bed. It was noticed when he went up that the rope he was smoking. Whether or not he at once fell fast asleep and his cigar set fire to the bedding, will never be known; but it's minutes after he went into the room the whole upper part of the house was filled with smoke and flame, and it was seen at a glance that the old rookery was doomed. The few who were partly sober succeeded in getting all the inmates out alive, although for a time it was thought that several had perished. The large old-fashioned chimneys were the only things about the place not entirely consumed, being still standing. The two-story brick was pointed out as the spot wringing her hands, beside the road, over the loss of her entire outfit. Everybody had gone up in the house to see her bridal outfit, which included the first really good garments she had since coming to this country, was gone, and as she was a most estimable young woman in her back she was the picture of disappointment.

The alarm brought the Bound Brook hook and Ladder company out in record time, but they did nothing—not even pulling down the tall brick chimneys, which still stand a menace to life and limb

The house was owned by a woman who lives in Philadelphia, and was not insured.

A CHORAL AFTERTHOUGHT.

And now the Choral season is
As thin as line of page,
We lay our full dress suits away
In camphor-ize and sage,
And yOu may find us stuffing wads
Of cotton in each ear,
To save us from that dreadful Phil-
Harmonic band next year,
And every time we pass the store
Of Mr. Irvington Bass,
It takes our breath away to see
Before the fly-screen draw,
A little line of dollars
Already on the ground,
To grab for each one that sticks
When the dealer comes around.

The Champ.

A REALM OF PURE DELIGHT.

How Happy Plainfielders Spend Their Summers, in the Garden-Spot of Nature's Wilderness.

THE PRESS is in receipt of a delightful volume issued by the Adirondack League club for private circulation among the club's members and friends. Besides the details of the club's organization and laws, the book gives a most charming series of pictures of life in that sportsman's and nature-lover's paradise, the Adiron dack region. The beauties of the forest lodge, the woods and lakes and trout streams, are all beautifully pictured and described, and to absorb the delights of the pages is the club's organization in its realm of true happiness. The club is a famous and flourishing one, as it needs must to with such men as Henry C. Gibbs of this city and Plainfield at its head, and such other members as G. Henry Squires, Augustus D. Shepard, jr., and J. K. VanArsdale, all well-known Plainfielders, on its roll. Other prominent members are Mark M. ("Brick") Pomeroy, Col. Elliott F. Shepard, Warner Miller, and Stanford White. The club is regularly incorporated, with a capital of 500 shares that will soon be worth $2 000 each. It owns one of the most valuable tracts of land in the heart of the Adirondack lake region, way up in the mountain tops, and the club-house and members' cottages and forest, land and fish and game preserves are a part of delightful resort for the Waltons and Nimrods and their guests.

Notes from the Forest Works.

Quite a funny incid-nt happened in the Works last week. One of the workmen in the pattern department bought a box of sardines for his dinner, and as usual threw the empty box on the floor. The buyer who employs one of the colore sewer boy refused to take it out, leaving it lying there. The boys concealed it among the shavings, but "Pat" found it and again threw it out, saying he would not remove it. The boys got their heads together, and as Pat always takes his sizzling home, they hollowed out a piece of wood, painting it and the sardine, and stuffed another piece over it. Pat took it home, and while splitting it up discovered the box and issued the joke as good he told it to himself next day.

Pat Riley, while shoving cars with a bar in the yard at the Works, lost a finger, nail, which was taken out when set in a splinter.

Latest Hand.

Work was resumed Monday both outside for the Day Nursery. It will not be closed at any considerable time by the management, Saturday.

HIRED A BOY TO BURN THE HOUSE.

One Way of Effecting a Relinquishment of an Objectionable Tenant.

Lewis Green, a lad whose mother is known as Silver Green, set fire to the house of Mrs. Shields at 25 East Second Monday morning. He was playing with matches, and started a curtain burning. Quite a blaze was in progress, when Mrs. Marsh, called in Mrs. Taylor, a neighbor, and the fire was soon extinguished. Complaint was then made to marshal Pangborn, who will probably arrest the Green lad for malicious mischief.

The people of Race street complain bitterly of the character of the house kept by Mrs. Marsh, and have asked the authorities to remove the objectionable tenants. It is alleged that the Green boy was induced to start the fire by those anxious to rid the neighborhood of the nuisance, and who would prefer to see the house burn down than be used for the purposes it is now said to be devoted to.

Swiss Colleges at Nethorwood.

That valuable property offered for sale on L. Island and Lee Grande avenue, Netherwood, is booming. John Hauser and John Entz of New York, are to improve lots 10 1-16 by erecting handsome Swiss cottages of new design.

ALTERATION SALE AT THE NEWARK BEE HIVE.

Still More Room Necessary For Our Business

Notwithstanding the large amount of room gained by last year's lease of adjoining properties, the rapid increase in trade since then has necessitated contract for the building of a commodious rear annex of 30 the occupancy of their business new Rooms 125 feet long by 25 feet wide. Extensive alterations are under way and to consolidate our stocks in as little space as possible we shall inaugurate for the month of May

A Special Sale That Will Outshine In Good Values Any of its Predecessors.

New merchandise in every department will be offered. Many of these while in reasonable demand at cut prices that will prove every visitor the wisdom of purchasing then and there.

For full details see Newark papers, or write to us for Catalogue of offering

L. S. PLAUT & CO.,
707 to 721 BROAD STREET.
NEWARK, N. J.

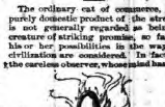
"FURS"
For Storing, Remodeling, Alterations and Repair

FELINE ACROBATS.

How They Are Taught and What They Can Do.

Pasha Can Jump Through a Hoop of Fire, Leonia Rides on a Tricycle, and Paddy and Alice L. Spar in a Ring.

The ordinary cat of commerce, the purely domestic product of the streets, is not generally regarded as being a creature of striking prominence, so far as his or her possibilities in the way of civilization are considered. To Jack, to the careless observer, whose mind has not



THROUGH THE ROOF OF FIRE.

been trained to grapple with abstract baseballs, the cat of New York city would appear as a rule to have been created only for the purpose of furnishing to the funny man of the press a welcome object for ridicule, to be, with the assistance of the inevitable small jack, transformed into a joke. But, says the New York Tribune, since Prof. Welsher's show has come to test the possibilities of the cat, the ordinary, scraggy, baleful-eyed, wicked and disheveled street cat, has received enough more than so greatly as to open to the view of the critical mind a vista of unbounded promise for the animal.

Henry Wilton, or Prof. Welton, as his name appears on the programme, is a German, having been born in Berlin in 1850. To him, as to most of the trainers in the show, the business of training animals comes naturally. For one hundred and fifty years before his birth his ancestors had been engaged in handling and breaking wild animals, particularly tigers and lions, and other large animals of the cat tribe. He inherited that confidence and that other peculiar quality which has no name but which makes some men naturally the conquerors of fierce beasts, and at the age of sixteen years he exhibited five lions which he had trained himself. Walking along the streets one night in the jovial mood of those who have no financial problems to vex them he spied a pretty, miserable looking, abject specimen of a gray cat. Now, to a trainer of big cats as cat upon the gutter's brim was no common feline, but it was something more. So he took the animal home, and that cat is the one which now delights children in the show twice a day by his remarkable feats. He soon found that he had a social show mixer and now Pasha, as he has been named, has become a cat of cats. A Romany of great price. Pasha is the cat who jumps through twelve-ups of fire and though the clothes of the latter feat was the most difficult to teach him, and Pasha still looks on the drum with suspicion. He doesn't know what to do with it when he breaks through the paper drumheads and that disquieting unoccupied space in his paper-clad skin heart. But to those who know the nature of all animals of the cat tribe and particularly the fear they entertain of fire, the leap through the blazing hoops will remain the most wonderful. It required an incredible amount of patience, and also that peculiar influence over the trainer, to teach the cat this trick. The trainer began by making him leap through rings the size of a trundling hoop, and gradually decreased the diameter until he got down to the present small hoops, which are just large enough for the animal's body to pass through.

When Wilton found Pasha so able and brilliant he decided to try again, and at last he had a collection of forty-two cats, which he exhibited throughout the country. After he had been back in Mexico, and there the climate killed twenty of them. In exchange for these he brought back only one little spotted and devil of a Mexican greaser cat, which is also a clever performer. This combination, and unlike Harris, is most "unwillin'." Her health is poor, also, and she is too delicate to train. This same trouble prevents the training of Angora and Maltese cats, although these two breeds are the most intelligent and easy to teach. Hardy animals being required, most of the cats are the common tiger cats. They do well enough, however, as anyone will acknowledge, after seeing old Tom walk on his fore feet, Leonia ride on the see-saw, while Flora, the baby lion, stands in the middle with her eyes, stands in the middle. It was hard to teach Flora that. Cats do not like to lie on their backs, and while they wander around in their own free way.

Paddy and John L., who spar in the two-foot ring, have a million ways that they spar, and they fight a square fight, than some of the "amateurs" and professional boxers on the public.

The Height of Clouds.

The highest clouds, cirrus and cirro stratus, rise, on an average, to a height of nearly 30,000 feet. The middle clouds keep at from about 10,000 to 25,000 feet above the surface of the earth, the lower clouds seldom lower than 5,000 or higher than 7,000 feet. The cumulous clouds float with their lower surface at a height of 4,000 to 5,000 feet, while their summits frequently extend upwards to a height of 10,000 feet. The base of the Alps often completely is hidden by clouds of the third class, while many of the other classes are frequently seen above the tops of the peaks like the top of smoke. Prof. Moller took observations on one cloud, the vertical dimensions of which was seven miles.

No Other Course.

Railway President (at meeting of stockholders)—Gentlemen, the case stands just this way: The business of this road has increased enormously, and on the basis of the original stock it is paying about fourteen per cent. But the stock has been watered so many times greatly expanded, and in spite of the most careful economy in managing the road it is not paying only about four per cent. on the stock. Unless there is a phenomenal increase in business we shall have to reduce our dividends next year. Now the question is: What is to be done?

Stockholders (unanimously) — Make another reduction of ten per cent. in wages.—Chicago Tribune.

A Dreadful Threat.

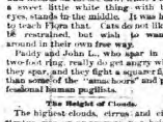
An Austin colored man, with protruding eyes, rushed into Justice Tegener's office and exclaimed:

"I wants Col. Jones, who libs next door to me, put under a million dollars bonds to keep de peace."

"Has he threatened your life?"

"He has done dat berry thing. He said he was going to let fly at me wid a cob he found after dark in his hen house plum full oh buckshot!"—Texas Siftings.

THERE IS A CROWD, BUT—



Careful mothers will do well to make a note of the fact that tripists are on the surface, and chaperons may now be sent with their daughters.—Chicago Bearings.

Glorious Climate.

Small Boy—Mamma, you told us send her up quarter a pound of coffee and a pound of tea.

Careful Grocer—Isn't it a pretty of

ten and a pound of sugar?

Small Boy—I don't know. It's somewhat that way, and—oh, I forget, and we've a barrel of onions and half a dozen pounds of potatoes, and I'm going right down to Sangford.—Good News.

Unfortunate Blackhouse.

Mr. Blankhouse—Have anymore dandelion greens, my dear? You can think Miss Irene will be down soon?

Johnny (after shoving them away scarcely yes, she will be down pretty soon, I reckon. I wish it was you, Mr. Blankhouse, that was going to marry instead of that stingy old Snagsford.—Chicago Tribune.

A Discerning Guest.

Engaged (beginning a prison)—The way the women swivel over these murderers makes me deathly sick.

Warden—Shall I introduce you to Mr Lifelong, who killed his mother-in-law in cold blood?

Engaged—Delighted; let me see if I can't fish out a cigar for him.—Truth.

Impossible.

"Got any money in the bank?" asked Uncle Jabez.

"No," replied Tommy.

"How is that?" questioned his uncle. "Haven't you any bank," said Tommy; "and I haven't any money; so I can't."—Harper's Young People.

No Danger.

"I am afraid," said a woman of questionable or unquestionable habits, "that I am illegly to have water upon the brain."

"You will never have to worry about the stomach!" was the consolatory remedy reply.—Texas Siftings.

Worse Than She Thought.

Woman—Was my husband in a state of non-intoxication when he was in here last night?

Saloonkeeper—What do you mean by non-intoxication?

Woman—Well, did he boast of having made fifty thousand dollars on a real estate deal?

Saloonkeeper—Yes, I believe he said something about that, only it was seventy-five thousand dollars he talked about.

Woman (with vow)—Drunker than I suspected. Thank you. Good morning.—Judge.

A Look What She Was.

Mr. Nicefello—Tell me what music you love, and I'll tell you what you are.

Sweet Girl—I love "Trovatore," and "Comrades," and "Home," and "Lohengrin," and "Annie Rooney," and "Dinorah," and "Maggie Murphy," and "Shoo-fly-don't-bother-me," and most everything. Now, what am I?

Mr. Nicefello (after puzzling for some minutes)—You are a dear little angel.—Puck.

Very Likely.

Impecunious Isaac—I cannot live without you, Rebecca!

Wealthy Rebecca—Dot was all right, Isaac, but you must ask mine fodder.

Isaac—When I has to talk mit yer fodder, Rebecca, I am afraid dot I vill find out dot it ish much easier to pop ter reversion den ter kervestion der pop.—Texas Siftings.

After Long Separation.

Smith—Do you remember Miss Aria-aright, with whom we used to dance so often?

Jones—Perfectly. She was pretty, but fanciful as the mischief, light and foolish, and I often said to myself, I pity the man who marries her.

Smith—I married her three years ago.—Harper's Bazar.

Might Have Been Worse.

Shoe—I am sorry, old boy, but our engagement must cease. I can never marry.

He—My gracious! What has happened?

She—My brother has disgraced us.

He—Oh, is that all! That doesn't matter. I feared maybe your father had failed.—N. Y. Weekly.

Suspicions Aroused.

Neighbor—What a nice big express wagon you've got, Mr. Bunting!

Boy (gloomily)—I wish he'd got me a little one.

"Why?"

"I'm 'fraid he'll want me to haul something with this."—Good News.

Weight for the Waggie.

Jack (to his dog)—So that dey're goin' ter change der classes or der fightin'.—Puck.

A Hardy Annual.

The season's here in her native—

She's young as spring, as fair to boot,
As summer gay, as autumn rich,
And cold as winter to my suit.

Willing to Oblige.

A police officer met an organ grinder on the street and said: "Have you a license to play?" "No, sir." "Then you must not play on the street." "With pleasure," answered the street musician. "What will you sing?"—London Journal.

Another Relative Entirely.

Cumso—So Mrs. Bunting is a daughter of the revolution, is she?

Mrs. Cumso—Not by birth.

Cumso—To me she looks old enough to be the mother of it.—Brooklyn Life.

Rewards of Literature.

Miss Hiram—Joe Million was paid only fifty dollars for "Paradise Lost."

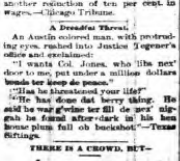
Full Listline—What, for writing it? By George, it's cheaper than that for reading it.—Chicago Times.

Cause for Rejoicing.

"What is Cumso so jubilant about?" asked Swellback as he entered the office. "Has some one left him a fortune?"

"No," replied Pangle. "His office boy resigned this morning."—Judge.

"GIVING THE DEVIL HIS DUE."



—Puck.

Labor Item.

"Doing anything now, Bill?"

"Oh, yes, I'm kept busy all the time."

"Ah, glad to hear it. What are you doing?"

"Looking for a job."—Texas Siftings.

Mutually Satisfied.

The haughty bard to Heaven gave thanks
That he was like other men;
And men who viewed his skinny shanks,
Thanked the truth, gave thanks amen!—Truth.

Profitable Hospitals.

He—The law against burrying contagious weapons seems cruel at times.

She—When?

He—Did you ever hear anyone sing "Comrades!"—Jury.

Her Dramatic Mission.

She—Don't you think woman can do a great deal toward elevating the stage?

He—Yes. She can lower her hat.—Life.

The Only Way.

She—How can a bachelor be happy?

He—By not getting married.—Jury.

Stocks.

"Do you and Miss Ransom still play duets?"

"Nope; we gave them up. Our hands always got so mixed up that her mother objected."—Harper's Bazar.

The Over-Worked Jokes.

"I think this thing of overwork being fatal is all rot," remarked the postmaster.

"What put you on to it, sir?" asked the Lost-umbrella John. "Just look at us."—Once a Week.

Not Entirely Alone.

He—Have I got to tell you that I love you?

She—O no; I guess you've been making a fool of yourself long enough to satisfy me.—Life.

ROBERTS OF CANDAHAR.

Unquestionably the Greatest of England's Soldiers.

Lord Wolseley's First Chief a Protege—The Almost Foolish Generosity—What Lord Napier Thinks Of Him—Great Hands.

The elevation to the peerage of his excellency Gen. Sir Frederick Sleigh Roberts, Bart. G. C. B., V. C., which was announced in the issue of the "New Year" and has just now been completed by the introduction of the new peer, has been delayed for many years through the influence of Gen. Sir Garnet Wolseley, who has long been notoriously jealous of his junior. Wolseley, whom his friends call "England's only general," has been until recently adjutant general of the British army, stationed at the Horse Guards, and in daily intercourse with the authorities of the army. A little more than a year ago he was made commander-in-chief in Ireland, and his departure to a new field of work has allowed the influence of the queen and Duffy's son-in-law to exert itself in favor of the man who is considered to be by far the ablest general in the army.

Gen. Roberts is by a year an older man than his rival, Lord Wolseley. He was born in Waterford, Ireland, Dec. 30, 1832, the second son of Sir Abraham Roberts, a general officer of distinction. His elder brother is a major general on the retired list. Frederick Sleigh Roberts was educated at Eton and at Sandhurst, and he departed from the latter place to become a lieutenant in the Bengal artillery in 1851. In 1858, during the mutiny, he won the Victoria cross for valor by recapturing from several sepoys a British flag, and he distinguished himself on several occasions during those dark days. In 1860 he was promoted captain, and in 1863 got an Indian medal for bravery in some of the numerous skirmishes with the hill men.

In 1868 he was an assistant quartermaster general with Gen. Napier in Abyssinia; Napier returned with a peerage, and Roberts increased his collection of medals. In 1872 he obtained a C. B. for bravery in the Looshai campaign in

GEN. LORD ROBERTS OF CANDAHAR.

India. He was promoted major and colonel soon afterward, and in 1878 was quartermaster general, with the rank of major general, in the staff of the commander-in-chief in India.

In that year the Afghan war broke out, and Sir Frederick Haines, who was created K. C. B., a promotion unconferring knighthood. He went to the front during that war, and led the force which captured Cabul after the murder of Sir Louis Cavagnari, the British envoy sent in that city. September 8, 1879. He defeated the Afghans on October 6, and entered the city on the 12th of the month. He was made Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire for this service, and received in recognition of the city then, holding it for upward of a year.

In July, 1880, Ayoob Khan, a pretender to the Afghan throne, defeated a British army under Gen. Burrows, and drove the survivors into Candahar which place he proceeded leisurely to invest. Roberts gathered about 10,000 men and departed from Cabul early in August, leaving Cabul to be occupied by Abdurrahman Khan, whom the British supported.

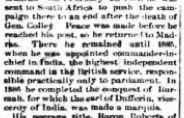
For three weeks nothing was heard of him, and it was thought that he had been cut off, as many other British soldiers had been, by the Afghans. But on September 1 Roberts appeared suddenly in front of Candahar, to Ayoob's great surprise. On September 2 he attacked Ayoob Khan and defeated him completely, capturing thirty-two guns, and relieving Gen. Burrows in his distressed condition. That march to Candahar made Roberts famous. In it he owns in a large measure his peerage and the grant of £20,000 which he has since received. The march, though less important, is a parallel to Sherman's march to the sea, and its success is the skill of the commander.

Roberts was created G. C. B. and a baronet. In 1881 he was appointed to the command of the army in Madras. On February 28, 1885, he was sent to South Africa to take charge of the campaign there to an end after the death of Gen. Colley. Peace was made before he could begin, so he returned to Madras. There he remained until 1886, when he was appointed commander-in-chief in India, the highest independent command in the British service, responsible practically only to parliament. In 1888 he received the appointment of field marshal, for which the earl of Dufferin, viceroy of India, was made a marquis.

His generalship, Baron Roberts of Candahar and Waterford, comes from two sources, one hereditary and in part; the first portion, as intimated, from the city where he appeared so opportunely to succeed where he made his first appearance on any stage

A Vegetable Curiosity.

A gentleman who lives in Mount Vernon, ia., is said to have a veritable curiosity in the vegetable line. It is a cabbage, or collards that in going to seed just literally spread itself out like a fan and grew in that form. Ten long and about half an inch thick, the top being ornamented with a fringe composed of thousands of bloom buds.



BRIDGE OVER PECOS RIVER, IN COURSE

nearly all of which are iron-plate girders, alternately 25 feet and 65 feet in length. In the middle, directly above the bed of the river, is a cantilever span 165 feet in length. The structure is supported by towers 90x100 at the base and 90 feet high, which rest on stone ledges or rock piers.

The lightness of the structure gives it a graceful appearance, and the mechanical engineers and railroad men say it is one of the most substantial bridges ever built. The work was done by the Pecos Valley bridge company, of which Mr. Gould is president, and was completed in about two months. The bridge is on the line of the Texas Pacific railway, which is now being extended from Fort Worth to El Paso.

Not Entirely Alone.

He—Have I got to tell you that I love you?

She—O no; I guess you've been making a fool of yourself long enough to satisfy me.—Life.

Not Entirely Dead.

From accident, now withstanding the diary height of the work. Only one man has been killed in the progress of the work, and he was struck by a falling stone earlier when it broke. One of the fragments struck and killed a workman.

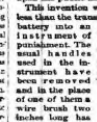
WHIPPED WITH WIRES.

Electricity Employed in Torture Cubists ents Like Children.

Electricity a mode of punishing refractory children is the latest method adopted in a New Jersey reform school. The attention of the Newark Call's correspondent was attracted to the home, many of whom have been committed to the institution by Newark police justices. They are said to manifest a supreme contempt for bread and water and the rod, and so the superintendent and Dr. Whitborne, the official physician, presumably with the idea of making the home more pleasant and profitable for the little guests, laid their heads together, and the result was something which had produced a deep impression not only upon the minds of the children, but upon the public as well.

THE CAT.

This invention was nothing more nor less than the transposition of an electric battery into an instrument of punishment. The small hand dies used in the instrument have been pierced and in the place of one of them a wire brush two inches long has been placed.



FOR THE BASE OF THE BRAIN.

The place of the other is taken by an ordinary piece of wood, rounded, about two and a half inches in length. On the end of it is a flat piece of metal covered with a thin sponge.

When one of the children has committed a grievous infraction of the discipline of the school he is quietly taken into a room where there is no one but himself, the superintendent and the doctor. The sponge-covered electrode is immersed in water and applied to the base of the culprit's skull. The other handle or brush is held in close proximity to the child, and when the current is turned on it is applied to his face, neck or arms.

The moment the brush touches the child the electric circuit is closed and a severe shock sustained. Superintendent Hiram says the process works to the entire satisfaction of every one with the possible exception of the child. The case is being investigated.

Fiction Fantastics.

It is almost incredible that the gargantuan production of novels, tales, and other works of fiction during the last year, which is now about forty years of working day in the year.

Queer Sense.

In Rabun county, Ga., they have found a common-looking rock which emits the most brilliant scintillations at night or in a darkened place, and nobody knows what it is.

HOW SHE IDENTIFIED THEM.

Visitor—They look so much alike, I don't see how you can tell them apart, Mrs. Schoolma'am, their noses are so different. One twas named Mad. as' Harper's Bazar.

Particular About Butter.

Little Boy—Mamma wants two pounds of butter exactly like wot you sent last. If 'tain't exactly like she won't take it.

Grocer (to numerous customers)—Some people in my business don't like very particular customers, but I do. It's my delight to measure them and get them exactly what they want. I will attend to you in a moment, little boy.

Little Boy—I'm sure to get the same kind. A lot o' pap's relations is visitin' at our house, an' mom wants to drive 'em away.—Good News.

A Reliable Man.

Merchant—Your credentials are satisfactory. Have you a grandmother?

Youth—No, sir.

"Any dear old aunts?"

"No, sir."

"Or great aunts?"

"No, sir."

"Or any other relatives who will be likely to die during the baseball season?"

"N—o, sir."

"You'll do."—Good News.

A Wife's Confidence.

"Did you ask your husband where he was last night?" asked the much-interested neighbor.

"Yes; and I have every reason to believe he told me the truth."

"Indeed?"

"Yes. He said he didn't know."—Judge.

The Same Old Story.

She—Mr. Nicefello—Mr. George—George, I—

He—No more. I can only be a brother to you.

She—But I haven't—

He—But I know what you were going to say. They all begin that way.—Life.

Personally Acquainted.

Mrs. Suburb—Are you acquainted with her personally?

Proper letness (of intelligence office)—Yes; indeed. She is a good girl. I have known her for years. She comes in here almost every week for a place.—Puck.

Appropriate.

Cumso—What are you going to do with that worthless dog?

Johnny Cumso—Use it for bait.

Cumso (astonished)—For bait?

Johnny—Yes. I'm going to try to catch some cat fish.—Jester.

An Electric Shock.

"Why don't you build your nest on the top of a telegraph pole?" asked the blue jay.

"Because it would be too shocking," laughed the wren, as he flew away.—Harper's Young People.

The Only Way.

"Papa," said Mamie, "why does oo put a mustache on mamma's face?"

"Because he hates"

"Den oo ought to put mustuls on papa's face. She stretches me with it."—Judge.

The Country Will Be Bankrupted.

Snooper—Over a thousand bills have been introduced in congress.

Mrs. Snooper—Goodness! How can they ever be paid with no money in the country?—Detroit Free Press.

Full Stock.

Customer—Have you any new styles?

Boy—Yeaie. Got all sorts—tarch, navy navy, raw or silver.—Good News.

The Inevitable Result.

"Dr. Harlow is dead, I see."

"Really I suppose economy did kill him."

"He probably treated himself."—Brooklyn Life.

JOE, THE CHIMPANZEE.

Successor to the Lamented Sally of the London Zoo.

An Unseemly Youth with a Beautiful Cough—He Will Soon Be Tempted to Smoke Cigarettes—Joe Likes Cheese Sandwiches.

JOE, SALLY'S SUCCESSOR.

The late lamented Sally, fairest—that is to say, blackest—and wisest of anthropoid apes, has been replaced. Sally died of a cough. Joe, the new, the place that knows her no more, and that has looked so wonderfully empty of late in the monkey house, is a young monkey of amarillos were occasionally let into it to dispel the gloom, is now again the center of attraction. Joe is a Jack the Ourang is at home. He peeps around the corner to get a look at the newcomer, and, considering his extreme youth, he is a fast, friendly hand wherewith to grip him in a brotherly grasp, but as yet his wiles are in vain. Joe is sadly, hanging not yet recovered from the fatigues of the journey, refuses to come to the front for more than a minute or two at a time. And when, at last, the friendly approaches of the sleek ourang are accepted he is not overwhelmingly gracious. For the new "Sally" is not a lady at all, he is only "a friend and a brother," and a painfully juvenile one at that. Of Sally's beauty he has none, nor of her fine stature. He is, indeed, a small, pale-faced youth, a mere cadet, of three or four years of age, untrained, unpolished and sadly unmannerly. He has a pale, which, with chimpanzees, denotes not exactly the highest breeding. Joe has not yet received a name, for the officials of the Zoological gardens, the sponsors, as it were, of the anthropoids, in whom it is sacredly the duty of naming the apes do not yet know what appellation will best befit the successor of Sally.

The new chimpanzee was brought to London from Liverpool, not as the property of the Zoological society, but only on approval. He was suffering from a bad cold—the anthropoid apes of the Zoo rarely always do—when he arrived and he is suffering still. The box in which he traveled is with him; in it he keeps his blankets, and to it his meals and medicines are taken. His bronchial tubes are his weakest point, and almost human, too, is the gesture of putting one of his hands on his chest after a paroxysm of coughing. And the human tongue, as spoken by the chimpanzee, is anything but human, consisting of one long, sad, wailing, inane inflection or expression. The newcomer has a cold as well as a cough, and his behavior in the matter of food also bears troubles him, is nothing short of disgraceful. The officials apologize and say that young apes are always like that. Sally's society manners they feel the difference. However, the cold and cough are improving, and before long the chimpanzee's education will commence, when, first of all, table manners will be taught. For Sally, it is said, while the ourang drinks his milk daintily out of a cup, always uses a knife and spoon. Sally's successor, in primitive anthropoid fashion, dips his long thin fingers into the fluid and sucks them clean.

His Forgetfulness Betrayed Him.

In June last a bank at Geneva, Switzerland, was robbed of bonds to the amount of $34,000. The robber was an employe of the name of Fortier. All efforts of the Swiss police and of French detectives of the bank were useless; the thief could not be traced. A few weeks ago the chief of the Geneva police in Paris and asked the latter to certify the signature on a bond which he thought was genuine. The Parisian answered, in comparing the two signatures was astonished to find that on the bond Fortier had forgotten to add the surname of Blanchard. He immediately suspected there was something wrong, but did not speak of it to the bank clerk. He managed to detain him while he made inquiries in the city and, by telegraph, in Geneva. He soon found that Fortier and Fortier were the same individual. The former, sleight have evaded justice much longer, but for that thoughtless oversight of signing his former name.

Grandfather Among Cyclists.

There is not a more enthusiastic figure in English cycling life than Major Knox Holmes. He is eighty-four years of age, and has ridden his bicycle since he has traveled around the world, is yet a vigorous athlete and can stay with the best of them on the road. He is also a patron of the turf, was a friend and backer of Sayers, the pugilist, when that individual was in the zenith of his rosewd stroke for the Oxford crew in 1828 and on the eighteenth birthday abandoned all these pursuits for wheeling. Although it has become entirely a part of physiological doctrine that after three score years and ten there is no new development of muscle, yet when in the course of a few months' training this fine old man actually did develop muscle in the lower limbs and body it was not surprising that he is reverenced by cyclists.

A Light Comedian.

Mrs. McMoriarty—That is your son doin' now, is he?

Mrs. O'Rafferty—Sure he's adopted the stage as a profession, Mrs. McMoriarty.

Mrs. McMoriarty — A Fift' avenue stage is it?

Mrs. O'Rafferty—Be away wid yr nonsince! It's an actor he is. He do be right fond of it.

Mrs. McMoriarty—A lolght comedian is it?

Mrs. O'Rafferty—Yis. He stands be yant the back curtain, and his mouth to a hole furnimt a candle, an' whin Pawtrick Mike sees at the candle he blows it out.—N. Y. Weekly.

Wanted.To Know.

The lecturer on theosophy had concluded his remarks, his address and stood looking at the audience.

"If there is any question," he said, "that any of you desire to ask me before I sit down I shall be pleased to answer it.

Amid the deep silence that followed this remark an earnest-looking man near the door rose up and said:

"I'd like to know, please, if anybody has ever yet discovered a reliable and certain cure for warts!"—Chicago Tribune.

Legal Complications.

"My neighbor tied a knot in my horse's tail, and I want tee hab de law on him," said Sil Scraggs, the Chokee Creek darky, to Lawyer Gouge.

"Hand over five dollars," said the lawyer.

Si did so cheerfully.

Having got the money the lawyer said, calmly, putting it in his pocket: "My advice to you, my colored friend, is never to go near the horse's knot in your horse's tail."—Texas Siftings.

Fains.

I heard fair Rose tell gentle Jane
"Your hair is simply grand,
And curves as any horse's mane."
"I'm taken!" sighed Jane, in pain.—Judy.

An Urgent Case.

Poor Patient—I sent for you, doctor, because I know you are a good physician, but I feel it my duty to inform you that I haven't over twenty-five dollars to my name.

Dr. Slighton—Very well, then, we will consider the case as quickly as possible.—N. Y. Weekly.

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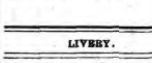
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MISCELLANEOUS.

SOME AGED WIDOWS.

Once They Were the Brides of Dating Continentals.

Nineteen Old Ladies Now on the Government Pension Roll as the Relicts of Soldiers of the Revolutionary War.

(COPYRIGHT, 1892.)

Are you interested any of you in whose minds may hap the events of the rebellion are dimly, that there are nineteen living widows to-day in fact that the soldier of the revolution kept on marrying as near up to the day of his death as he could very well manage, and quite usually beyond his Scriptural allotment of life.

They are the nineteen surviving widows of the continental warriors. Only twenty-five years ago there were 727 of them. The oldest of them was not born until some years after the close of the war. So the spoons of each denied have been to call himself a soldier, at least twenty-five years old at Evacuation day, 1876 will be found more than one union had at least thirty years start of their brides. Give the brides in question an average of twenty years apiece to meet their fates in the wreaths of the blue and buff, and we find that the youngest of these swains must have reached the half cen-

MRS. NANCY CLOUD.

tury mark before taking to his bosom the helpmeet for whom the government now finds a little scarce in the vast edifice of its pension system. Most of them were from twenty to thirty-five years older.

So these venerated old women—whose crooking crocking chairs are scattered through the country which their husbands helped to found, from Vermont, which was the "New Hampshire Grants" more than 6 bit of debatable ground between New York and Massachusetts, to Washington, D. C., which was then undiscovered of the white men—these helpless old bodies were once each and all of them young brides, old men's darlings, apples of aged military eyes.

Nowhere else in the world does the custom still in vogue in the remotest rural districts signalizing the nuptials

MRS. ELIZABETH BETZ.

of January and May, many of these unions were celebrated by a "shivaree" from the neighbors.

Here are the names from the United States pension rolls:

Lovey, Aldrich, 93, Seattle, Wash.
Elizabeth Betz, 91, Harrisburg, Pa.
Mary Brown, 92, Knoxville, Tenn.
Nancy Cloud, 98, Bel, Va.
Sarah Dabney, 93, Surry, Ill.
Esther B. Dye, 92, Haverstraw, N. Y.
Sarah A. Grob, 94, Nagonsah, Ind.
Sally Heath, 97, Roanoke, Ky.
Nancy Jones, 92, Jackson, Tenn.
Rebecca Mary, 91, Newbern, Va.
Olive C. Mills, 92, Ellis, Ill.
Lucy Moore, 97, East Barnard, Vt.
Nancy Osborn, 91, Carter Furnace, Tenn.
Patty Richardson, 91, East Bethel, Vt.
Mercy Smalley, Neyman, Ill.
Mary Sneed, 93, Parksley, Va.
Asenath Turner, 87, Manchester, N. Y.
Nancy Westerman, 93, Lakeback, Tenn.
Anna Marie Young, 100, Easton, Pa.

Strange it is to think of a nation born one hundred and three years ago still paying for services rendered from six to thirteen years before its birth.

What if a Rakes of this condition of affairs had been flashed before the eyes

WHATEVER form of printed matter you require we can be of service to you; whether it be

Letter Headings,
Circulars,
Programmes Menus
Addresses,
Memorials,
By-Laws of Societies,
Prospectuses and Reports of
Financial Associations, or
any other matter for Public or Private Circulation,
Promptly,

WEEKLY CONSTITUTIONALIST

DAILY PRESS

(Chautauqua Building),

PLAINFIELD N. J

MRS. MARY ANEAD.

of the congress as they sat in Old Nassau Hall. Princeton, still planning on means of satisfying the claims of the unpaid continentals, whose clamors for their arrears had driven them out of Philadelphia?

Were any of these nineteen husbands among those unhappy soldiers who loved Lady Washington—for the general seems so have been with the congress during the portion of the year 1780—outer the fine mansion on High street to lodge over a shop across the street from Independence Hall?

And if an army which was reckoned by thousands leaves nineteen wards to the nation's care one hundred and nine

MRS. PATTY RICHARDSON.

years after its disbandment, how many will an army which was counted by the millions leave after the Revolutionary war? Some one should figure it out. How many dollars soldiers will there be in 1976?

Of the nineteen widows to-day survivors the one who did the most by Hale himself with distinction was William Cloud, of Allendale. When the veteran lay on his deathbed in the winter of 1841, the old soldier, in the words of his wife, Nancy, had proposed him with a son. "Call him Cloud," he said to the old soldier, and half an hour later he had gone to report to the last muster roll of his old commander in the land in yonder.

The boy Washington is still living, and but fifty years old and a confederate veteran. So here are two lives of father and son that cover the history of

MRS. NANCY CLOUD.

then great nations and leave a good many years to grow over at each end.

This widow, Mrs. Nancy Cloud, is but seventy-nine years old and the brightest of the nineteen, her letter, written in her own quiet, firm hand, in answer to inquiries, is worth giving in full. It runs:

My husband, William Cloud, was a revolutionary soldier. I have often heard of the hardships he went through in the war and how he would have starved for rations or no one and snow; how he would through rivers and creeks. I have heard him tell how he would ask her they would come so near starving that they would go into the cornfields and take the fox had been thrown, and there they would pick up the scattered grains to keep themselves from starving. I think he said he was at the surrender of Lord Cornwallis. I married him without asking a consultant.

My husband was born in ninety-one, as well as I can remember. Mr. Cloud was a fine, sensible man, and was well respected by all who knew him. He was a member of the Baptist church and one of the court for forty years. He was high sheriff of the county for a long time. He and his deathbed he was strong-minded, port and active.

He died in 1841, on the 8th day of February, and was buried on the 10th day of the same month. He was born on the 22d day of February, 1791, and was 50 years old when he died. He was a good home and a right smart bit of property. He was acquainted with General Washington, and thought he would make a good President. He was in the battle of Yorktown and I could. He was the best boy I ever saw. He was always kind to his parents and I have been gone from me about twenty-three years. I have been a widow woman ever since. I have been offered a home with my children, and I went to better about my husband to my son to be sent to you, but it got lost and never came to the hands.

NANCY CLOUD.

the widow of William Cloud.

From the statement of her husband's age and her own made by Mrs. Cloud it will be seen that she was twenty-three and he was eighty-six at the time of their marriage.

Much closer was the relation of Elizabeth Betz, of Harrisburg, Pa., to her spouse, Peter Betz. These two made one in 1847. Peter Betz had reached by that period the mature age of forty-four. Peter must have been quite sprightly. A singular thing about the pensioner is that she has forgotten the English tongue and now can only speak the language of Germans—of the people among whom she lives. Mrs. Betz is deaf and her memory is rapidly failing.

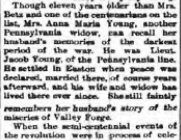
Though eleven years older than Mrs. Betz and one of the centenarians on the list, Mrs. Anna Marie Young, another Pennsylvania widow, can recall her husband's memories of the darkest period of the war. He was Lieut. Jacob Young, of the Pennsylvania line. He settled in Easton when peace was declared, married there, of course years afterward, and his wife and widow has lived there ever since. She still faintly remembers her husband's story of the miseries of Valley Forge.

When the semi-centennial events of the revolution were in process of celebration, when Bunker Hill monument was dedicated in 1825 and the surrender of Yorktown commemorated at each of the stops in 1827, veterans of the conflict were so few and so aged as to be objects of special veneration. The grizzled old grand army men who turn out now on Memorial day are mere lads to what those old soldiers were. They were, in short, honored relics of another era, borne with care and set with pride upon the altar of liberty at corner stone layings and the like operations of the committed half century of the republic's life.

Yet one Samuel Dunham, of the Connecticut militia, selected as the fiftieth anniversary of the declaration year by taking unto himself a girlish wife. This was in 1826.

So prospered the union that about the widow's home, now in Manchester, Ontario county, N. Y., five thirty of her children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren. She is eighty-seven years old and bears the quaint name Asenath.

"My evening passed during our 'fits,' says Mrs. Turner, for she married again


MRS. SARAH DABNEY.

at her aged husband's death, "that my husband did not tell some story of revolutionary times. His new mess of his experience in the latter part of the war.

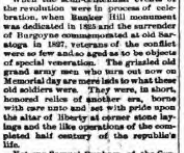
Being a Connecticut man, doubtless Patriot Putnam was one of those who drew and vainly strove to prevent the mutiny and the desertion down by Bonner Creek, when he was shot down by some of his native state and burned. New London in the late autumn of 1780.

Both the children and grandchildren of the numerous progeny of the pair are alive. Almeda Dunham, the boss, lives with his grandchildren, the grandchildren at Manchester. Mrs. E. Leigh, the daughter, lives at West Bloomfield, N. Y.

Here is a contemporaneous of the time when Cornwallis was surrendering the sword of Gen. Lincoln, who went down to parole Gates' blunders.

Mrs. Mercy Smalley, of Neyman, Ill., is the youngest of the two husband-second widows. She was married to her husband in 1832, and has had the longest widowhood of any of the nineteen widows. Her husband, Jonathan Smalley, was a Rhode Islander, and that his service was done in a South Carolina regiment. In the ranks of the other old ladies revolutionary memories stumble up against reminiscences of all sorts, from Bunker Hill's badges to Lincoln's emancipation decrees. They are too feeble to celebrate the one from the other.

Sarah Dabney, of Surry, Illinois, Mrs. Esther Dye, of East Barnard, Vt., was Abel Morse, of the Connecticut troops. Mrs. Patty


ONE OF THE ANSWERS.

Richardson, who also lives in Vermont, at East Bethel, married in Godfrey Richardson, a soldier of the Revolution of York yeomanry who under Schuyler and old Herkimober and Arnold beat off Burgoyne and his Indian allies in their desperate effort for the mastery of the Hudson.

Mrs. Mary Sneed, of Parksley, Va., must have married her husband, Capt. Bowden Sneed, of Virginia, when he was nearly old enough to grandfather her father. Being only seventy-six now, she was not born until after the war of 1812 has been concluded—annually, in the year 1816. She was not of a marriageable age till 1832, when his hero of that war was obtaining the second term in the presidency. For her husband was a commissioned officer he must have been more than a youth when the revolutionary war ended, and of a very advanced age by the year say 1833, when his bride had reached the saccharine period of sixteen.

When Sarah Dabney's husband, John G. Dabney, fought with the Virginia troops, the site of the town of Surry, Ill., where Sarah lives now, was somewhere on the frontier of that same state of Virginia. It was probably within the military government of that chief of forgotten bottoms, Capt. George Rogers Clark, who conquered the whole middle northwest, who held an imperial frontier for years with two companies of men, who, when presented in his pauperized old age with the empty sleeve of a sword by the state of Virginia, broke the bauble with his crutch and cried: "I want bread, not a toy!"

Strange reading this is a story which relates how the federal government cares today for the old women whose very faces in their gilded days caught the doting eyes, the senile fancies, of the old men whose young lives had been risked in its defense.

The republic is grateful, but some times its gratitude "gets mixed."

Another Way of Explaining It.

"Is it true, Mr. Youngle must be fond of me," young Bunker confided to Miss Flypp. "When I call she always turns the light down very low."

"O that's no indication of fondness," replied Miss Flypp, spitefully. "The less light there is the better her style of beauty appears."—Brooklyn Life.

Hate Has Limits.

He—Do you still feel angry with me? She—I despise you! I abhor you! I hate you!

He—Then perhaps you'd better break your engagement to accompany me to the opera?

She—Oh, I don't hate you so much as that!—N. Y. Weekly.

A CURIOUS PHENOMENON.

Johnnie with six mouth organs as wide as he can get it—(1) for medicine; (2) for honey.—Judge.

He Probably Remained.

Papa (from the head of the stairs)—Oh! Mary.

Daughter—Yes, father.

Papa—Is Harry down there yet?

Daughter—Yes, dear father.

Papa—Tell him to wake me up for the five o'clock train as he goes out, will you?—Once a Week.

An Outrage.

Mr. Hayseed—What's this extra charge for?

Hotel Clerk—We charge extra for gas burned all night.

Mr. Hayseed—Why, concern fer pic tures, you've got a sign there plain as kin be: 'Don't blow out the gas.'"—N. Y. Weekly.

A Remarkable Feat.

Tolling—Young McWatty is strong on any of these Hercules who travel in the shows.

Dimling—Is that so?

Tolling—Yes; he can break a railroad sandwich in two as easily as he can twist a horseshoe out of shape.—Detroit Free Press.

Hubby Gets His Orders.

Wife—What's that white stuff on your shoulder?

Husband—Chalk, from a billiard-cue, you know.

Wife (sniffing)—Hereafter I wish you'd use chalk that doesn't smell like toilet powder.—N. Y. Weekly.

Country Sumptins.

Little Miss De Fashion (at the opera)—I guess Miss Solax folks in that box is from the country.

Mrs. De F.—Why dear?

Little Miss De Fashion—I can't hear a word they say.—Good News.

Dead Game for Challenge.

"What is your objection to that juror?" asked a lawyer whose client was being tried for burglary.

Client—It was at my house I made the acquaintance of his present wife. Challenge him, for heaven's sake, as he will want to find me guilty without hearing the jury-box.—Texas Siftings.

Between the Courses.

Diner—You may possibly recollect that I ordered roast lamb a long time ago.

Waiter—Yes, sir; it'll be ready directly.

Diner—Well, kill another; I don't want mutton.—Truth.

To Boston Maid.

Prof. Astral (in Boston)—I understand that your daughter is an enthusiastic student of theology.

Mrs. Hobbs—Yes; she was last week. I don't know what she is enthusiastic about this week.—Puck.

The Tenor-Mill.

"I suppose you came back on the Hoof" said Thespian Number One.

"Well," returned Number Two, "that's your way of putting it. I prefer to say that I came back on the sleepers."—Judy.

Gave Him the Whole List.

Old Doctor—You have cured your patient. Now what are you worrying about?

Young Doctor—I don't know which one of the medicines cured him.—Judge.

The Proper Time.

"Papa," asked Tommy, "when does the kite season begin?"

"In April, my son," answered papa, after a moment's thought.—Harper's Young People.

At the Seaside Academy.

Miss Sour Grapes—Those Astors are here, and yet Americans are fond of art.

Miss Pert—Yes, indeed; they have been in it for generations.—Life.

THE MAN OF FASHION.

How He Will Disport Himself in New Style Bathing Garments.

What a Bathing Outfit Consists of and Costs—Some Marvelous Changes in Styles of Underwear—Shirts for Bicycling, Bicycling, Etc.

(COPYRIGHT, 1892.)

Bathing suits will be worn shorter this year. This is the startling news to the fair sex, but as it is intended solely for the men of fashion, with whom it has no effect, save in shortening terms," the shock in the first sentence must be forgiven, as it was altogether unintentional.

But in saying that bathing suits will be worn shorter I have reference only to the lower half. They are very often worn many an ungainly knee. This year they can be worn cut to just above the knee, or just below, and the shape of a man's limbs will have much to do with his choice. As a rule anyone can exercise good judge of his own physique. It might be well to ask a friend for advice.

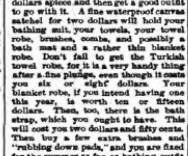
Bathing suits will be worn as tight as ever. This is another bit of agreeable information for the host of well-shaped

A COMPLETE BATHING OUTFIT.

men who enjoy the two or three months in the year during which they can display themselves on the sands of Manhattan Beach, Long Branch, Newport, Atlantic City, in garments so close-fitting that every individual "airport" remains multitude shut their eyes for fear of a break. But society permits this lavish show of figure, in fact encourages it, and so the man of fashion has simply to bow obeisance and pose.

When you buy your bathing outfit this year be sure and do it properly. Buy them in one piece of worsted or silk, and if you are stout get vertical stripes, and if you are thin follow the Sing Sing design. That is very much in style this year. Just as it was last year. But you can get them in cotton very cheaply; and while that class of goods is all the go in Bowery and at South Beach it will hardly do at the swell ocean resorts. Pick out three or four pretty bathing suits costing you all the way from three dollars to thirty dollars and spices and then get a good outfit to go with it. A fine waterproof canvas satchel for two dollars will hold your bathing suit, socks, towels, your bowl robe, brushes, combs, and possibly a bath mat and a rather thin blanket also. Don't fail to get the Turkish towel robe, for it is a very handy thing after a fine plunge, even though it casts no spell of romance about. Pick out three blanket robe, if you intend having one this year, for worth ten or fifteen dollars. Then, too, there is the bath strap, which you ought to have. This will cost you two dollars and fifty cents. Then buy a few extra brushes and "rubbing down pads," and you are fixed for the summer as far as bathing outfit goes.

One of the finest bathing outfits ever prepared in New York was that which Lispenard Stewart took with him to Japan. It appears that he had heard of some excellent bathing in that country of little men and women, and so he gave his orders for a regular fashionable Ostend outfit which consists of both complete bathing suits of the finest spun silk, each of which will show his figure off to perfection, and no more of which are exactly alike as to design. His whole outfit, so I am told by a gentleman who met him while there, cost the purchases of all the supplementary material, such as bath robes, etc., one him fully four hundred dollars, but he


THE NEW BATH ROBES.

will startle the natives over in Japan, and that is worth two thousand dollars to the ex-state senator.

I have recently delved into late styles for gentlemen's underwear, and have discovered a number of interesting facts. Shirts for morning wear have the bosom and cuffs rendered fancy in black and dark blue, as well as in blue-grey and other light tints, but the first two for preference. Still the liberty, equality and the fraternity of good, plain linen is everywhere predominant. A new shirt for riding folk has been brought out which, in place of the usual flaps fore and aft, is a sailor would say, buttons down the sides, and from a point about half way down to the knee is cut much like a pair of trousers, so as to fit close to the body. This is an undoubted advantage to those who are long in the waist, as it effectually prevents the shirt pucker-

ing up and galling the body. Square-cut cuffs are still the order of the day, and for dress shirts the new stud of two holes remains unchanged, either one or two at pleasure, the single-stud having been set by in favor.

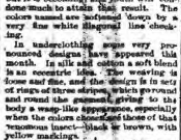
Shirts for night wear are evidently giving way to pajamas. This night garment is strongly recommended by some of the medical faculty, and the night shirt may become as old fashioned as stocks and cravats, fob pockets or Wellington boots. Some of the pajama suits are very attractive and expensive garments. In one store on Broadway there are some of silk which would have satisfied a sybarite. They were of spun silk in half-inch stripes and well-contrasted colors, pink and white, a light golden yellow and pink, a full blue and rich bronze, and at the knees and waists were cords of white silk and tassels.

The "corduroy" is chiefly used for loose tennis shirts, which this season show an endless variety in material and design. The mixture of silk and cotton is specially happy, the silk doing all the talking, and the cotton remaining in the background as inferior ought to do. The silk appears itself in stripes, double checks, hair lines and sometimes in combs, then, which nothing can be softer or more gracious. Mad is a favorite color for these tennis shirts, which run the range in athletics. The most fashionable Oxfords are at present in demand—merely a fad—as Oxford requisite dressing to them, but still fashionable. In the blue shade all Oxfords will be in great demand, judging by the stock laid in, for sporting men. Helio-

trope is certainly an exclusive color, but it is becoming widespread with the dome much to attain this result. The colors named are softened down by a very fine white diagonal line checking.

In underclothing a year very pronounced designs in stripes will be the month. In silk and cotton a soft blend is an eccentric idea. The weaving is done one day, and the design is in sets of rings of three stripes, which continue and round the garment, giving to the body a very pleasing appearance, except when the colors clash, and those of that "venomous insect—black or brown, with yellow, I mean.

The black silk pajama suits have been taken up gingerly. They are very handsome, but the wearer of them or bodice looks well worked large on the breast. I saw a beautifully silk suit of these going home to a Fifth avenue swell, who had seen a friend in a sulk, and the monogram under a crown was worked in ruddy red hair. A look of hair had been sent to the cutter to have the finishing worked in. It was told from the head of a well-known


STRIPES ARE THE FAVORITE.

youthful society girl, given as a gage d'amitie—she is too young as yet for a gage d'amour.

In the matter of dress shirts the situation is practically unchanged, although some of the best outfitters are producing some exquisitely embroidered designs. These are in narrow styles. There is the narrow design on each edge of the button line, very light and closely worked. There is the broken line of dots all over the front, each dot most beautifully worked; there is the single line of sprigs on one side only, and there is, the most—stealing of all, the horizontal lines in a small Greek design.

There is evidently a determination to have the evening shirt conform in the into men's clothing all over, and the shirt will have to follow suit. I remember long ago when lace bosoms were worn by the beau of the day and the frill was still in existence. To elderly men the latter was very becoming, but it became professional and went out of the running. You got to associate it with a bland manner and a tap of a gold snuff box.

The bath robe, also, is a growing feature in many houses. To one who has had a bathroom opening from it there would be no great need of a bathrobe, though even then it would be very useful and comfortable; but as such accessories are rather scarce and people of all sorts and conditions refuse to enjoy a bath, the robe is found to be almost a necessity. One can remain in one's room, don the all-enveloping garment—with trousers and slippers to match, if desired—and go comfortably through halls and stairways to and from the place of ablution. After the bath the robe is useful for carrying to the Turkish stuff, of which the gowns are chiefly made, is both wholesome and agreeable.

I saw a very neat dressing gown in plain, dark green, rich buffalo, with a reverse of scarlet flannel. The roll collar and cuffs are in scarlet twill silk, quilted. Of course, no lining is required in connection with these cloths, and the set is thereby improved.

ALBERT EDWARD TURRELL.

Destroy That Basket of Cabbages.

A bit of charcoal placed in the saucepan with cabbage lessens much of the disagreeable odor usually pervading the atmosphere as such times.

CARING FOR THE SICK.

The Admirable Ambulance System of Paris.

How Persons Afflicted with Contagious Diseases are Cared for in the Hospitals—Two Views of the Ve hicles Employed.

The ambulances of the de Stael and Chaligny Street stations in Paris have four wheels provided with rubber tires, and are drawn by one horse. The carriage is rounded in the interior, and the sheet-iron sides are painted, and varnished. They contain a flexible metallic seat for the nurse and a litter for the patient. A rubber tube permits of communication with the driver. They include no drawers for the carriage of the clothing and bedding of the patient. Each of these vehicles is supplied with a disinfecting station. In winter they are heated with cylinders of hot water.

Each of these vehicles is capable of carrying one adult patient or two children afflicted with the same contagious disease. The nurse sits beside the driver, who must keep the key of his pocket; but the door can be opened from the inside. So no one can accidentally open it by inadvertence.

The litter put in use in the ambulance is of canvas, and is jointed, so that the patient can be either seated or placed in a reclining posture without any fear to be declining posture without any fear to be declining posture. It is arranged with arm-chair for descending stairways, and as a bed for an indefinite period. The valid rests on a cushion of pure horse hair, which can be passed through the stove of an indefinite period.

The patient having been brought downstairs, the legs of the litter are placed in the rollers designed to facilitate its introduction or removal through rails arranged in the vehicle. The litter is then pushed in and fastened and varnished. Apertures are punched in the bottom of it, in order to give it greater lightness. The child in a litter in the form of a hand barrow is used. It is easily seen that this apparatus can be very easily disinfected.

The carriage is effected as follows: Each station comprises a superintendent, two drivers and a groom. The

EXTERIOR OF THE AMBULANCE.

official permits her to assure herself of the contagious character of the disease. If the diagnosis is to be supported, the valid is forwarded to the service designed for this category of patients.

The ambulance must not stop at any point of its travel under any pretext whatever. As soon as it has deposited the patient at the hospital, it must return to the station, where it first enters the yard set apart for disinfection. This operation is effected by means of a fluid projected by a vaporizer. The outer clothing of the nurse and driver are placed in the disinfecting stove. The ambulance and its litter are afterward placed in the vapor house. The nurse, before retiring to her apartments, enters a room where she makes her toilet with disinfecting liquids, and takes care not to neglect to brush her hands and nails with care.

These precautions, as might be expected, are becoming better and better appreciated. Few cities today present so ingenious and complete a plant for the prevention of contagious diseases.

Alphabets of the World.

The letters in the alphabets of the different nations are in some cases as late-ters from 12 to 200. The Sandwich Islanders have the first named number, the Burmese 19, Italians 20, Bengalese 21, Hebrew, Syrian, Chaldean and Samaritan 22 each, Latin 23, Greek 24, German, Dutch and English 26 each, Spanish and Slavonic 27 each, Arabian 28, Persian and Coptic 32, Georgian 35, Armenian 38, Russian 41, Old Muscovite 42, Sanscrit and many other Oriental languages have 50 each, Ethiopia and Tartarian have 202 each.

Point of View.

Miss Van Million (on the east side walk of Ninth avenue)—Don't you feel sorry, Mr. Dudekin, for those poor overked street laborers?

Dudekin—Yes; and think of weaning the horses' noses and stuff of rosebud eau de cologne!—Life.

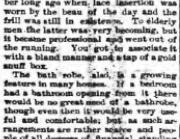
Plain (in the trench)—McCarty, phwat was yez doin' at the boss aat yez to wear clo's like thim on the thing yesterday?

McCarty—Be gorry! Ol'd shtrolls.—Puck.

In a Restaurant.

She sits the down at a table and much care Proceeds to scan the bill of fare.
She reads it up, she reads it down,
All heedless of the waiter's frown.
She gently sighs and thus it ayr
As if she thought there should be more,
"I do not see—stay—one item true to me
A biscuit and a cup of tea."—Washington Star.

THEN SHE WAS PIPING HOT.



Mrs. Henpeck—Take that down again and I'll show you how to put it up right. You never did anything in such a shiftless way, and—

Mr. Henpeck (as the pipe suddenly comes down)—Well, there! I hope you're scooted now.—Chicago Mail.

She Probably Got It.

"Your husband is a man of wealth, is he?" inquired the judge.

"He is worth about $75,000," said the applicant for divorce. "He owns a metallic seat for the nurse and a litter for the patient. A rubber tube permits of communication with the driver. They include no drawers for the carriage of the clothing and bedding of the patient. Each of these vehicles is supplied with a disinfecting station. In winter they are heated with cylinders of hot water.

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The carriage is effected as follows: Each station comprises a superintendent, two drivers and a groom. The

EXTERIOR OF THE AMBULANCE.

nurses, who are trained, put on for the carriage of the patient a long blouse of unbleached cotton, well adjusted to the body, and strong, designed to the head, and buttoning all the way down. The trousers, of the same cloth, are tied around the hair and fall upon the feet. The usual costume of the driver is a blouse and cap of leather. The nurses wore his ordinary clothing, and an oilcloth cap, which can be easily washed

With K disinfecting solution.

The ambulances may be ordered direct by the public, verbally, by letter, by telegram or by telephone.

The Constitutionalist.

W. L. FORCE, } A. L. FORCE
Editors and Proprietors.

THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

The National Democratic Committee, at a meeting held in the city of Washington, D. C., has appointed Tuesday, the 21st day of *June, 1892, as the* time, and chooses the City of Chicago as the place for holding the national Democratic convention. Each State is entitled to a representation therein equal to double the number of the representation to which it is entitled in the next electoral college, and each territory and the District of Columbia shall have two delegates. All Democratic conservative citizens of the United States, irrespective of past political associations and differences, who can unite with us in the effort for pure, economical and constitutional government, are cordially invited to join us in sending delegates to the convention.

CALVIN S. BRICE, Chairman.
SIMON P. SHERRIN, Secretary.

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

Having more than once editorially advocated the nomination of Grover Cleveland as the next Democratic candidate for President, it is with sincere pleasure we applaud the action of the recent State Convention of Trenton.

In naming Mr. Cleveland as its first choice, and instructing the appointed delegates to vote as a unit for him at Chicago, the Convention voiced the emphatic sentiment of the Democracy of New Jersey.

There is no question about that.

The fact is apparent, that ex-President Cleveland has to-day a following not only of the Democratic masses throughout this State and the United States, but of the Independent voters, those many thousands of discriminating citizens who value fitness for office and sound governmental policy far higher than mere partisanship.

His four years official service as President is an unblemished record. His administration of public affairs was clean-handed and practically efficient from beginning to end.

He is able and honest.
Devoid of hypocrisy.
Clear of intrigue.
Bold to advocate, conscientious to perform, and ever vigilant at the post of duty.
Vox populi is for CLEVELAND.

MC KINLEY PROTECTION.

Among the numerous wrongs inflicted upon the people and the business interests of this country by the Republican tariff act of the last Congress, was the extravagant and needless duty levied by it on tin plate.

To enormously tax the users of an essential article, and at the same time cripple by taxation an important and growing branch of American industry, fruit and vegetable canning, cannot be justified. It is alien to sound business principles and economic honesty.

It was demanded by certain bounty seekers as a reward for financial and other partisan services rendered.

For them it may be ill spoken gain, but for the people it is rank extortion.

The tariff is a tax.

Since the McKinley tariff went into effect three or more canning factories in West Jersey have been compelled to stop work because of the high tax on tin, the business being thereby made unprofitable.

Consequently, legitimate enterprise is blocked, labor deprived of just employment, and farmers of a desirable market.

Save the people from such protection!

OUR DELEGATE.

Politically, as in other relations of life, men are at times, either through ignorance or design, wrongfully accused. We are led to speak thus because the name of our worthy fellow citizen and delegate-elect to the Democratic National Convention at Chicago, Joseph W. Yates, by some means or other, got posted into the public records as a "doubtful" Cleveland supporter.

Such designation has no foundation in truth when applied to a man like Mr. Yates. There is nothing doubtful about him. He was a zealous Cleveland advocate eight years ago, and to-day waives not in fidelity to the distinguished ex-President as a proposed Democratic candidate for re-election.

Mr. Yates is a life-long and principle-swayed Democrat, conscientious in the formation of his own judgment and the *discharge of every duty. He seeks no* political emolument for himself, being alone ambitious to advance national renown and secure for all the people the blessings of good government. In the keeping of such a delegate the public welfare and the interests of Democratic party can be safely placed. The New York *Evening Post* justly remarks: "Mr. Yates was a Cleveland elect or in 1884, is not a man to allow anyone else to form his decisions for him, and he had no difficulty, before his district caucus, in showing that he is the kind of Cleveland man who does not require instructions."

It looks now as though a halt would be called against the coal barons, who have so audaciously combined to consolidate the prominent railroads in the interest of coal monopoly and to fix the price of coal. Gov. Abbett justly refused to sign the bill which gave them such unlimited power, and now Attorney-General Stockton of this State has rendered an opinion against the Reading combine. He says the common law is violated and the people's rights mocked. He has presented an application to Chancellor Alex. T. McGill for an injunction restraining the carrying out of the scheme of the Reading combine in any of its parts. Like the warning of the entire press of the State, he says "halt." The injunction has been granted and we shall soon see whether the combine is greater than the legal power of the State. All hail John F. Stockton and Chancellor McGill.

Official Paper Designated.

At a conference between His Excellency, Governor John Abbett, Secretary of State Henry G. Kelsey and State Comptroller William C. Heppenheimer, on Saturday, on Saturday, the last of newspapers to publish the laws of the last Legislature was passed on, and includes the following:

Somerset county—Messenger, D.; Somerset, D., and Unionist-Gazette, R., Somerville.

Union county—Daily Press, D.; Daily Journal, R.; Daily Leader, D.; Herald, D., Elizabeth; Constitutionalist, D., Plainfield; Record, D., Summit; Union Democrat, D., Rahway.

THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

The next convention of the Republican party will be held at Minneapolis, commencing June 7, and the following information in regard to rates and arrangements for the transportation of visitors will be of interest to our readers:

The North-Western line will sell excursion tickets to Minneapolis and return at the very low rate of one fare for the round trip, and will provide the best of facilities for the transportation of delegates and visitors.

Three superbly appointed trains are run over this line between Chicago and Minneapolis.

The "Day Express," with luxurious parlor cars, leaves Chicago at 9:15 a. m. and arrives at Minneapolis in the evening, affording a delightful daylight ride through some of the most picturesque scenery of the north-west.

The "North-Western Limited," solid vestibuled train, lighted throughout by gas, and equipped with palace sleeping cars and dining cars, leaves Chicago daily at 6:00 p. m. and arrives at Minneapolis early the following morning.

The "Night Express" leaves Chicago daily at 11:15 p. m., after arrival of all trains of connecting lines from the East and South, and is equipped with palace sleeping cars, elegant day coaches and North-Western dining cars.

Tickets via the North-Western Line from Chicago to Minneapolis will be good via the direct line through Janesville, Madison and Devil's Lake, or via the "Lake Shore Route," which closely follows the shore of Lake Michigan and passes through Milwaukee, Waukesha and Madison, or will be good going one route and returning the other.

Circulars giving detailed information in regard to rates, arrangements, etc., and also containing map of the city of Minneapolis, will be furnished on application to W. A. Thrall, H. P. A. Chicago & North-Western Ry, Chicago, Ill.

WOMEN FOUGHT OVER THE GAME.

Vowed Their Opponents With Buckets of Water, and Belabored One Another With Parasols.

An exciting game of base-ball took place between the Actives of Stony Hill and the Basking Ridge team on the grounds of the latter, Decoration Day. Much interest was taken in the game by the friends of both clubs, it being a return game. A large crowd gathered to see the contest. The feelings of the "lady friends" of the home team reached a climax in the sixth inning, when the Actives made eight runs and shut out the home team. There were several pails of water for the use of the players and public. The young ladies of the Ridge showed their chagrin by throwing the water on the visiting team's "lady friends." As they cheered, one young lady from Newark, a friend of the Actives, broke her parasol over the head of a young man from Bernardsville and tried to stop her from showing her delight at the defeat. That young man spent the rest of the afternoon sitting on a stone beside a spring, bathing the back of his head. It is said to be about the size of an egg, and thus lost interest in the rest of the game.

The main features of the game were 10 two-base hits, by Robert Clark, and a hit by Richard Rogers by which he made a home run, the only run in the seventh inning. The score:

Actives	0 3 0 3 0 1 1 2 0—10
Basking Ridge	0 0 3 0 0 0 1 2 1—10

Struck out—By Burk, 13; by Whitenack, 7.

Memorial Day at South Plains.

Memorial Day was observed at South Plains, in the morning, by the members of G. A. R. resident of the town, assisted by the chief of the fire department and delegations from Excelsior Hook and Ladder company, No. 1, and Basket and Engine company, No. 1, of the village. The public school was represented by a number of girls from the primary department, under the leadership of Miss Lulu Robinson and Miss Alice Johnson. The line of march was formed at Excelsior hall, headed by the band corps. From there they proceeded to the cemetery. The service at the cemetery was opened by a prayer from the Rev. Dr. Parks, which expressed the sentiments of those assembled to pay tribute to the departed heroes. After the girls from the school had strewn the beautiful supply of beautiful flowers upon the last resting place of the departed soldiers, and a tribute was given to the unknown dead, the Rev. Mr. Morning of the M. E. church gave a short and very appropriate address. The closing prayer was given by the Rev. Mr. Fulleraway of Philadelphia, and showed that he felt very much that he was in the midst of the line of march was resumed, back to Excelsior hall, where the firemen were dismissed. This ended the day's ceremony. The formal assembling of the people of the village for a memorial service had its awakening influences. With a few exceptions, business was generally suspended. The general impression was that the services passed off in good order. It is to be hoped that on the return of the day next year there will be a larger turnout by all.

FOUGHT OFF A NEGRO BRUTE.

A Pan-ased Servant Girl Bravely Defended by a Dog.

A pretty servant girl in the employ of E. M. Kempshall of Fanwood had a startling experience a night or two ago. She was walking from the station to Mr. Kempshall's house, at about 9 o'clock, and was passing near C. H. Smith's lumber yard, when a big burly negro accosted her and attempted an assault. The girl screamed for help, and Mr. Kempshall's big dog came bounding to her rescue. With a fierce growl he sprang upon the negro, and failed him to the ground. A fierce battle ensued between the negro brute and the noble animal. The dog soon overpowered the human and stood over his prostrate body snarling and showing his teeth. Meanwhile the girl had retreated to a safe distance, and in response to her calls the dog reluctantly left the negro and joined her. The girl gave the alarm for the capture of the fellow as soon as she reached the house, and the wretch escaped.

A Plainfielder Goes to Build a Village in the Wilderness.

Joseph E. Moran and family of Franklin place, have left this city for a stay of several weeks in the Adirondacks. Mr. Moran is the engineer of the Tide Water Oil company, a branch of the Standard Oil company. He goes to build a village and refinery in Clinton Co. property of Benson Mines, St. Lawrence county, in the Adirondack wilderness. The site was chosen a year ago and covered with the original forest. The first thing Mr. Moran is going to do, is to put in systems of water supply and sewerage on the Plainfield plan, and the houses built will all be connected with both systems. The camp has already 200 inhabitants, according to state census taken last winter.

Somerville vs. Zulu Cadets.

George W. Cadmus, the Plainfield ball player, a son of W. H. H. Cadmus, a member in the tax office and a well-known Somerville resident, has been appointed to a place in the navy yard in Brooklyn as assistant engineer, at $1,000 a year. He is a graduate of Cornell university and graduated high on the Civil Service list after examination. He will devote himself to business, now, and drop base-ball.

VICTORY OUT OF DEFEAT.

PLAINFIELD LOSES A GAME, THEN WINS IT HOMELY.

Bowden Was Set in Form, and Westfield Relieves Walked to First on His Erratic Pitching—But in Spite of Handicap the Crescents Found the Ball Around the Lot and Win by Tremendous Batting and Earned Field Work.

The crescent, that symbol worn on the helmet of a Plainfield ball player, is in its ascendancy. Thursday evening, just after the Plainfielders sent the Westfield team home from defeat, the faintest rim of a silver moon gleamed down from the western horizon, emblematic of the setting of Westfield's day and the triumph of the Crescent city boys. Since then that dainty curve of silver has waxed and grown until now the new moon has attained a glorious size, and reigns queen of the midnight heavens till after morning has relieved to red. Just so has the Plainfield crescent augmented itself until now its possibilities in the base-ball realm are boundless, and throughout the eastern western horizon, emblematic of the setting of Westfield's day and the triumph of the Crescent city boys. Since then that dainty curve of silver has waxed and grown until now the new moon has attained a glorious size, and reigns queen of the midnight heavens till after morning has relieved to red. Just so has the Plainfield crescent augmented itself until now its possibilities in the base-ball realm are boundless, and throughout the eastern horizon, emblematic of the setting of Westfield's day and the triumph of the Crescent city boys. Since then that dainty curve of silver has waxed and grown until now the new moon has attained a glorious size, and reigns queen of the midnight heavens till after morning has relieved to red. Just so has the Plainfield crescent augmented itself until now its possibilities in the base-ball realm are boundless, and throughout the eastern

The game at Westfield, Saturday, was Westfield's at the outset, and at the end of Westfield's ninth at the second inning the Plainfield contingent turned sick with dismay, for the score and the prospects were overwhelmingly against them. Even genial manager Keller lost his wonted cheerfulness, and gallant pitcher Bowden was kicking himself all over the lot. For Bowden was wild as a hawk, and every body said that something collapse had lost the Crescents the game.

To save his life, Bowden couldn't get the ball over the plate. The consistency of one was the strange way Westfield has of elevating its pitcher's box higher than the rubber at home, but the main trouble was that much of Bowden's speed was *cleaning had temporarily left his good* right arm.

Two base-on balls, two hits, a wild pitch, and a fumbled throw Westfield forces runs as a starter. Again, in the third, two bases on balls, two errors, and three hits, scored four more. The Westfield crowd was hysterical with joy, and the brightly-uniformed brass band blew exultant blasts on their trumpets. But Westfield was to score not again.

"Boys," said Sneeden to his fellow-Crescents, as they came in from the field —"they've got a big lead, but they shan't get anything more except goose-eggs." He hit the ball as close to the plate as I can, and I'm not afraid but the field will shut them out."

The Crescents had secured two runs, in the second inning, by two hits, aided by errors, but their half of the third opened with the score 8 to 2 against them.

"Now, then," said Captain Sid Hofford, "we'll bat out a victory. Hes me hit the ball, and follow my example."

The slugging match that followed will go down to posterity as one of the greatest things in base-ball history. Hofford banged the second ball pitched, and easily reached first. Keeler sent the ball over the left-field fence, scoring Hofford. Murphy hit for a single, and stole second while Keeler rested on third. Then Turner pulled a daisy-bounder to the plate. He swung his agate-tongue but to meet the first ball thrown. Spang! The sphere went sailing upwards till it looked like a meteor just escaped from the sky. It sailed and sailed away, as gracefully as a bird, till it diminished to a speck of dust and vanished beyond the right-field fence. The wondering crowd watched it vanish, and broke into wild hurrahs. At last reports the ball had not yet been found. It is sighted by telescope at Perth Amboy a half-hour after Keeler, Murphy and Turner sauntered across the plate. The probabilities are that the ball is still sailing along through space, the nebulae for a new world, of which Turner is the creator.

Well, that was n't glory enough for one inning, but Leidy must needs bang out a smashing three-bagger, and Bonner a single, which brought in Leidy, while Bowden with a sacrifice helped Bonner score.

Six runs—all earned—and the score was 7 to 2 was enough to give a Plainfield man heart disease, and a Westfielder the jaundice. And after that the Crescents walked right away from the deep dark hole out of which they had pulled themselves, and piled up seven more runs as easy as rolling off a log, though O'Neil was retired and favorite Charlie Hamilton succeeded him.

Sneeden continued wild, but the field backed him up so nobly that Westfield got never another run. The band sat down through the rest of the game, and did n't play even a dirge when 'twas over. The score:

PLAINFIELD.

	AB	R	BH	SB	LB	SO	PO	A	E
Hofford, c	4	1	2	1	2	0	4	1	0
Keeler, m	4	1	2	1	2	0	2	0	0
W. Murphy, lf	4	1	2	1	2	0	2	1	0
Turner, 2b	4	1	1	0	1	0	2	3	0
Daley, 1b	3	1	1	1	1	0	11	1	0
Leidy, cf	4	2	2	1	2	0	2	0	0
Bonner, rf	4	1	2	1	2	0	1	0	0
Jones, ls	4	1	2	2	2	0	1	0	0
Bowden, p	4	1	1	2	2	0	0	2	0
	35	10	15	9	16	0	27	8	0

WESTFIELD.

	AB	R	BH	SB	LB	SO	PO	A	E
Meinhon, lf	4	1	1	0	2	1	1	0	0
Lever, cf	4	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	0
O'Rourke, c	4	0	1	0	1	0	5	1	0
Dirrem, 1b	4	0	1	0	1	0	10	0	0
Hammill, cf & p	4	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0
Reilley, 2b	3	0	1	0	1	0	2	4	0
Brown, rf	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Warner, 3b	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0
O'Neil, p & cf	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
	32	1	6	0	7	1	24	10	0

SCORE BY INNINGS.

Plainfield	0	2	0	3	2	1	2	0	—10
Westfield	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1
Westfield	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1

Earned runs—Plainfield, 8. Westfield, 2. Home run—Turner. Three-base hit—Leidy. Two-base hits—Keeler, Murphy, Leidy, Jones. Sacrifice hits—Keeler, Jones, Bowden, Hammill. Reilley. Double play—Turner to Keeler, to Daley. Base on balls—Of Bowden, 6; of Hammill, 2. First base on hit by ball—Bonner. First base on errors—Plainfield, 4, Westfield, 2. Wild pitch—Bowden. Passed ball—By Plainfield, 2; by Westfield, 1. Time of game—2:05. Umpire—Sortmore.

Championship Record.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Percentage.
Plainfield	2	2	0	1 000
Elizabeth	2	2	0	1 000
Somerville	2	1	1	500
Westfield	2	0	2	000
Somerville	2	0	2	000

Game Last Saturday.

	Played.	Games Won.	Games Lost.
Plainfield	2	2	1.000
Elizabeth	1	1	1.000
Westfield	1	0	.000
Somerville	1	0	.000

Base-Ball Chatter.

The Crescents have added J. J. Murphy to their list of players. He's a good one.

What a great game Saturday's will be between Plainfield and Elizabeth, for first place!

The Crescent Leagues is building wings to its grand-stand behind the center-field. The seats will accommodate 500 more, and with second deck will hold 1,000, and will be on sale before each game at 50 cents.

Although Cadmus has proved a failure as a pitcher, the West Side ball-player has never relented his love for field base. He had seven strikes inflicted on him in Detention Dog's game, and hit a single and a two-bagger.

MANON CLUB CHAMPION.

AND MAY PLAINFIELD WIN!

Everything Now Ready for the Race for the County Championship.

The great bicycle race for the Elizabeth Journal trophy and the championship of Union county are the talk of the town throughout the entire week. There is more interest in there events than any other bicycle races that have ever taken place in this county.

The executive committee held a meeting Friday night at the Journal office, to adopt rules and to perfect all arrangements. Ten state were represented. The committee was composed of Messrs. Wheelmen being added to the number already entered. The total list, therefore, entered for the race is as follows: Plainfield Bicycle club, Westfield Athletic club, Union League wheelmen of Westfield, Cranford Cycling club, Roselle ramblers, Union County roadsters, Elizabeth wheelmen, Elizabeth Athletic sports, Elizabeth Field club and Mercury wheelmen.

The main rules adopted Friday night are as follows:

RULES.

1. Course. Five miles with turn over the line from Elizabeth to Cranford and back, making ten miles in all.

2. Teams to consist of six men each. Three substitutes allowed.

3. No one shall be eligible to ride in the championship series who has not been a bona fide resident of Union county and also a member of the club he represents for at least three months prior to the date of the first trial race.

4. Riders shall be credited in inverse ratio to the number of each in the order of finish, say, if three teams of six men each compete in any race, trial or final, the rider first crossing the finish line shall be credited with the number seven; if second, the rider third in points, and so on to the last, the rider finishing the race last to be declared the winners of the race.

5. There shall be no restriction whatever as to pacing.

6. No pace making shall be allowed.

7. No ride on sidewalks shall be allowed.

8. In case of a foul, the rider found guilty be disqualified.

9. At the turning point a line shall be drawn across the road; and another line shall be drawn in the centre of the road parallel with the finish line, and at a distance of 50 feet. All riders shall keep to the north of the centre line going out and to the south of it returning. Failure to comply with this rule will disqualify.

10. The names of the riders in each team, with the substitutes, must be sent to the chairman of the proper committee, namely, Calhoun, at least ten days before the date of the race in which such teams will participate.

DATES OF HEATS.

The fixing of dates had been delayed from former meetings of the executive committee because of the Century run, the date of which was not announced at previous meetings. It takes place on June 11. The calendar was carefully scanned, and the following dates were suggested:

First trial heat, June 25; second trial heat, July 9; third trial heat, July 23; final heat, August 6.

After a little discussion these dates were unanimously adopted, and the heats will be run on those dates, rain or shine.

TEN COMPETING TEAMS.

Drawing for places next occupied the committee's attention. The result of the drawing was as follows:

For the first trial heat, June 25, Cranford Cycling club, Roselle ramblers, and Elizabeth Athletic club.

For the second trial heat, July 9, Union County roadsters and the Westfield Athletic club were, on motion, designated to supply each one man to act as judge on the first race.

The three timekeepers agreed on were D. B. Bonnell, of R. W., John C. Westmore, of *Town Topics*, and county clerk Lewis C. Lee Duvel, of the U. C. B.

The starter selected was Elliot Mason, and the clerk of the course, captain F. L. C. Martin, of Plainfield.

The six clubs not in the first race are required to furnish each five men to act as umpires, and the E. W.'s are to furnish a scorer. The umpires will act as check-ers.

On motion of Mr. Gentle the hour of starting will be 5 p. m. sharp, and the place of the start will be at Chilton street.

TRIBUTE TO A WORTHY LEADER.

Pastor Schenck Gives Deserved Praise at the Epworth League Meeting.

A large number of members and friends of the Junior Christian Endeavor society of Trinity Reformed church assembled in the lecture room of the church Saturday afternoon to listen to the following programme, which closed the society's work for the year:

Singing—"Holy, Holy Is the Lord".
Prayer—Rev. Mr. Schenck.
Singing—"Faith Is the Victory".
Reading—"Somebody's Darling".
Josie Runyon
Banjo Duet....Miss Bulkley and
Robert Mosher, Jr
Recitation—"The Careful Messenger".
David Wyhoff
Singing—"Hear Us, O Saviour".
Secretary's report.....Miss Olive Wyhoff
Recitation—"Supper is Ready"....Fred Dunsmore
Banjo Duet....Miss Bulkley and
Robert Mosher, Jr
Reading—"How the Revival Came".
Clarence Hitchenmore
Singing—"Lead Me, Saviour".
Refreshments.

The secretary's report showed that 31 new members had been added during the year. There were 61 members at the formation of the society and the juniors now number 92. Ten of the new members have signed the temperance pledge, and six committees have been used during the past year. One "clip" sociable was held, at which $13.31 was raised. The collection baskets netted $19.30 during the year for missionary purposes, one of which was raised at the "clipping" sociable, leaving the treasury with a balance of $6.

After the refreshments, Mr. Schenck presented to Mabel Gardner, Maude Van Dyke, Eva Logue, Lydia Wyman and Edith Brokaw a useful book each, and offered for attending every meeting. Then Mr. Schenck, in a few well-chosen words, thanked Miss Alice Sailik for her untiring efforts as superintendent of the society—a worthy tribute to a most efficient officer.

The exercises were concluded by the singing of "God be with you" and the benediction, to meet again and re-organize in the fall.

Plainfield Plucks Base Ball Championship.

The New Jersey Central section of the Federation of Pigeon Fanciers flew 149 birds Saturday from Williamsport, Pa., where the birds were liberated at 11 a. m. The average distance to scope was 240 miles. The entire race was won Hewitt, Irvington, twenty-five birds: W. Lamping, Irvington, six birds; F. Schenck, Newark, eighteen birds; F. Pagan, Elizabeth, twenty-five birds; F. S. Stevens, Plainfield, nine birds; J. Harvey Dunn, Plainfield, fifteen birds; C. Vreeland, Plainfield, twelve birds; B. Martin, Plainfield, four birds; S. P. Pragan, Plainfield, nine birds; F. Campbell, Perth Amboy, fourteen birds.

W. S. Garrabrant's first bird arrived at 2:30 p. m., winning the race with a rate of 1,358 yards. F. Pagan's second bird, 1,340 yards, and the others came in as follows: J. Harvey Dunn, 1,320 yards; Ben Hewitt, 1,300 yards; Stevens, 1,280 yards; Schenck, 1,260; F. Pagan, 1,240; W. Lamping, 1,210; F. S. Stevens, 1,050.

Another flight will be made from Ridgway, Pa., 240 miles, next Saturday.

Keep Your Points in the Meantime.

A stage drawn by four beautiful horses decorated with American flags and silver bells left this city, Decoration Day, early in the morning, for the elegant country seat of Jacob Vanderbilt, situated on the second mountains, known as Sunset Cottage. The day was pleasantly spent in quiet, resting on the mountains, picking wild flowers, and all kinds of outdoor sport. Among those present could be seen the following: The Misses Schenck, Smith, Higgins, Cox, Stafford, Squier, Kohler, Vosel, Coddington, and Pennington; Charles Pope, George Taylor, Gus Wilcox, Harry Stafford, Alvin Carey, Charles Randolph, Vosel, Kohler, and Herbert Honeyman. They arrived home in the early part of the evening, when all pronounced the affair a great success, and to-a-re-a will be held no more till the coming of next leap-year.

—The Young Ladies' Missionary society of the First Baptist church is preparing for a rainbow festival to be held next Monday and Tuesday evenings. William MacClymont, organist of the church, is drilling a number of young ladies for a "Kinder Symphony" which is to form a part of the programme.

He Got the Right Girl.

Briggs—That was a narrow escape Bildergrate had, wasn't it? You know he was just about to propose to a girl when he found that she spent $1,500 a year on her dresses.

Griggs—Yes, but he's married, all the same.

Briggs—True, but he didn't marry that girl.

Griggs—He didn't, who did he marry then?

Briggs—Her dressmaker.—Cloak Review.

Human Endurance.

Rev. Dr. Powerful—The capacity of the human organism to stand a prolonged strain is wonderful. I preached fifteen times three hours each on one week long, and was as fresh at the close as when I began. I have always looked upon it as a most remarkable instance of human endurance.

Rev. Mr. Goodman—It was, indeed. But a congregation like that would good control will sometimes endure a great deal.—Chicago Tribune.

Ill Assorted.

Father (a fond parent hems)—No, I'll never consent to your marriage with your cousin Saphead. He's as poor as Job's turkey.

Daughter—Why, he has a whole trunkful of railroad passes and you are only a railroad brakeman.

Father—Yes, but his stocks pay no dividends, and I get good wages.—N. Y. Weekly.

Getting Down to Hard Pan.

Helen Hyer—I suppose you find Americans very different from England?

Lord Blasonberrie—Ah, ya-as; in some things! For instance, in England, final heat, a nigger's end.

After a little discussion these dates were unanimously adopted, and the heats will be run on those dates, rain or shine.

TEN COMPETING TEAMS.

Drawing for places next occupied the committee's attention. The result of the drawing was as follows:

For the first trial heat, June 25, Cranford Cycling club, Roselle ramblers, and Elizabeth Athletic club.

For the second trial heat, July 9, Union County roadsters, Union league of Westfield, Mercury wheelmen, and Westfield Athletic club.

For the third trial heat, July 23, Elizabeth wheelmen, Plainfield Bicycle club and Orange Field club.

The Plainfield Bicycle club, the Union County roadsters and the Westfield Athletic club were, on motion, designated to supply each one man to act as judge on the first race.

The three timekeepers agreed on were D. B. Bonnell, of R. W., John C. Westmore, of *Town Topics*, and county clerk Lewis C. Lee Duvel, of the U. C. B.

The starter selected was Elliot Mason, and the clerk of the course, captain F. L. C. Martin, of Plainfield.

The six clubs not in the first race are required to furnish each five men to act as umpires, and the E. W.'s are to furnish a scorer. The umpires will act as check-ers.

On motion of Mr. Gentle the hour of starting will be 5 p. m. sharp, and the place of the start will be at Chilton street.

HYMENEAL.

Sailer—Williams.

The marriage ceremony of Miss Maud Williams and Frank Sailor took place Tuesday afternoon at 4:30, at the Duncilee M. E. parsonage. The Rev. W. C. Kinsey tied the knot, after which the newly-wedded couple were driven to the home of the groom, where a wedding feast was prepared for them. After receiving the congratulations of their many friends, they took the 5:28 train for New Brunswick, where they will make their future home.

*Mr. Sailor is the son of an old and re-*spected family of Dunellen, and has the good wishes of all.

Juvenile Base-Ball.

The Arlingtons of this city played the Stars, also of this city, a game of base-ball, Monday. It was a very fine game, and the Arlingtons did not win it until the last man on the opposite side was out, and then the score stood 6 to 5. The Stars and the Arlingtons both batted the ball very hard. The batteries were: For the Arlingtons, G. Roselle and G. Schlephes; for the Stars, S. Perrine, T. Smith and C. Rice. Following is the score by innings:

Stars.....0 1 1 2 0 0 1 0 0—5
Arlingtons.2 3 1 0 2 0 0 0 *—8
Umpire—G. Godown; Scorer—W. Littell.

The Arlingtons of this city and the Stars of Dunellen played a game of baseball Saturday morning on the Park avenue grounds. It was a very interesting game. The score was 14 to 11 in favor of the Arlingtons. The batteries were: Arlingtons, G. Smith, G. Roselle and C. Schephes; Dunellen, Craig and Manford. Following is the score by innings:

Dunellen...1 0 0 1 6 0 2 1 0—11
Arlingtons.1 0 1 0 0 2 1 6 *—14
Umpire—C. Rice.

Plainfield Defeats Somerville.

The Plainfield and Somerville baseball clubs played a game of base-ball on the Plains. The Stars won the game in the fifth inning by batting out seven runs. Somerville had the best of the game, but errors were in the game. The players of the Scotch Plains thought that they would have a picnic, but they soon found out that they had to play ball. They got the nine runs that they scored. The feature of the game was the heavy batting of O. Sandtke, who made two home runs and a three-bagger. He played the good playing of the rest of the team. W. Miller, the pitcher of the Terrigine team knocked out of his box in the fifth inning by the Stars.

SCORE BY INNINGS.

Plainfield	0	0	0	0	7	0	2	0	—9
Somerville	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

	AB	R	BH	PO	A	E
S. Perrine, ss	3	1	1	1	2	0
T. Smith, p	3	0	0	0	4	0
C. Rice, 1b	3	0	0	10	0	0
G. Godown, c	3	1	1	5	1	0
F. Adams, rf	3	1	1	0	0	0
Stephens, 2b	3	1	1	2	2	0
S. Pain, cf	3	1	1	0	0	0
C. Vreeland, lf	3	1	1	1	0	0
W. Miller, 3b	3	1	1	0	1	0
G. Roselle, c	3	0	0	5	1	0
J. Fancher, rf	3	0	0	0	0	0
	30	7	7	24	11	0

Home runs—O. Sandtke, 2. Three-base hit—A. Cooperman.

—Thursday, June 9 the graduates of the public school at Warrenville will hold their commencement exercises in the Baptist church in that village. The graduating program is as follows: Salutatory, Miss Lizzie Hall; valedictory, Miss Lizzie Hall; presentation of diplomas, Prof. Hall; presentation of class motto, Miss Lizzie Hall; presentation of class motto, Miss Lizzie Hall; presentation of class motto, Miss Lizzie

CITY DEPARTMENT.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE, THE COUNTY AND THE CITY, AND HAS THE LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY PAPER PUBLISHED IN THE COUNTY OF UNION.

J. A. DEMAREST - - City Editor.

—The sale of the City Hotel property was to-day adjourned again for one month.

—Gertrude Codling is a charming actress and the new East Lynne is an interesting play.

—The Spencer brothers, theatrical New York men of the Four-Leaf Clover, appear Sunday in this city.

—Justice Sperry celebrated Decoration Day by marrying a couple at his residence, 65 Grandview avenue, North Plainfield.

—It has been found necessary to change the date of the doll show and fair, from the 16th to the 18th of June, on account of a large reception which is to be given on the 16th.

—The board of directors of the Music Hall association, executed a lease for three years to Manager Ed. A. Dunscomb, whereby the latter is given entire control of Music Hall for such time.

DEAD BY HIS OWN HAND.

A Prideful Misfortune Visits the Home of the VanAukens.

Calvin E. VanAuken, a resident of Westervelt avenue, committed suicide, Sunday afternoon, by cutting his throat with a razor. He had been quite ill of pneumonia for six months, through continued illness, and was very despondent. His wife and daughter had been watching him some time, for fear he would do himself bodily harm. During the day he had been reading his Bible and had gone out for a pleasant stroll. Soon as his wife and daughter left him alone he went to the kitchen, took out a razor, and stood before a looking-glass and cut his throat. The gash was a terrible one. Then he stood holding it open and letting the blood run into the sink until so weak that he had to fall to the floor, still holding open the wound. He bled until there was scarcely an ounce of blood left in his body, which was found by the horror-stricken women five minutes after they had left him.

County Physician Westcott viewed the remains and issued burial permit. The funeral was held at the home of Mr. Baker, Mrs. VanAuken's mother, Westfield.

The case is a most pitiful one. Misfortune had evidently turned the poor man's brain, for he was a most devoted husband and father.

EXPLODED IN HIS HANDS.

A Blazing Lamp Destroys a Valley Brook Home.

John Wolfe, who lived near Stiles's sawmill in Washington Valley, was burned out of house and home at 8 o'clock Sunday evening. A lamp that he was carrying exploded, and the blazing oil was scattered in all directions. Wolf had only time to save himself. He was painfully burned. The house and all its contents were destroyed. His goods were insured for only $300. The building was insured for $800. Its owner was F. J. Neiral, Dunellen street, North Plainfield. The light of the fire was plainly seen in this city.

Lake Hopatcong.

This beautiful resort, situated but a few hours' ride from New York city, and nestling among the mountains of Morris and Sussex counties of this State, was visited by hundreds of people on Decoration Day, May 30, to enjoy the delightful air and scenery and to follow the example of that ancient disciple of fishermen, Izaak Walton. The fishing grounds of the lake are more delightful and pleasant this season than ever before. The Central railroad company have beautified and improved their picturesque station at the station, so that it will be more than ever attractive to picnic and excursion parties. The dancing platform has also been greatly enlarged, and a new floor laid. This company is doing everything in their power to make the place attractive, and give reduced rates on important occasions. The fishing this year is far better than in many years previous. There were some enormous catches on May 30, and the season promises to be an enjoyable one to the angler.

A Fair Warning.

Complaints are made that small and large boys of wealthy parents of this city are in the habit of shooting song and insectivorous birds with their deadly Flobert rifle and slung-shot. We have repeatedly warned against the use of such all others, that the penalty for this cruelty is severe, and have published the law in full for their benefit. Here is a section of it:

"The penalty for killing any song or insectivorous bird, or taking or destroying eggs of such birds, is $50 for each offence."

There is yet another State law which imposes a heavy fine upon the person selling a male under sixteen years of age any firearm, and also imposes a penalty upon the boy so carrying or using such fire-arm. Again we give warning to parents to stop the cruelty during and to their children in the above matter or it may result disastrously to them financially. It is a burning shame that our beautiful song birds should be so ruthlessly destroyed, as has been reported.

In Memory of Dead Heroes.

Decoration Day was quietly observed by the Plainfield G. A. R. posts in accordance with the programme of exercises published in these columns. Public memorial services were held, and the graves of departed comrades were adorned with flags and strewn with flowers. Mayor D. I. Saunders of the borough made a brief but impressive memorial address in the Presbyterian cemetery, and the Rev. Wm. H. Hanner delivered an oration before Major Anderson members and friends. Leaf's school cadets were a feature of the brief parade. The day was a general holiday throughout the city.

Shooting.

The fifth contest for prizes offered by the New Jersey Trap Shooters' league will be held on the grounds of the South Side Gun club, at Newark, Saturday, June 11. The Independent Gun club of Plainfield has won three out of the four previous contests. This club will not put forth its strongest team at the coming contest.

The Body Brought Home.

Brakeman Chamberlain, who was killed at Elizabeth Monday, was thirty-two years old, married, and lived with his brother-in-law, J. C. Miller, Manning avenue, Plainfield. The body was taken to Jensen's morgue, and kept Tuesday. Westcott investigated the accident and gave a permit for the removal of the body to the bereaved home in Plainfield.

PERSONALIA.

Will Harmon of New Haven visited Plainfield friends over Sunday.

Mrs. Roger F. Murray and mother, Mrs. Kenyon, are visiting at Boston.

Miss Hall of Newark is visiting Miss Grace Yerkes of West Seventh street.

Mr. Hinkson of the Central Pharmacy spent Sunday and Monday at Princeton.

Miss May Taylor, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Morgan Taylor, is confined to the house by illness.

The condition of T. A. Sofield has become so serious that he will be removed to-morrow to the asylum at Morris Plains.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Martin, formerly of this city, spent Sunday with Mrs. Martin's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Bedford, of West Front street.

Jemima Morgan, widow of the late George E. Morgan, and daughter of Mulford Cole of this city, died at Vineland Saturday.

At the annual meeting of the board of directors of Music Hall, held recently, ex-Mayor Randolph was strongly urged to accept the office of president, but he declined.

Mrs. Charles VanWinkle, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Rufus K. Case, is spending the week with them at their home on Ninth street. Mr. and Mrs. VanWinkle are living in Brooklyn.

It is announced that the wedding will take place during the present month of Miss Mary Runyon, daughter of the late ex-Judge Runyon of this city, and the Rev. Robert Lowry, D. D.

Chief T. O. Doane of the Plainfield fire department was one of the honored guests at Newark, Tuesday, upon the occasion of the annual inspection and parade of the police and fire department.

Miss Florence Howe Hall represented the Monday Afternoon club of Plainfield at the anniversary celebration of the Woman's club of Orange, Wednesday, and responded to the toast "The Woman's Way".

The body of William S. Darling, ex-councilman of this city, who died in Montreal recently, was interred in the family plot at Smithtown, L. I., last Tuesday. Mrs. Darling is still residing at Nethermood.

Mr. and Mrs. John F. Plummer and Miss Alice F. Plummer, formerly of this city, who have been living in Tacoma, Wash., for two years or more past, are expected to arrive in New York some time next month.

The following Item slipped from the *Madison Eagle*, will no doubt interest many of our citizens who are interested in the welfare and health of Mr. Tennyson: "I. D. TenBrink, who moved from Plainfield to engage in the butcher business here, has been confined to his home with rheumatism. He is now able to enjoy the fresh air in a sick chair."

The druggists' dinner at Hotel Netherwood Wednesday night was a success. Proprietor Miller had prepared a sumptuous feast, which was duly relished. The speechmaking, by Mayor Gilbert and President Davis, was bright and sparkling, and the music was as inspiring as the senses as the beauty of the women whom the pharmacists escorted was bewitching.

J. T. Vogiard of this city, dietist organizer of the I. A. of M., was the recipient of a supper in Easton, Thursday evening last, tendered him by the members of Columbia lodge, No. 261, of that city. Mr. Vogiard organized the lodge about two months ago and the supper was given to attest the members' appreciation of his energetic efforts in behalf of the order and the order at large. The I. A. of M., now in its fourth year, numbers 278 lodges and about 16,000 members.

HAIL TO PRESIDENT SHAW!

The Genial and Popular Pharmacist to Preside at Atlantic City.

Robert J. Shaw of this city was Thursday elected president of the annual convention of the New Jersey Pharmaceutical association, in session at Hotel Netherwood, for the ensuing year. The full list of officers elected is as follows:

President—R. J. Shaw, Plainfield.
First Vice-president—G. M. Carlisle, Bordentown.
Second Vice-president—George R. Davis, Orange.
Secretary—W. C. Alpers, Bayonne.
Treasurer—Wm. M. Townley, Newark.

The next meeting will be held at Atlantic City, May 24 and 25, 1893.

A Cricket Game at Plainfield.

A team from Berkeley Oval scored the first victory over the Dr. Taylor Cricket club at Plainfield through the good play of M. R. Cobb, Monday. The score:

BERKELEY.

M. R. Cobb, b. Hendry	32
P. Hall, b. Hendry	1
W. Cooper, b. Hendry	0
J. C. McLean, b. Stansfield	8
T. J. O'Reilly, c. Wharton, b. Hendry	1
A. R. Bodine, c. Hendry, b. Wharton	5
H. A. Biddle, b. Wharton	3
H. Miles, not out	5
H. Martin, not out	5
G. R. Cooper, b. Hendry	1
Jas. Cobb, b. Hendry	2
Byes	1
Leg byes	1
No balls	1
Total	71

PLAINFIELD.

F. Wharton, b. Cobb	0
J. Cordon, b. Mayne	0
C. Allen, l. b. w, b. McLean	12
H. Wharton, b. Cobb	1
D. Marston, b. McLean	3
W. Hendry, c. Mayne, b. Smith	0
S. Higham, b. Cobb	0
T. J. Hendry, c. O'Reilly, b. Cobb	0
J. Stansfield, b. Cobb	2
R. Gow, Cobb	0
H. Turner, not out	0
Byes	1
Total	40

A Cool Retreat From Summer Heat.

A characteristic feature of the Eden Musee is the eminent respectability of its audiences. Not a shred of taint which is maintained in all that is produced upon the pretty stage. This makes it a resort particularly satisfying to the refined and cultured populace. This popularity has greeted the New American Historical gallery, where great events are depicted in a most entertaining and spectacular manner. The Eden Musee is one of the coolest resorts in the city during the heated months. Magician Powell and the fantastic Majilton form a combination of rare ability. Grand concerts are a daily feature of the entertainment.

Bishop Vincent to Live in Topeka.

Bishop Fitzgerald has announced the following changes in the M. E. bishops: Bishop Mallalieu, from New Orleans to Buffalo, N. Y.; Bishop Foster, San Francisco to Minneapolis; Bishop Fitzgerald, Minneapolis to New Orleans; Bishop Ninde, Topeka to Detroit; Bishop Vincent, Buffalo to Topeka.

Institutes and Injunctions.

The unexplained success of ALLCOCK'S Ponous Plasters as an external remedy has induced unprincipled parties to collect imitations, which they endeavor to sell on the reputation of ALLCOCK'S. It is no security to speak of them as "just as good." Genuine ALLCOCK'S have "Allcock's Porous Plaster" on the face of each plaster. Their power is not surpassed by facts that establish superiority or equality with ALLCOCK'S. Injunctions restraining druggists and dealers from selling imitations of ALLCOCK'S Porous Plasters are the best collection remedy for Plasters. Beware of imitations, and do not be deceived by substitution, or accept an explanation. Send 25c. for collection or exposure. Allcock & Co., Boston.

YATES AND NEVINS.

PLAINFIELD HONORED BY BOTH DISTRICT DELEGATES.

Some of Her Leading Citizens and the President of the Street Railway Company, Chosen to Help Nominate Grover Cleveland—How They Were Feasted for Its Energy and Convention.

(From The Press of May 26)

In the press dispatches published elsewhere in this issue are given the details of the enthusiastic and harmonious convention at Trenton yesterday.

The platform adopted reaffirms the devotion of the New Jersey Democracy to the principles laid down in the National Democratic platforms of 1884 and 1888, and asserts that the Democratic party should continue its battle for tariff reform until that reform is embodied in the statutes of the United States. The platform further denounces the McKinley bill, arraigns the Harrison Administration for extravagance, and endorses the Administration of Gov. Abbett, giving him deserved credit for increasing the revenues of the State. The two important planks are:

Resolved, That with a full recognition of the responsibility of the Democracy of New Jersey toward the national Democracy, we name as our candidate for the Presidency the statesman who has been the acknowledged chief in the war of tariff reform, and to emphasize our preference and insure our delegation we cast the vote of the State for Grover Cleveland as long as his name is before the Convention.

Resolved, That we condemn the policy of free coinage of depreciated local tender silver, and favor such additional issue of silver bullion under the Republican legislation of 1890, and we believe that the whole matter of the use of silver as a money metal should be remitted to the future consecrated action of the commercial world.

The selection of the Hon. Joseph W. Yates of this city, and Thomas Nevins of Orange, president of the Plainfield Street Railway company, as delegates at large from the eighth congressional district, to the National Democratic convention, is a great honor to Plainfield, and her representatives in the Democratic convention yesterday richly deserve the thanks of the Democrats of this city for the recognition and honors brought upon Plainfield by their efforts.

The Plainfield delegates that met in the Union county caucus at 10:30 yesterday, were: W. L. Force, Edward Conkling, Isaac Clark, Jacob Krisey and J. A. Demarest. The election of five additional delegates at large resulted in another Plainfielder being added —James E Martine who polled the highest vote of any chosen. His presence and power was what subsequently brought about the election of the Hon. Joseph W. Yates.

The caucus was presided over in a most able, just and satisfactory manner by the Hon. Thomas F. Lane of Summit, and he was eventually chosen chairman of the Union county delegation. When nominations were called for the choice of the county for district delegate to the National convention, the names of ex-prosecutor William R. Wilson, ex-Senator Frederick C. Marsh, the Hon. Joseph W. Yates were presented. At the request of Mr. Martine, Mr. Yates was allowed the privilege of making a personal explanation. He explained that during Mr. Lane's recent absence in Maine, doubts had been circulated among the county delegates as to whether Mr. Yates was a Cleveland man. Then on top of such doubts arose that was the rumor circulated Tuesday night that he had withdrawn. But Mr. Yates in his brief but vigorous, impressive and convincing speech before the caucus, thoroughly satisfied his friends who might have faltered in their allegiance, that he had not withdrawn and that he was still the same true Democrat who had voted for Tilden in the convention of 1876, and who had cast one of New Jersey's Cleveland votes that had made Grover Cleveland president in 1884.

In the interests of harmony, Senator Marsh's name was withdrawn, but a hard fight ensued between the friends of Messrs. Yates and Wilson followed. Ballot after ballot failed to elect. Twenty-three votes were necessary for a choice. When Yates stood within 20 but never got higher than 21. Yates had 18 on the first ballot and 17 against Wilson's 22 on the ballot before final one. Then Mr. Martine's masterful fine "Italian hand" with one fell swoop gathered in the five scattering votes and one of Wilson's, thus electing Mr. Yates by a total of 23 to Mr. Wilson's 21.

The choosing of Thomas Nevins was brought about in an entirely different way. The district comprises all of Union county, Bayonne and the Oranges. The Bayonne representatives had selected John Brady of that city as their choice for the other district delegate, and had undoubted got the promise of a number of Union county delegates to vote with them. But even after the convention had organized and in the open caucus, delegate Demarest urged the name of Mr. Nevins so strongly that the entire county delegation was won over, and Mr. Demarest was appointed to wait upon Mayor Fell of Orange, and confer with the Bayonne delegation in the interest of harmony. The latter, however, declined to withdraw Mr. Brady's name and said they would fight it out in the convention. This they were permitted to do with the result that Mr. Brady received 15 votes and Mr. Nevins 60—Union county casting her 44 votes solidly for him.

Mr. Yates's fight in the caucus was a peculiar one from the unusual circumstances surrounding it. He was, however, equal to the emergency and in his case fought a battle worthy of the cause. That fight is settled, but it is believed that Mr. Yates has still a reckoning day to come with those who are accused of planting to turn him down. But his speech of personal explanation before the caucus was most courteous, impassioned and manly. Mayor Fell's fight in the doubt of Mr. Yates being a Cleveland man, nor of his Democracy. In the Tilden convention he was one of the leaders in the anti-Tilden resolutions, and all Democrats remember yet the ringing strength, and wisdom, and glory of them. Mr. Yates is a personal friend of the ex-President, and in the caucus yesterday a letter to Mr. Yates from ex-Mayor Grace of New York, one of the strongest Cleveland men in the convention, was read in which earnest words of Mr. Yates's success were expressed.

ENSHROUDED IN DARKNESS.

Plainfield Disgraced in the Eyes of State Visitors, by Delinquent Street Lighting Service.

The Plainfield gas and electric company is again growing lax in its street lighting. Tuesday night the current was not turned into the street lamps till five minutes of 8, though it was dark half an hour before. After the lamps were lighted they shone with only a dull and feeble glow, and the visiting pharmacists driving about the city said: "Humph! Plainfield's streets and homes may be poorly lighted, but the street lighting service is disgraceful."

If The Press remembers aright, the street-lighting contract calls for good lights from sunset to sunrise, every night in the year. The sun set last night at 7:20. For such delinquencies as this, it is the common complaint, we do believe, of damages from the company's bills.

The officers and teachers of Trinity Reformed church Sunday-school met on Sunday last to hold their annual meeting. Hereafter the session will be held in the morning instead of the afternoon as heretofore.

ASCENSION DAY.

Meeting at Grace Church Yesterday Morning Attended by the Trinity Commandery of Knights Templar—Sermon by the Rev. Henry R. Barbour, of Trenton.

A quite large congregation and about fifty uniformed Knights Templar took part in the Ascension Day services held in Grace church. All joined heartily and listened to the very practical and effective sermon by the Rev. Mr. Barbour of Trenton. The preacher drew with keen lines the words from 1 Cor. xvi: 13—"Quit you like men; be strong". He spoke in part as follows:

"These words of St. Paul bring before us a subject proper at once to the present day and to the present occasion—the subject of Christian manhood. The organization for which we celebrate the service of this evening has been specially appointed, is certainly intended to produce, and if carefully tried to produce a high type of Christian manliness. And this day, the feast of the Ascension of Jesus Christ, is pre-eminently calculated to impress us with the dignity of Christian manhood, for the great significance of the Ascension was the taking of a perfect humanity into Heaven. It was the taking there of something which was of the earth earthy; something which of itself could never have merited, never have reached that heavenly dwelling, the longing of flesh into the Heaven of heavens."

"The exhortation of St. Paul just quoted contains some of the noblest words in the English language. 'Quit you like men; be strong'. No words are more forcible than 'men' and 'strong'. In their true significance they express all that is most inspiring to human nature. They recall the grandest deeds in human history; they suggest the noblest qualities of discriminating intellectable powers, and magnificent nobility of character. As we look into that book we remember not so much of nations, not so much of events, as of men. Nations and events are but the mere setting in which the gems of manhood are placed; and the lives of great men live on when nations are crumbled and forgotten.

"These words were written by an apostle and they therefore proclaim through the authority of divine inspiration the great truth to which your attention is now most earnestly asked, that the best heroism, the highest manliness, the noblest type of life can be found in the consistent profession of the religion of Him whose ascension we commemorate to-day. There is no other religion but this truth and 'who boldly tell us religion is unreasonable and unmanly. They sneer at its mysteries; they ridicule its doctrines; they point, alas! to dark places in its history."

Mr Barbour then inculcated, forcible language maintained that the position of those who attack the Christian religion is illogical. He said that all the knowledge we possess comes to us through the testimony of others. "For reason tells us that the witnesses are competent to speak, and that being granted we then receive what they say without question.

"But, further, it would seem to be a sufficient answer to those who would overthrow the religion of Christ, that they have nothing to offer in its place and us. They have nothing to offer in its place they ought to keep silence; until they have, they ought to gain no hearing. It is a fearful thing for any man to do, to go up and down and through the land trying to take away the only faith people have, and then coolly tell them they have nothing else to augment in its place.

"Finally, it is said of Christianity that it is unmanly. Now Christianity asks men to give up nothing that is for his own good or for the good of those around them. It calls upon him as a man to oppose what is against himself, his Maker and his God.

"Soldiers, I suggest to set before you the true manliness of the religion of Christ. Let us depend upon it that religion represents all that is best, that is manly, that is noble in spirit, in its doctrines, in its laws. Let us do what we can for others, to show a pure example, and to lead a high standard of morality. Let us serve well our Creator. Let us labor for the spread of his government and let us enroll ourselves as his soldiers and fight like heroes in the warfare and battle of life."

At the close of the sermon the Rev. E. M. Stedman said a few words to the men of the purposes of the organization, and also said that the collection would be devoted to sufferers in the West by the recent disasters there, the purposes of the organization being charitable.

WOMEN IN A RUNAWAY.

Bicycle and Carriage Collide, with Serious Results.—Who Was to Blame?

Mrs Loiseaux of Putnam avenue was driving down Elm place at 7 o'clock Tuesday night, just as Miss Sadie Addis, daughter of William Addis, the plumber, of Orange place, turned up Elm place to go into her residence street. Miss Addis was riding a bicycle, and wheeled directly into the path of Mrs. Loiseaux's horse. Whether the horse was running away or not is a disputed point, but it certainly was going too rapidly to permit of collision being avoided, and in a twinkling Miss Addis and her bicycle were inextricably entangled in the carriage wheels. There is no doubt as to whether the horse was running away after this point. Before the corner of East Front street was reached it was on a furious gallop. At the corner of Front street Mrs. Loiseaux was thrown out. She struck on her shoulder, and received most painful injuries. The carriage was overturned, and the horse was caught uninjured. Miss Addis was dragged the entire length of the block, and at first the bystanders thought she must be killed, but her injuries proved to be not so dangerous as feared. The bicycle was considerably damaged, but not beyond repair. Miss Addis's most painful injuries are severe fractures of bones in the foot.

Mrs Loiseaux is sufferint from a fractured leg and other injuries. Miss Addis has a sore foot her bruises that she cannot bear the touch of a finger. The bystanders who witnessed the affair were so unanimous in their opinions that they turned their backs in horror, thinking that both women would be killed. Mrs. Loiseaux is in the care of Dr. T. S. Davis. The case in that lit'erature is also dictated, making a very painful injury.

FELL FROM THE SCAFFOLD.

David Mills Badly Injured at the Irving Brown Residence.

A serious accident occurred at the new building to be occupied by Irving Brown, on Central avenue below Fifth street, Tuesday. David Mills, a carpenter employed by contractor John Abbott, fell fourteen feet to the ground, from a scaffold. He was very badly hurt, though the exact nature of his injuries is not yet reported. Four men carried him to a neighboring residence, where Dr. T. S. Tomlinson cared for him. Mills has a wife and five children at 105 Summit avenue.

EMERSON RETURNS.

His Eclectives Tried Him Out at Public Meeting.

Howard L. Emerson, whose mysterious disappearance caused so much excitement in his home friends, is home again, and the story he will tell was received from Philadelphia that he was ill and suffering in that city. His brother went on and brought him home. He is now at his father's residence, and cannot by his family, who are rejoiced at his return.

A PROSPEROUS CHURCH PAPER.

The Finder, the bright little paper published monthly by the Methodist ladies of the M. E. church, will enter on its fifth volume this month. The ages and stages of this publication are a rarity among church papers. It is full of interesting matter, fine illustrated heading and other improvements. From its columns are taken the following extracts of general interest:

Several Drew seminary students have preached very acceptably at Monroe Avenue chapel recently.

April 26, Geo. H. Stewart and Miss Philamena Fresher were married by the pastor at the parsonage.

The pastor preaches the Baccalaureate sermon at Bordentown Military Academy on Sunday, June 12.

Dr. Carroll will give an address concerning the General Conference on the evening of June 22 in the church.

June 12 will be Children's Day. Each of our Sunday-schools will have appropriate exercises on the afternoon of the above day.

All Plainfield rejoices over Dr. Hurlbut's return to the position he has held for the past four years. In his line of work he has no superiors.

Mrs. E. L. Hyde has been elected president of the Women's Home Missionary society. She is admirably qualified for the responsible position."

The Rev. W. F. Honeyman will preach the baccalaureate, May 29, in the Monroe Avenue chapel. He preached there most acceptably about one year ago.

The Monroe Avenue Epworth League has a most creditable meeting through the report of its president, Walter McGee, at the Epworth League anniversary.

May 5, Geo. Leighs and Miss Alice Stace were married by the pastor. The ceremony took place at the residence of the bride's parents, 263 West Third street.

George Irving, a new member and a young man, was received into full membership on our Brooklyn, led the devotional meeting of the Epworth League at Monroe Avenue chapel last Friday evening.

At the last regular meeting of the Epworth League, J. B. Joy was elected president, G. M. Rittenhouse, Miss Minnie French, Harry McGee, vice-presidents, Miss Hall, secretary, and Clarence M. Smith, treasurer.

After a long and very painful illness, Mrs. Margaret Roberts passed to her heavenly reward on the 27th of May. Her funeral was attended by a very large circle of friends who had known and loved her for many years.

Dr. Carroll will give an address in Park Place church next Sunday evening, May 29, on the General Conference. He visited a number of its sessions and is well qualified to give a very interesting and instructive talk upon that subject.

The anniversary of the Woman's Home Missionary society was an interesting occasion, although, owing to the time of the meeting, not very well attended. A paper by the secretary, Mrs. N. W. Pike, and an address by the Rev. J. S. Stone, M. D., were the features of the programme.

The General Conference has adjourned and all is known to history as the one in which there was the most *talking* and the least *doing* of any General Conference in the history of the church. It will take generations to discover any difference between the Discipline of 1888 and 1892.

When Mr. Jackson arose to open the Sunday-school on the first Sunday after his return from California, he was surprised at the simultaneous display of handkerchiefs all over the school. It was a beautiful symbol of welcome home, and was meant to include Mrs. Jackson as well.

Sunday evening, May 15, the third anniversary of the Epworth League was observed in the church by the young people's choir, with a high standard of music. The congregation was large, and the entire programme was very interesting. The new Park Place chapel choir led the singing. Messrs. Walter McGee, Rittenhouse and Youngson made short, appropriate addresses, and the part taken by six little members of the Junior League was one of the most pleasing features of the evening.

ALL IN THE FAMILY.

One Beebe Brother Wins the Tennis Championship, the Other Almost Wins It.

H. A. Beebe won the championship prize in the tournament of the Hillside Tennis club Monday, after a noble battle against his brother Howard.

The championship game was very close and exciting, and experts declare that the playing was the finest ever seen in Plainfield. The grounds were filled with a fashionable throng of spectators, and presented an animated and interesting scene.

In the preliminaries H. W. Beebe defeated I. H. Brown, 6—4, 6—4; R. L. Stevens defeated W. F. Storer by default. S. West worsted G. F. Mellick, 6—0, 6—0. S. S. Morrison and H. C. Adams were scheduled but did not play. D. C. Tiffany lost to J. P. Murray, 6—0, 6—2. H. Huntington won against G. H. Squires, 6—3, 6—1. R. A. Beebe was victorious over C. L. Goodrich, 6—4, 6—4. Mr. Patton won by default over J. H. P. Wharton.

Then H. W. Beebe met Walh and defeated him, 6—2, 6—4. S. West won by default over Morrison and Adams. Murray lost to Huntington, 13—0, 6—4. R. A. Beebe worsted Patton, 6—1, 6—0.

The contest was now narrowed down to four. H. W. Beebe defeated West, 6—3, 6—4, and R. A. Beebe defeated Huntington, 6—3, 6—3.

Great excitement attended the playing of the finals. The Beebe brothers, having outplayed all competitors, came to the front as the most brilliant playing, for the final victory, and amid much enthusiasm R. A. Beebe barely won.

The club-house and grounds have been greatly improved, and the appointments of the club are now well-nigh perfect. The first of a delightful series of afternoon teas will be held Saturday, at which the ladies and their families will have the privileges of the four fine tennis courts.

Union County Standing Committees.

Director Halliday of the Union county board of freeholders Thursday afternoon announced the following standing committees for the year:

Finance—Trahon, Hunt, Hubbard.
Public Grounds and Buildings—Bauer, Halliday, Hubbard, Bedding—Ferguson, Woodruff, Vanderbeek. Jail Inspection—Woodruff, Boulder, Vanderbeek. Law—Hunt, Moore, Badgley. Printing—Hunt, Bauer, Kyte. Discharge of Prisoners—Halliday, Ferguson, Bell. Lunacy—Boulder, Donohoe, Wilson. Miscellaneous Bills—Moore, Woodruff, Badgley. Orphan Court Proceedings—Rahway—Halliday, Boulder, Howard; Elizabeth—Donohoe, Moore, Wilson.

The Plainfield Constitutionalist was the only official paper chosen from this city. It will be noticed by the above that the Plainfield representatives appear only at the foot of three minor committees.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.
A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—*Latest U. S. Government Food Report.*
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., N. Y.

RARE VISION OF LOVELINESS.

That's What the Great-Greased Girls Presented on the Custer Stage.

A delightful entertainment was given at the Casino Friday night, and enjoyed by an audience that comfortably filled the hall. The readings by Miss Maude Agnes Bowers and Miss Gertrude Marchand were greatly appreciated.

Miss Bowers was especially good in her selection "Comin Thro' the Rye," which she rendered most excellently the emotional pains appropriate to the summons expressed to-day varying circumstances. They all were difficult, and all admirably done.

Miss Marchand was particularly good in "Gimme Fewers a Prowpos' Goodness," in which she depicted most faithfully the tale of a boy who had looked his fault-finding aunt up on the roof of the house during a drenching storm. Her imitation of a small boy's wail for the whooping-cough was also perfect.

All of the selections were in good taste, the pathos of a plaintive poetry alternating judiciously with laughter-provokers.

Both Miss Bowers and Miss Marchand were repeatedly recalled, and heartily floral testimonials of appreciation were presented to them.

The singing of Misses. Manton E. Parker, J. Chetwood Hines, William C. Bigelow and Archibald W. Mackintosh, was greatly enjoyed, as was also Miss Helen Sandcrook's piano playing.

The floor manager was Master Frere's veritable dream of beauty and a joy. Nine of Eve's loveliest daughters appeared in full Grecian costume in the presentation of Hoppe romaunts, poetic and historic scenes from old Greek life. Such a vision of loveliness has rarely shone forth beneath the rays of the penetrating calcium light as this which appealed so effectively to the fine artistic sense of a cultured audience. What scene was the best in bravery a measure of taste and originality; the eighth, with the Fates and the Graces, was probably the most beautiful; but in the judgment of many the picture of Bacchus and Bacchantes offered most possibilities for graceful posing and enrapturing expression. There was a fountain of Venus in the centre of the stage, in all the tableaux, and the scenes fairly revelled in the pictures of loveliness. The artists who rendered these conceptions so delightfully a success were: Misses Agnes Bowers, Miss Gertrude Marchand, Mrs. Lewis G. Timpson, Miss Grace Woodruff, Miss Allen Simpson, Miss Anne Murphy, Miss Caroline H. Bonnell, Miss Addie Jackson and Miss Annie Corlies.

SHALL PLAINFIELD WIN?

Of Course, but Her Pathfinderspan Should Help Make It Easy.

The result of the opening games, yesterday, in the Central Jersey baseball league—Plainfield's victory and Somerville's defeat—will stir the patriotic blood of every resident of this city. The game at the Oval will be the most interesting ever played, and it is apparent in spite of the course of events that Westfield has a very strong team. Elizabeth's victory over what is supposed to be the equal of Plainfield's team, proves that there are four stout elms in the race, and shows that the team which wins the pennant must be unexcelled in any respect and lacking in no particular.

Plainfield so far has every reason to believe that she has such a team. But it must be kept so for the sake of the honor and glory of our proud little city. Shall defendfasted Elizabeth, vainglorious Somerville or the windy township of Westfield, flaunt the flag of the championship at the end of the season in your faces? Perish the thought, or perish you before you're so disgraced.

There is no doubt it will come high for the Crescent League to keep up such a win as one we do. One half the games are necessarily played away from home, for which the Plainfield managers receive not a cent of revenue yet for which they are under full expense. The expenses, enterprising and patriotic citizens of Elizabeth, Somerville and Westfield support their teams by individual subscription—not large ones, by numerous. There are surely just as philanthropic people in this city! Let's hear from them!

SARCASTIC SHOT FROM THE CYCLISTS.

If the Bell-Ringing Ordinance Be Passed, 'Twill Soon Be Necessary to Add Jail and Insane Asylum, and Graduated Cash-Line.

The following naustik and commonsense petition is being largely signed by local wheelmen, and will be presented with its list of signatures to the common council next meeting night:

To the Honorable the Common Council of the City of Plainfield.

GENTLEMEN:—The undersigned, who flatter themselves they may be truthfully styled, "respectable citizens", respectfully, but earnestly, petition your honorable body to defeat the present form of the proposed ordinance requiring the use of bicycles and other noiseless carriages.

We confess that the carrying of a lantern at night, and of a bell when they are ridden, is necessary, may be considered proper regulations, yet in our humble opinion, to require every man, woman and child who bestrides a wheel to ring a bell wherever he, she or it approaches certain arbitrary and unstable distance, of a pedestrian or conveyance, under the penalty of a fine, would be an extreme which our respected city court sheets out to those unfortunates who come before him, is the most severe, "every time" penalty we have delegated to produce bedlam in our streets and bring our venerated city government into disrepute.

If such an ordinance is to be enforced it will be necessary to locate a bell-ringing station in the basement of the court room, while a city insane asylum will be a great desideratum. If it is not to be enforced then it had much better not be passed.

Trusting that your honorable body will realize the justice of our plea, and either remove the bell-ringing feature or, failing in that, will at least order the marking of the city sidewalks plainly marked with a scale of feet and inches, so that bicycle riders may be accurately measure with the eye the proximities of their approaches to pedestrians and conveyances, that they are about to cross the "dead line", we remain, Your most humble servants,

MANY CITIZENS.

Dime Savings Institution

OF PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Is now receiving deposits payable on demand, with interest at the rate of three (3) per cent. per annum payable semi-annually

JOHN W. MURRAY, President,
WILLIAM WHITE, Vice "
NATHAN HARRISON, "
ELIAS S. POPE, Treasurer.

In CHANCERY OF NEW JERSEY.

TO THOMAS E. BOSSEY:

By virtue of an order of the Court of Chancery made on the day of the date hereof, in a cause wherein Mary Bossey is complainant, and you and your children are defendants, you are required to appear and answer the bill of complaint filed in said cause on the 16th day of May, A. D. 1892, or the said bill will be taken as confessed by you. The said bill is filed to obtain a decree of divorce from the bonds of matrimony now existing between you and the said complainant, and for other relief. The subject matter of this suit is within this State.

Dated May 4, 1892.

ALVAH A. CLARK,
Solicitor of Complainant.
P. O. address, Plainfield, N. J.

ALTERATION SALE
AT THE
NEWARK BEE HIVE.

Still
More
Room
Necessary
For Our Business

Notwithstanding the large amount of room gained by last year's leases of adjoining properties, the rapid increase in trade since then has necessitated our having to do some building or reconstruction near annex and the occupancy of their immediate vicinity, for the full benefit of our wide Extensive alterations are now under way and to consolidate our stocks in the best and most convenient manner. Help for carpenters, masons and builders, and for mirror layers, will be in attendance to our many improvements. We shall inaugurate for the month of May

A Special Sale

That Will Outshine in Good Values Any of its Predecessors.

New merchandise in every department will be offered NOW while in seasonable demand at cut prices that will prove to every buyer the wisdom of purchasing then and there.

For full details see Newark papers, or write to us for Catalogue of offering.

L. S. PLAUT & CO.,
707 to 721 BROAD STREET,
NEWARK, N. J.

Mail orders promptly filled.

UNDERSTAND US!

AS MANUFACTURERS, WE ARE
RETAILING AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

This means that you can buy a single suit from us at just about what the ordinary dealer pays for it himself. His profit we save you.

In thirty years' experience in clothes making and selling we never were able to give such great values as these suits is genuine Scotch, Irish, English and German Homespuns, Cheviots, Cassimeres, Tweeds and Worsteds. Hundreds of patterns to select from, dark, medium and light colors. Another great advantage, some of them are medium weights for late Spring or early Fall wear. Great suits for traveling purposes, outing, tourists and hard wear. Of course, we insure a perfect fit; we could not afford to make a mistake about that, "would be a bad advertisement; and as for prices, they range from $12 to $20, and even more for superlatively fine importations.

We have the largest and best Custom Department in the state.

MARSHALL & BALL,

807, 809, 811 and 813 Broad Street,

NEWARK, N. J.

TELL US.

And Get a Suit of Clothes For Nothing.

We are curious to know who are to be the successful Candidates for President and Vice-President, at Minneapolis June 7, and at Chicago June 21. TO THE FIRST Person sending us the correct names at either convention, we will give a choice of any style of Clothing in our store. You don't have to purchase to guess. The first correct guess gets the Suit.

FREE FOR ALL.

Neither Bosses nor Kickers barred. Send your choice in, with your name and address. Guess both tickets and get two suits. Call and guess, or send it.

McGregor & Co., 850 and 852 Broad St NEWARK, N. J.

Carpets!

Buy Direct from the Manufacturer.

JOHN & JAMES DOBSON.

SPECIAL ATTENTION

Is directed to a large variety of patterns which we are offering at liberal reduction in price. Some

Best All-Wool Ingrains, at 55c. Yard.
Five-

AN ARTISTIC SKETCH.

A Hitherto Unpublished Story by Walter Whitman.

He Called It "The Last of the Sacred Army," and He Named It Well—The Noble Warriors of Our Freedom.

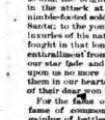
[COPYRIGHT, 1892.]

[This characteristic little sketch, written in 1862, has never been printed in any of Walt Whitman's published works. In these days the poet signed his full first name.]

The last of the warriors of our freedom—let us guard with a holy care. Let the mighty pulse which throbs tonight in a million hearts at the utterance of that nation's names of glory never be languid when their deeds are told or their examples stirred. To him of the calm gray eye, selected by the Leader of the ranks of Heaven as the instrument for a people's redemption; to him, the bright and brave, who fell in the attack at Bred'e; to him, the nimble-footed runner, the true heart at Santa; to the young stranger from the luxuries of his native France, to all who fought in the long, weary fight for disenfranchisement from arbitrary rule—may our star fade and our good angel smile upon us never if all to chamber them in our hearts or forget the method of their deep sacrifice!

For the fame of these is not as the fame of common heroes. The mere gaining of battles, the driving away of an opposing force, wielding the great energies of bodies of military, rising proudly amid the smoke and din of fight and marching the haughty march of a conqueror—all this, spirit stirring as it may be to the world, would fail to command the applause of the just and discriminating. But such is not the base wherein Asian warriors found their title to renown. Our storied names are those of the soldiers of liberty—hardy souls encased in hardly bodies, untainted with the effeminacy of voluptuous cities, patient, enduring much for principle's sake, and wending on through blood, disease, destitution and prospects of gloom to attain the great treasure.

Years have passed, the sword clash and the thundering of the guns have died away, and all personal knowledge of these revels—of the fierce heavitives to hate, and the wounds, and scorns, and curses from the injured, and the waitings from the prisons. Even now in the memory of a few score gray haired men whose number is known after season, made thinner and thinner by death. Happy, too, the time is arriving when war, with all its train of sanguinary horrors, will be a thwarted custom among the



"AND YOU SAW THE CHIEF WITH YOUR OWN EYES?"

nations of the earth. A newer and better philosophy—teaching how evil it is to throw down and slay ranks of fellow men because of the spring mists that rigid ground.

The leper of his race—did he not, looking around in the world, see millions whose swelling hearts are all crushed into the dust, because the iron steps of oppression; did he not behold how kingcraft and priestcraft stalk shrouded over fair portions of the globe and freeze the strain and rivet the yoke; and did he not feel that it were better to live in one flaming atmosphere of carnage than slavishly thus—would offer up nightly prayers that this new philosophy might prevail to the utmost, and the reign of peace never more be disturbed among mankind.

On one of the anniversaries of our national independence I was staying at the house of an old farmer, about a mile from the county village, and one of whose inhabitants were keeping up the spirit of the occasion with great fervor. The old man himself was a true-hearted patriot. Early in the morning my kindness had been broken by the sharp crack of his ancient musket (I looked upon the musket with reverence, for it had seen service in the war), and many hints in honor of the day. I am free to confess my military propensities were far from congenial, and my spirit relative as they might have been considered at such a time) to suppress certain peevish qualms which arose from the lurker of my sweet repose. In the course of the forenoon I attended the services which I observed in the village, and during the usual patriotic address on the usual bunch with the usual worn sentences that had fought in the contest now commemorated, witnessed the evolutions of the uniform company and returned home with the full content appetite for my dinner.

The afternoon was warm and drowsy. I ensconced myself in my easy chair, near the window, feeling to that most blissful state of semi-consciousness which it is now and then, though rarely, given to mortals to enjoy. I was alone, the family of my host having gone on some visit to a neighbor. The bees hummed in the garden and among the flowers that climbed over the window frame. A sleepy influence seemed to imbue everything around. Occasionally a faint sound of some remote firing from the village would float along, or the just perceptible music of the band or the huzzas of the crowd. But these were far from being jars to the quiet spirit I have mentioned.

Insensibly my consciousness became less and less distinct, my head leaned back, my eyes closed and my senses released from their working vigilance, I slept.

How strange a chance is sometimes the outset to a dream! There was the pulpit of the rude church, the scene of the oration, and in it a gentleman with whom I had noticed as the drummer in the band, beating away as if rolling sustained thunder. Then the voice of the speaker of the day pitched coppers with some urchins in the boys, and the grave personage who had opened the services with prayer was half stripped and running a foot-race with a jockey-looker. The places and the persons familiar to my morning excursion about the country were mingled with all in, but in situations all fantastic and out of the way.

After awhile what I behold began to reduce itself to more method. With the singular characteristic of dreams I knew—although not by what process—that years elapsed from the then time, and I was among a new generation. Beings by me never seen before, and some with shriveled forms, being an odd resemblance to some whom I had known in the bloom of manhood, met my eyes.

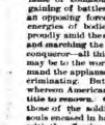
Methought I stood in a splendid city. It seemed a gala day, and the gayest people were swiftly wending along the streets and walks, as if to behold some great spectacle or triumphal entry.

"Whither do the people go?" said I, to a stranger who passed me, hurrying on with the rest.

"Know you not," answered he, "that the Last of the Sacred Army may be seen today?"

And he hastened forward, apparently fearful lest he might be late.

Among the throng I noticed many women, some of them with infants in their arms. Then there were boys, beautiful forms, walking erect with a more intense desire even than the men to behold. And so I went on for some distance, coming toward the place where I stood, a troop of young females in the costume of Diana, bearing baskets of fresh flowers. The street pelted and pushed so violently that the purity of their garments was sullied, and some of the flowers fell to the ground. Those who received the wreath, being delighted her bosom were trampled into the



"AND YOU SAW THE CHIEF WITH YOUR OWN EYES?"

ground.

"Oh, heathen men!" cried the child, and she began to weep.

"Do not grieve, gentle one," said I, as the weeping child.

"And you," turning to the others, "blame them not, for they know not the Noble Warriors of Our Freedom."

Brilliant Gems.

It is my lot to teach literature in a girls' college, writes a Topeka Commercial correspondent. We were studying Gray's Elegy, and had lingered long over the line

Some village Hampden, that with dauntless breast.

The little tyrant of his fields withstood.

Some mute inglorious Milton here may rest.

Some village Cromwell guiltless of his country's blood.

"What is the meaning of the second line?" asked.

No response.

"The little tyrant of his fields," added, wheedlingly; but the girls only nibbled their pencils and sat in thought.

At last one of them, a bland, brainless, amiable beauty, lifted her big eyes, drew a sigh and quavered, tenderly: "The potato bug?"

A War-Time Disease.

An old restaurant bill, printed in Richmond in January, 1864, gives the following war-time prices in confederate money: Soup, $1.50; chicken, $5.50; corned beef hash, $3; ham and eggs, $4; one oyster, $2; coffee, $2; bread and butter, $1.50; a bottle of champagne, $50; a drink of poor whisky, $3; a bottle of ale, $15, and a cigar, $2.

FIELDING AS A WITNESS.

Cross-Examined to His Great Loss and Detriment.

He Learns That It Is Better to Be a Dive-Keeper Than a Witness Against Him—A Lighter of Tar Refuses for a Liar.

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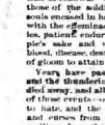
Previous to the time when I witnessed the unfortunate affair in Swagley's saloon I had never been found guilty of any criminal act. Indeed, I had never been arrested. My reputation would hardly have been better; it was only a short head behind my character. But now all this is changed. I have been dragged into court and convicted of knowing something derogatory to an eminent gentleman. I have been cross-examined by one of our most notorious criminal lawyers, and the good name which I held so dear has been lost in the shuffle. He has left me a reputation which would not have been jack high among the forty thieves.

Let me explain the circumstances. The neighborhood in which I reside had been eminently respectable, even before



HE CAME OUT HURRIEDLY.

before the prosecutor could interpose.

"Will you swear that one of your relatives was not hanged?" persisted Mr. Mucker.

"Certainly."

"Fielding, how many relations have you in both branches of your family?"

"Heaven knows," said I, "several thousands, I suppose."

"Are you personally acquainted with all of them?"

"Certainly not."

"Will you name all your first and second cousins, and tell me what each one died of?"

"I can't; it's preposterous."

"Then, do you swear that one of them was not hanged, as the records show."

But here the prosecutor who had been objecting till his tongue was fairly crumpled with wariness, succeeded in making himself heard, and the judge ruled out all these questions. But I could see the jurors eyeing me with morbid curiosity as a cousin whose dirt cousin had been hanged.

If, however, I confined himself to remote accusations such as this, I would have acted little; but he attacked me on every side. He pried into everything of which he himself had been guilty; and after thus exhausting all the possibilities of degradation he sat down, and I opened.

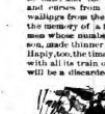
Mr. Slyme made the closing argument, and I must in justice say that which had been ruled out as if they had been unassailably proven against me. He urged me not to regard the word of a perjured, rum-soaked wretch like me, against that of a gentleman like himself. But to regard the testimony which he advised that it, they disagreed. Since then I have felt that the finger of scorn pointed at me wherever I go. I have received letters from various old friends, some of them naturally taken under the delusion that I had been tried, and so congratulate me on the verdict; others have sneeringly hinted me that intimate association with a man like Swagley might have been expected to lead to the depth to which they regret to learn that I have fallen.

HOWARD FIELDING.

Ample Protection.

"Do you work for the police protectors?" asked an inoffensive citizen of a pugilist.

"Two of them," replied the pugilist, flexing his fists.—Pittsburgh Chronicle.



OPENING THE SEASON.

Mother—Why, for goodness' sakes, Adrian—

Adrian—Don't say puthin', mother. Do you hear them shouts? We have licked the champion Mudlug kids and killed an umpire!

Our artist has attempted to depict the battle, but has failed to do justice to it at this moment.—Brooklyn Life.

Dunkel's Will.

Dunkel (to lawyer who is making out his will)—I want to leave my wife two thousand dollars dot haf been in my enemy twenty years.

Lawyer—Why, that's too liberal, Mr. Dunkel.

Dunkel—Ah, dot's it. None of dese haf peen mit me ofer von year, and it makes a good free advertisements for my boys ven I'm dead.—Judge.

Seeming to the Invalid.

"Mourning goods, please," she said to the floorwalker.

"Yes, madam," this way. If you will," and then he added, feelingly: "Death is a sad thing, madam."

"Yes," replied she responded. "I'll not make any purchases this morning. I only want to see the latest things you have in stock. Although my husband is a very sick man."—Texas Siftings.

He Knew the Old Lady.

First Boy—Is dat you my gran'mother since I seen you last?

Second Boy (the prize scholar of the Band of Hope)—Well, don't worry; she is waiting at the door of Heaven for you!

First Boy—If she's waitin' for me it's 'cos I let the door she'll be, but bisbird it with a stick. She always did bear—Life.

Ample Justification.

Guest (at Oklahoma hotel)—Waiter, there seems shooting at the other end of the table a most unusual.

Waiter—(replacing his smoking revolver)—Yes, sah. Dey is, sah. Dey's shootin' a napkin. Say, if you'se done with that knife and fork why is dat?

Don't you pass it to the next man?—Chicago Tribune.

The Severity of Marriage.

Young Wife—Marriage is disappointing in some respects.

Old Friend—You have found it so?

Y. W.—Yes. Before we were married I could get my husband to take wine at dinner, and now he won't even touch beer.—Judge.

Guest—I don't know about that. What I mean is that I would have preferred to have been drinking that champagne.—Texas Siftings.

A Recently New.

Mrs. Gaswell—George, you really must get me a piano.

Gaswell—Nonsense, Nell! You don't know one note from another.

Mrs. Gaswell—Perhaps, but I must have a piano because papa has given me a piano lamp for a birthday gift.—Judge.

Only One Cause Likely.

Mrs. Greatman (wife of a congressman)—What is the matter with my husband, doctor?

Doctor—Brain strain.

Mrs. Greatman—Dear me! He must have been drinking again, and trying not to show it.—N. Y. Weekly.

The Insolence of Capital.

Trump—Won't you assist a poor man? I am hungry.

Capitalist—You kneed bread, eh? Well, then, why don't you apply at some bakery for a job?—Texas Siftings.

An Honest Man.

Mr. Norris—Is the janitor of your flat honest?

Mr. Skyhigh—I guess so; gave him five dollars when I moved in last May, and I haven't had to buy but one ton of coal since.—Life.

After Church.

Mrs. Goodlay—Dr. Sainjhanes' sermon to-day was such a luminous one, don't you think, my dear?

Mr. G.—Er, yes. It was really voluminous.—Detroit Free Press.

After a Bargain.

Lady—How do you sell these handkerchiefs?

Clerk (briskly)—Eight cents a piece or three for a quarter, ma'am.

Lady—I'll take three.—Judge.

From the French.

Poultry Dealer—How did you like the goose's liver you had yesterday?

Young Housekeeper—It was very nice, indeed. I want another one, but from the same goose, remember.

Pepo's Joke.

Little Willie—Pop, what is a tallier? Is it a man who makes tails?

Papa—Yes, my son. Coat-tails.—Puck.

An Object of Sympathy.

"You know, all these Italian emigrants expect eventually to return to Italy."

"Really? Poor Italy!"—Brooklyn Life.

The Height of Timidity.

"Is Brownson timid?"

"Timid? Why, that man shrinks like a flannel shirt in a hot bath."—Judge.

A Great Gift.

The editor's waist basket shows us what a tremendous difference there is between mind and matter.—Truth.

Cromwell's coolness saved him," said Hawkins.

"If I had lost his head the way Charles First did he would surely have met death under the ax."—Jury.

Railroads.

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On and after Apr. 10, 1892, trains leave Main Station, Atlanta:

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10:00 A. M. Limited Express, with Pullman Vestibuled Sleeping Cars for Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago, Louisville, Nashville, Memphis and Birmingham. Arrive Chicago 8:30 next morning.

3:30 P. M. Fast Line, with Pullman Vestibuled Sleeping Cars for Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago, Louisville, Nashville, Memphis and Birmingham. Arrive Chicago 8:30 next morning.

8:00 P. M. Night Express, with Pullman Vestibuled Sleeping Cars for Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago, Louisville, Nashville, Memphis and Birmingham. Arrive Chicago 8:30 next morning.

For further information, see time tables to be found in the hotels and offices.

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THE PORT READING R. R.
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Table in Effect, MAY 15, 1892.

Trains leave Plainfield as follows:
For Somerville, 7:30, 9:00, 9:30, 11:00 a. m., 12:30, 1:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30, 9:30, 11:30 p. m., 12:00 night.
For Bound Brook, 7:30, 9:00, 9:30, 11:00 a. m., 12:30, 1:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30, 9:30, 11:30 p. m., 12:00 night.
For Bridgewater, 7:30, 9:00, 9:30, 11:00 a. m., 12:30, 1:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30, 9:30, 11:30 p. m., 12:00 night.
For Dunellen, 7:30, 9:00, 9:30, 11:00 a. m., 12:30, 1:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30, 9:30, 11:30 p. m., 12:00 night.
For Bonnie Brae, 7:30, 9:00, 9:30, 11:00 a. m., 12:30, 1:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30, 9:30, 11:30 p. m., 12:00 night.
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PLAINFIELD AND SOMERVILLE.
Leave Plainfield 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 a. m., 12:30, 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 p. m., 12:00 night.
Leave Somerville 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 a. m., 12:30, 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 p. m., 12:00 night.

PLAINFIELD AND BOUND BROOK.
Leave Plainfield 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 a. m., 12:30, 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 p. m., 12:00 night.
Leave Bound Brook 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 a. m., 12:30, 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 p. m., 12:00 night.

PLAINFIELD AND BRIDGEWATER.
Leave Plainfield 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 a. m., 12:30, 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 p. m., 12:00 night.
Leave Bridgewater 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 a. m., 12:30, 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 p. m., 12:00 night.

CONNECTIONS.
LEAVE PLAINFIELD.
6:30 a. m. for Flemington, High Bridge Branch, Easton, Phillipsburg, Bethlehem and Allentown.
7:30 a. m. for Flemington, Clinton, Lambertville, Trenton, Bordentown and Philadelphia.
8:30 a. m. for Junction, connecting for Flemington.
9:30 a. m. for Flemington, High Bridge Branch, Easton, Phillipsburg, Bethlehem and Allentown.
10:30 a. m. for Flemington, Clinton, Lambertville, Trenton, Bordentown and Philadelphia.
11:30 a. m. for Junction, connecting for Flemington.
12:30 p. m. for Flemington, High Bridge Branch, Easton, Phillipsburg, Bethlehem and Allentown.
1:30 p. m. for Flemington, Clinton, Lambertville, Trenton, Bordentown and Philadelphia.
2:30 p. m. for Junction, connecting for Flemington.
3:30 p. m. for Flemington, High Bridge Branch, Easton, Phillipsburg, Bethlehem and Allentown.
4:30 p. m. for Flemington, Clinton, Lambertville, Trenton, Bordentown and Philadelphia.
5:30 p. m. for Junction, connecting for Flemington.
6:30 p. m. for Flemington, High Bridge Branch, Easton, Phillipsburg, Bethlehem and Allentown.
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10:30 p. m. for Flemington, Clinton, Lambertville, Trenton, Bordentown and Philadelphia.
11:30 p. m. for Junction, connecting for Flemington.
12:00 night for Flemington, High Bridge Branch, Easton, Phillipsburg, Bethlehem and Allentown.

For Atlantic City, 9:30 a. m., 11:30 p. m.
For Cape May, 9:30 a. m., 11:30 p. m.
For Ocean City, 9:30 a. m., 11:30 p. m.
For Sea Isle City, 9:30 a. m., 11:30 p. m.
For Wildwood, 9:30 a. m., 11:30 p. m.
For Somers Point, 9:30 a. m., 11:30 p. m.
For Ocean View, 9:30 a. m., 11:30 p. m.
For Cape May Point, 9:30 a. m., 11:30 p. m.
For Ocean City, 9:30 a. m., 11:30 p. m.
For Sea Isle City, 9:30 a. m., 11:30 p. m.
For Wildwood, 9:30 a. m., 11:30 p. m.
For Somers Point, 9:30 a. m., 11:30 p. m.
For Ocean View, 9:30 a. m., 11:30 p. m.
For Cape May Point, 9:30 a. m., 11:30 p. m.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.
Leave Plainfield 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 a. m., 12:30, 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 p. m., 12:00 night.
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Chittenden, A. L ..... 108 Madison ave
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Doty, B. H ..... Westervelt ave
Dunellen, The ..... 7 Park ave
Dunnell, John R ..... 36 E 7th st
Decker, T—pay station ..... Westfield, N J
Dolrell, James ..... Grant ave
Deane, T O—Chief F F D ..... 49 W 6th st
Dolmet, L. L ..... 103 Madison ave
Davis & Perkins ..... 9 and 11 Front st
Eastcott, Dr Geo W ..... Pay ..... va and 6th st.
Elliott, Rev. F. W., Rector ..... 7 Somerset ave
Engine No 1 ..... West 2d st.
Engine No 2 ..... Front st.
Engine No 3 ..... Somerset st.
Evans, Geo O ..... 37 Washington ave
Fish, Chas. J ..... 39 West Seventh st
Fisher, Dr Wm ..... Park ave and 6th st
Freight House ..... C. R. R. Depot.
French, F M & Sons ..... Park ave and 6th st
Fritts, Dr J T ..... 73 Park ave.
Fleming, Howard ..... 38 Park avenue
Fish, Philip H ..... 47 West 4th st
French, C Frank ..... 30 Somerset st.
Gilbert, A. J., Chief of Police ..... 4 Bench ave.
Goddard, C. M ..... 11 Third Place.
Griffin, A. M ..... 18 E Front st.
Gilbert, A. M., W. F ..... 6th and Park ave
Gilbert, A ..... Cor Cemetery ave & 8th st.
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Hall, Dr ..... 24 Somerset street
Hageman, E. A ..... 107 Sycamore avenue
Hagaman, Mrs. Anna E ..... 45 East Front st.
Hyne, Thos ..... 161 Front street.
Hooton, Albert ..... 418 st. and Park ave.
Higgins, H. J. & Sons ..... 24 North Ave
Hatfield, John H ..... 304 South 3d st—31 Park av
Harter, Francis G ..... 123 Madison av
Hildebrandt, Alfred ..... 1 Somerset street
Hoagland's Cay Express ..... 39 North av
Hardenbergh, Mr. A ..... 1 Somerset street
Jones, Wm ..... 12 Leamington av
Kirkner, J ..... 8th and Division sts.
Kaufman, M ..... 37 and 39 Park av
Lovell, Jas. H ..... Somerset ave
Lovell, L. L ..... Somerset ave
Lovell, Jas. H ..... Somerset ave
Lovell, Jas. H ..... Somerset ave
Lovell, Jas. H

The Constitutionalist,
A DEMOCRATIC WEEKLY.
W. L. FORCE & L. L. FORCE, Editors and Proprietors.
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THE CONSTITUTIONALIST.

VOL. XXV. PLAINFIELD, N. J., THURSDAY, JUNE 9, 1892. No. 23.

"Support the Constitution, which is the consent of the Union, as well as its limitations as to its authorities."—MADISON.

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Fresh and Salt Meats,
Fish of all kinds, Oysters, Clams, Game in season. At the Lowest Market Prices.
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The best 5c Cigar in the market. Also manufacturer of the Choicest Brands of Key West and Domestic Cigars. Cigarettes and Tobaccos always on hand. Smokers' Articles in Great Variety.

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CIGARS
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Telephone and Smoker's Materials.
Cigarettes a Specialty.
The celebrated "Old Judge" smoking tobacco, Whitehall's pure cut plug smoking and chewing tobacco.
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Woolston & Buckle,
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Wall Papers,
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THE ARMIES OF EUROPE.

Ready to Participate in the Unavoidable Conflict.

Conference Which Do Not Heed Occurrences—Speech of the Pope—Views of Count Moltke—Strength and Work Points of the Various Armies.

[Special Letter.]

Every once in a while, when reviews of the great European powers meet for the purpose of holding a conference, immediately after there is a rush of alarming reports are sent out that the peace of Europe is done more insured for an indefinite period. Few people, however, believe these statements, but as they are usually followed by increased activity in military affairs, it is more thoughtful are inclined to think there now historic conference between the

GERMAN DRAGOON.

crowned heads hardly ever result in a satisfactory settlement of the subjects under discussion.

That a European war of unprecedented magnitude cannot be averted *for any length of time* is admitted by all observers. Germany, which has done more than any other nation to preserve the peace, is on the verge of a social upheaval that can be avoided only by a war with a foreign power. Discontent has permeated every stratum of German society. Even the old conservatives refuse to support some of the extravagant measures advocated by the ministry. The socialists are growing in strength. The ultramontane faction has been alienated by the government's persecution of the anti-Semitic fad. The states of southern Germany, notably Bavaria, are jealous of Prussia's ascendancy, and war with the Prussian people would distract public attention from home affairs and strengthen the position of the constitutional party.

Austria-Hungary, Germany's close ally, is likewise distressed by internal dissensions. The dual empire is composed of nine distinct nationalities, speaking nine languages and fifteen or more dialects. Each one of the principalities demands legislative concessions which the government will have to grant in case it cannot direct popular interest to other channels. The polyglot army of the empire is better adapted at present than it has been for years. The officers and soldiers are ready to fight and the diplomats have for a long time had a covetous eye on some of the Balkan states.

Italy, as everybody knows, is on the verge of bankruptcy. In case of war its people would refuse to furnish the money to complete its armament and put the army on a fighting basis. The Italian alliance, moreover, has thousands of antagonistic in Humbert's kingdom, and unless something is very soon done in wider European displays, Italy may be compelled to sever its connection with the Dreibund.

Russia has for a long time been anxious to fight, but she is not yet in condition. Her open battalions are not armed with the latest fire-arms and her treasury is comparatively empty. A recent Russian writer said: "She lacks the nervus rerum." It is true, Russia can place in the field more

FRENCH LIEUTENANT OF CAVALRY.

soldiers than any other two countries of Europe, but unless they are equipped with modern rifles and amply supplied with food they cannot be maintained as attack from the well-fed, excellently-equipped and perfectly-disciplined soldiers of Germany.

France, which would be Russia's ally in the event of a general call to arms, is handicapped in the same manner that Russia is. The anarchistic element, which itself secluded for a time, has of late developed a strength *to make trouble. A foreign war is not* popular with the revolutionists, who preach the universal brotherhood of man for no other purpose than to be able to rob their fellow-citizens under the name of "the commune." Much of the Russophobia now prevailing in France is of an artificial nature. The two countries have nothing in common, except a mutual distrust of Germany, which in the French republic amounts to absolute hatred.

England occupies her usual position in the theory. She is committed neither to the triple alliance nor the Russian-French combination. Her interests, however, are on the side of the Dreibund, for should Russia once secure a foothold at Constantinople the czar's troops would be in a commanding position to threaten the integrity of Great Britain's Eastern empire. France is extremely jealous of English ascendancy in the world, and would gladly welcome an opportunity to rid Alexandria and Cairo of the queen's red coats. Under the circumstances *England will hardly* be able to maintain neutrality in case of a general conflict.

At the present time the strength of the various great armies of Europe is divided as follows:

Countries.	Soldiers in Army.	Reserves.	Guards and Militia.	Total.
Germany	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,000,000	4,000,000
France	1,500,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	3,500,000
Russia	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	3,000,000
Austria-Hungary	800,000	800,000	800,000	2,400,000
Italy	600,000	600,000	600,000	1,800,000

The total strength of the combined German forces on peace footing is 518,409, or about 20,000 less than that of France. In case of a protracted war both countries would unquestionably call out the reserves, which would give Germany a preponderance of 1,000,000 in numbers. It is questionable, however, whether the French army would in such a case be more effective than the Teutonic antagonists. Many of the great leaders of the Franco-Prussian war are dead, in the army, and in this branch of the service the republic is far behind the empire. The cavalry of France is also inferior to that of Germany. The former are excellent sentinels, while the French have never developed a good mounted arm. Their

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WEEKLY CONSTITUTIONALIST
DAILY PRESS
(Chautauqua Building),
PLAINFIELD N. J.

mounted regiments are, however, well drilled, and in case of battle would prove effective on the flanks of the wings of both countries are in excellent condition and armed with the latest improved rifles and guns, and are well supplied with ammunition. A struggle between these two gigantic bodies of men would be the most terrible that has ever been recorded in history. It would be the forty-centennial campaigns of 1870-71; but as both will have allies in the field, the struggle would be on a scale to dwarf into insignificance even the operations of the Napoleonic wars.

Russia, often termed the colossus of Europe, maintains constantly an army of 900,000 men. In times of war this force would be increased to nearly 3,000,000. The Russians are excellent fighters. They have always shown a disposition to obey orders implicitly and throw themselves into the jaws of death at the word of command. They are, however, too ignorant to exhibit individual courage or powers of assault. Once in disorder, they have hitherto proved themselves incapable of rallying to beat an orderly retreat. Usually they vanquish their enemy by superior force and by bold attack. The most skilled branch of the czar's military legions are the Cossacks, semi-civilized horsemen who live and feed in the steppes district of the empire. They number 3,100 officers and 44,920 men.

The other armies here enumerated, all, with the exception of Russia, are armed with magazine guns. France and Germany, as already stated, use the smokeless powder, which, according to high military authorities, promises to revolutionize warfare. Germany has recently introduced war balloons which can be directed even against a high wind, and France has made experiments with aerial vessels which can be sailed anywhere and from which charges of dynamite can be dropped on the opposing forces. That the coming war will be the most terrible the world has ever seen cannot be doubted when the strength of the contending forces is taken into consideration.

G. W. WHITTIET.

Difficult Task.

Many idioms of the English language possess a striking and picturesque significance, which from long and constant use is often lost sight of. Occasionally, however, the association brings it out with clearness and force. Two women were discussing a young man of their acquaintance when the latter had been a distinguished member of the bar, and a useful member of society.

"If you go," said one, "I think George is very bright and capable. I am confident he will succeed."

"Yes," replied the other, "he is undoubtedly a worthy young man, but I don't think he has head enough to fill his father's shoes."

Watchmaking Wisdom.

When Charles the Fifth, emperor of Germany, abdicated his throne and became a monk, he amused himself with the mechanical arts, and became an expert watchmaker. He also endeavored to taught him a few truths which he never had learned during his kingship. One day he exclaimed, in amazement: "What an egregious fool I have been to have squandered so long so much blood and treasure to make a kingdom and to make all men think alike, when, with all my attempts, I cannot make a few watches keep time together!"—Harper's Young People.

Very Curious.

"I was born at two in the morning," is how a story goes.

"Why, how can that be?" says little six-year-old Willie. "Every body is sleeping at that time."—Judge.

A Great Boy.

"I wonder how much candy you can get for two cents," mused Tommy.

"I know," said Bob, in a triumphant voice: "two cents' worth."—Harper's Young People.

Still Undecided.

"What are you reading, Marian?" asked matrons of a little girl who sat with her head bent down over a heavy volume of large type.

"The Wide, Wide World, mamma."

"Gracious, child!" interrupted a big sister, "you can't understand more than half of that book."

Marian looked at the speaker with dignity. "I read it for the half I do understand!" she said.—Harper's Young People.

Modern Architecture.

Visitor—Who owns that house across the street?

Resident—I do.

Visitor—Well, who in blazes built it?

Resident—An architect I employed.

Visitor—Did you tell him?

Resident (gloomingly)—Oh, no. I got a more satisfactory revenge than that. I made him live in it.—Detroit Free Press.

The Chinese Prince.

Sunday School Teacher (to Chinese scholar)—Where do good Chinamen go to?

Wong Hop—Heaven.

Sunday School Teacher—That's right, and I hope all will meet in that reward. Now, Hop Wah, you may tell us where bad Chinamen go.

Hop Wah—Sling Hop.—Judge.

THE WOMAN OF FASHION.

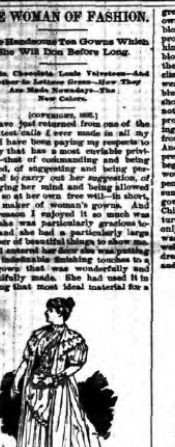
Some Handsome Ten Gowns Which She Will Don Before Long.

Due to Chronicle Louis Velvetteen And Another Novelty—Sleeves—Hats That Are Made Nowadays—The Next Colors.

[COPYRIGHT, 1892.]

I have just returned from one of the pleasantest calls I ever made in all my life; I have been paying my respects to a lady that has a most enviable figure—that of commanding and being obeyed, of suggesting and being realized to carry out her suggestions, of changing her mind and being allowed to do so at her own free will—in short, to be a maker of modes. And for the reason I enjoyed it so much was that she was perfectly charming to-day, and she had a particularly large number of beautiful things to show me.

Among them were ten gowns, and some indescribable finishing touches to a ten gown that was wonderfully and beautifully made, and what it is making that most ideal material for a


BROCADE TEA GOWN.

tea gown, the new Louis velveteen, and its folds hung straight in rich simplicity. The color was a dull chocolate, rather light, and against it the pure white of the lace was charming, so generously used in the composition of the gown showed to good effect. The full front was made of India muslin, and it was so full that it admitted of being drawn to the back in a pretty sash effect. This front was cut rather low, and a great medici collar rolled far out, even to the big shoulder puffs, which were of velveteen. From under the puffs fell the prettiest, lightest, cobweb sleeves you could imagine. Of course they were of India muslin, and were caught up on top so as to reveal a good part of the arm. These fell down very long, and at the bottom were drawn together like a cornucopia. Some very delicate gold passementerie separated the puff from the sleeve, and a wide passementerie edge fell over each shoulder. The train was very imposing. The gown was lined with silk of the same pale chocolate color, shot with rose.

It was so magnificent that it sort of subdued me, and I was quite relieved as I glanced around to catch sight of something very light and dainty; now a bit like the other, although it was in a fine gown also. This was made of a fine brocade of a very pale green shade, a fresh green, just the color one thinks of a serious send. The gown fell from each shoulder in a wide box plait edged with a frost of thin silk of a still paler tint. This frost was very elaborate. It was plaited at the top, and was full and long, and the plaits were banded at the waist by a white embroidered belt. Then the frost hung down in full folds to the feet, caught up diagonally half-way down by another strap of embroidery. A double cape of fine lace fell over the shoulders and back. The sleeves were tight-fitting, with a full cuff-effect at the top, and were cut far open at the cuff, filled in with lace that would almost cover the hands. This train was long, if anything, than the other.

Then the dressmaker sat down and talked: "Yes, I seem to be making a great many tea gowns, although those two are the most artistic. I have one now un-

LOUIS VELVETEEN AND INDIA MUSLIN.

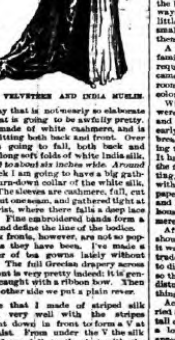
der way that is not nearly so elaborate but that is going to be awfully pretty. It is made of white cashmere, and is tight-fitting both back and front. Over this is going to fall, both back and front, long wool folds of white muslin, plaited to about six inches wide. Around the neck I am going to have a big gathered turn-down collar of the white silk also. The sleeves are cashmere, full, cut with but one seam, and gathered tight at the wrist, where there falls a deep lace ruffle. Fine embroidered bands form a yoke and define the line of the waist.

"Silk fronts, however, are not so popular as they have been. I've made a number of tea gowns lately without them. The full Grecian drapery across the front is very pretty indeed; it is generally caught with a Grecian pin. Then on the other side we put a plain rever.

"One that I made of striped silk looked very well with the stripes brought down in front to form a V at the waist. From under the V the silk came down in full folds, with the stripes running up and down. At the sides of the pointed yoke, lace was gathered in, and was brought up over the shoulders in a bertha. The back was a pattern, which is the favorite now for tea gowns."

I thanked the dressmaker and departed. And as I turned to go down the steps, I stopped short to gaze on a very pretty girl with a very pretty dress coming down the street. It was of a peculiar shade of green, just about the shade of mildew. She had a clear light pink in her cheeks, and could wear the shade without the slightest inconvenience. The dress was made very simply. Above the edge of the plain bell skirt there was a little bolero jacket of the same colored cloth, and a similar binding on the cuff of each sleeve. The rest of the waist-and-bodice was made of this bright tan color. She wore ties of the same shade, and tan colored silk stockings, which I could see as she stepped forward, were of the shade of her dress. It was a most effective combination, and the girl knew she looked well, too. If she hadn't known it when she passed me, the admiring glance of even the woman that passed her would have informed her.

Green has surely reigned supreme for a long time. Even fawn bowed low before it the past season. No particular shade is the fad of the hour, but all the beautiful new shades of light and dark, dull and brilliant, soft and harsh. But


WHITE CASHMERE AND SILK.

save with a fine guipure lace collar quite deep. Her hat was of blue straw, just the same shade, and was trimmed with big loops of blue moire ribbon, from out of which grew three tall American beauties. One lay across the front brim also, and their deep pink hearts looked deeper and pinker next to the blue.

EVA A. SCHERBER.

War Balloons.

Have the Germans solved the problem of aerial navigation, and are they keeping the secret for war purposes? This is the startling question other nations may well ask. Certain it is that German balloons have been able to travel high in the air over the Russian frontier in Poland, take observations of the fortifications of Warsaw and other places, pour an intense electric light upon whatever spot seemed dark, examine it intensely and then steer once again toward home, or in any direction desired, the balloon being under perfect control. It is said that storage batteries are necessarily very heavy. If the Germans have the secret of utilizing them in an airship and steering in any direction then there is nothing that can prevent Germany from conquering any nation in Europe. A shell or two dropped from a balloon would destroy a whole city, and it would be helpless. There is no runaway science at present known that can train a cannon to fire straight up in the air.

The Language of Babes.

The matron of one of the largest foundling institutions in the country, who has interrogated the children of "I am almost convinced if little babies were left to themselves they would form a curious language of their own. In it sounds soft and simple would predominate and gestures would formabout of the conversation. Have you ever studied the faces of those little sprites and seen their big, bright eyes twinkle and their chubby little fingers and dimpled hands restlessly move without ceasing, day in and day out? Their language would be cute enough and all monosyllables. Without much talk they manage to communicate with each other so as to be understood, and curious little sounds will express their pleasure, disgust, contempt, love or hate. Of course we call it 'baby talk' or 'infants' prattle,' but if they were to work out their own way of communication it would be a regularly built language, and a concise one, too."

A MOVING-DAY STORY.

The New Baby Made Lots of Work for Mother and Maggie.

It was moving day in the playroom. All the dolls, as well as the doll-house and the six kitchens and dining rooms, aria and little trunks, bureaus, chairs and playthings, were to be moved from the big back room where they had always been comfortably situated, into a little back hall room, which, though smaller, should be entirely devoted to them.

A new baby had been added to the family, and the baby and baby's nurse required so much extra space that it became necessary to give them the large room. And so the doll and the doll's colony had to be moved.

Winifred and Mabel Hasting, who were the little owners of the playroom and its contents, were up bright and early on moving day, and right after breakfast set about their task of moving the things into the little hall room. It had all been nicely planned, and upon the door there was a bright new painting, while the walls were nicely hung with bright pictures cut from old newspapers and magazines. Thus Winifred and Mabel had none of the horrors of housecleaning to go through and had merely the task of moving.

After a consultation as to which should be moved first the little chairs, it was best to carry Sister Rose Gertrude and her colony of sick dolls and to dispose of them safely in the room, so that none of the invalids should be disturbed by the moving up of the other things in the old playroom.

Accordingly Winifred carefully carried Sister Rose Gertrude, who was in tall cloth doll, with a china head and in a long gray dress, with a big white apron and cap, and placed her in one corner.

Mabel followed with an armful of sick dolls. Among the number was Miss Malaprop, who had lost one arm, and who was beyond cure because she was a jointed doll and the arm was broken squarely off at the shoulder joint. There was also Mrs. Kendal, who had been scalped one day by some terrible boys who had broken into the playroom with Brother Frank and who had taken this awful revenge because

MOVING DAY.

they had not been invited to join a little Indian party there at the time.

Rates of Advertising.

Space	1 WEEK	2	3	1 MONTH	2	3	6	12
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3 in.	3.00	4.00	5.00	7.00	9.00	11.00	18.00	30.00
4 in.	4.00	5.00	6.00	9.00	11.00	13.00	21.00	35.00
5 in.	5.00	6.00	7.00	11.00	13.00	15.00	24.00	40.00
6 in.	6.00	7.00	8.00	13.00	15.00	17.00	27.00	45.00
7 in.	7.00	8.00	9.00	15.00	17.00	19.00	30.00	50.00
8 in.	8.00	9.00	10.00	17.00	19.00	21.00	33.00	55.00
9 in.	9.00	10.00	11.00	19.00	21.00	23.00	36.00	60.00
10 in.	10.00	11.00	12.00	21.00	23.00	25.00	39.00	65.00
11 in.	11.00	12.00	13.00	23.00	25.00	27.00	42.00	70.00
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All Electro's must be solid metal.
Double rate, 50 per ct. advance of above rates.

The division of entomology under Prof. Riley is doing a great economic work for agriculture. It is also carrying on a large scientific work. Some years ago Prof. Riley presented the national museum with his private collection of 115,000 pinned specimens—the labor of twenty-five years—and he has since built up around that nucleus a collection that is unsurpassed in America.

Prof. Riley is not only a specialist, but also a man of wide general culture and interests. He is a member and an officer in many scientific societies here and abroad. He has held lectureships in several of our leading colleges. His published writings fill more than 1,500 titles. His inventions and practical applications of scientific knowledge for checking the ravages of injurious insects have in several instances been of incalculable value to the world at large.

Winged Buzzsawers.

Bees are believed by many to be good weather guides, being sluggish and inactive in the morning if the day is going to be wet, and active and lively if it is going to turn out bright and fine.

Two Cures for Toothache.

A dust of bicarbonate of soda (baking soda) not only will relieve a burn but it is said will soothe a toothache. Oil of cloves will surely do this.

A Good Investment.

A good camel will travel one hundred *miles a day for ten days.*

Ambiguity.

"He's awfully handsome, that Dr. Mannon," said Maude. "He's a perfect duck!"

"Well, don't let him hear you say so. He may think you mean that he is a quack."—Truth.

To Be Expected.

Housekeeper—Call these apples Rhode Island greenings, do you? Seems to me they are awfully small.

Dealer—Well, ma'am, Rhode Island is a small state, mum.—N. Y. Weekly.

An Oversight.

Col. Yerger—What a splendid picture this is of a Bengal tiger. Where did you get it, Tommy—Pa, why didn't the photographer tell him to look pleasant?—Texas Siftings.

Have Hunting.

"Did you ever hunt rabbits, count?"

"Non, madame," said the Parisian. "But in de war with Gearmany I had shot sousands of hares."—Harper's Bazar.

Excellent.

Amy—That's a good sign.

Mabel—What is?

Amy—Why, Harold said: "He'll isn't everybody that can begin to dress after breakfast and get all ready by luncheon."

"No, indeed, it isn't," said grandma Hastings, approvingly. And so Winifred and Mabel were satisfied with their day's work, and were thoroughly felt very tired.—N. Y. Advertiser.

A Witty Answer.

Queen Caroline of England once inquired of Mr. Pitt, the orator, what it would cost to shutup the London public parks, and make them private grounds.

Mr. Pitt knew that the people would never submit to this, but his answer was concise: "Three crowns and a sceptre," was his reply.—Harper's Young People.

PROF. C. V. RILEY.

The Entomologists of the Department of Agriculture

What He Doesn't Know About Bugs Isn't Worth Knowing—Honored by Various Foreign Governments—His Many Lines.

At the head of modern economic entomology stands Prof. C. V. Riley, the government entomologist of the United States.

Whosoever in the civilized world this science is studied, wherever the intelligent farmers endeavor to control the insect enemies of his crops, Riley's name is known and his writings consulted as an authority. Regarded in its sounds soft and simple would predominate and gestures would formabout of the conversation. Have you ever studied the faces of those little sprites and seen their big, bright eyes twinkle and their chubby little fingers and dimpled hands restlessly move without ceasing, day in and day out? Their language would be cute enough and all monosyllables. Without much talk they manage to communicate with each other so as to be understood, and curious little sounds will express their pleasure, disgust, contempt, love or hate. Of course we call it 'baby talk' or 'infants' prattle,' but if they were to work out their own way of communication it would be a regularly built language, and a concise one, too."

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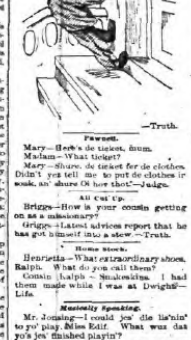
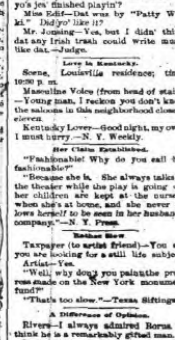


Where to Find It.

In young's tears is the sea,
There also such word as fail, but when
You are sorrowful Dejection's through,
You'll find it very different then.
—N. Y. Truth

AT DEATH'S DOOR.



At the head of modern economic entomology stands Prof. C. V. Riley, the government entomologist of the United States.

Wheresoever in the civilized world this science is studied, wherever the intelligent farmers endeavor to control the insect enemies of his crops, Riley's name is known and his writings consulted as an authority. Regarded in its sounds soft and simple would predominate and gestures would formabout of the conversation. Have you ever studied the faces of those little sprites and seen their big, bright eyes twinkle and their chubby little fingers and dimpled hands restlessly move without ceasing, day in and day out? Their language would be cute enough and all monosyllables. Without much talk they manage to communicate with each other so as to be understood, and curious little sounds will express their pleasure, disgust, contempt, love or hate. Of course we call it 'baby talk' or 'infants' prattle,' but if they were to work out their own way of communication it would be a regularly built language, and a concise one, too."

A MOVING-DAY STORY.

The New Baby Made Lots of Work for Mother and Maggie.

It was moving day in the playroom. All the dolls, as well as the doll-house and the six kitchens and dining rooms, aria and little trunks, bureaus, chairs and playthings, were to be moved from the big back room where they had always been comfortably situated, into a little back hall room, which, though smaller, should be entirely devoted to them.

A new baby had been added to the family, and the baby and baby's nurse required so much extra space that it became necessary to give them the large room. And so the doll and the doll's colony had to be moved.

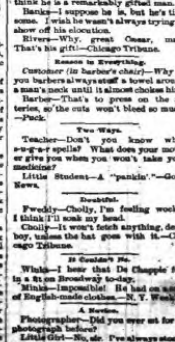
Winifred and Mabel Hasting, who were the little owners of the playroom and its contents, were up bright and early on moving day, and right after breakfast set about their task of moving the things into the little hall room. It had all been nicely planned, and upon the door there was a bright new painting, while the walls were nicely hung with bright pictures cut from old newspapers and magazines. Thus Winifred and Mabel had none of the horrors of housecleaning to go through and had merely the task of moving.

After a consultation as to which should be moved first the little chairs, it was best to carry Sister Rose Gertrude and her colony of sick dolls and to dispose of them safely in the room, so that none of the invalids should be disturbed by the moving up of the other things in the old playroom.

Accordingly Winifred carefully carried Sister Rose Gertrude, who was in tall cloth doll, with a china head and in a long gray dress, with a big white apron and cap, and placed her in one corner.

Mabel followed with an armful of sick dolls. Among the number was Miss Malaprop, who had lost one arm, and who was beyond cure because she was a jointed doll and the arm was broken squarely off at the shoulder joint. There was also Mrs. Kendal, who had been scalped one day by some terrible boys who had broken into the playroom with Brother Frank and who had taken this awful revenge because

MOVING DAY.


PROF. C. V. RILEY.

Chicago. Here his attention was directed to the injuries to crops by insects, and he soon became a leader in the study of practical entomology.

At twenty-one he joined the staff of the Prairie Farmer, writing on the subject on injurious insects led to his appointment in 1868 as state entomologist of Missouri, a position he held for six years, then in its infancy, and from that day to this Prof. Riley has been a pioneer and a leader in his field.

His nine annual reports while state entomologist of Missouri have become standard authorities, and are being reissued in this month. These reports attracted the attention of Secretary Rusk, and led to the investigation of the peach fruit-borer, which the latter reported on. Prof. Riley's fame spread rapidly, and in 1877 was appointed chief of the United States entomological commission, which made investigation of the peach fruit-borer, the Rocky Mountain locust, the cotton worm, the Hessian fly and other insects injurious to agriculture. Prof. Riley's connection with the commission ceased in 1879, when he resigned his position to hold exclusive control of the department of entomology, which position he has held ever since, except for two years, when he was abroad on official investigations of the cotton worm in the south.

The division of entomology under Prof. Riley is doing a great economic work for agriculture. It is also carrying on a large scientific work. Some years ago Prof. Riley presented the national museum with his private collection of 115,000 pinned specimens—the labor of twenty-five years—and he has since built up around that nucleus a collection that is unsurpassed in America.

Prof. Riley is not only a specialist, but also a man of wide general culture and interests. He is a member and an officer in many scientific societies here and abroad. He has held lectureships in several of our leading colleges. His published writings fill more than 1,500 titles. His inventions and practical applications of scientific knowledge for checking the ravages of injurious insects have in several instances been of incalculable value to the world at large.

Winged Buzzsawers.

Bees are believed by many to be good weather guides, being sluggish and inactive in the morning if the day is going to be wet, and active and lively if it is going to turn out bright and fine.

Two Cures for Toothache.

A dust of bicarbonate of soda (baking soda) not only will relieve a burn but it is said will soothe a toothache. Oil of cloves will surely do this.

A Good Investment.

A good camel will travel one hundred *miles a day for ten days.*

Ambiguity.

"He's awfully handsome, that Dr. Mannon," said Maude. "He's a perfect duck!"

"Well, don't let him hear you say so. He may think you mean that he is a quack."—Truth.

To Be Expected.

Housekeeper—Call these apples Rhode Island greenings, do you? Seems to me they are awfully small.

Dealer—Well, ma'am, Rhode Island is a small state, mum.—N. Y. Weekly.

An Oversight.

Col. Yerger—What a splendid picture this is of a Bengal tiger. Where did you get it, Tommy—Pa, why didn't the photographer tell him to look pleasant?—Texas Siftings.

Have Hunting.

"Did you ever hunt rabbits, count?"

"Non, madame," said the Parisian. "But in de war with Gearmany I had shot sousands of hares."—Harper's Bazar.

Excellent.

Amy—That's a good sign.

Mabel—What is?

Am

The Constitutionalist.
W. L. FORCE, A. L. FORCE
Editors and Proprietors.

THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

The National Democratic Committee, at a meeting held in the city of Washington, D. C., on Tuesday, the 31st day of May, 1892, as the time, and chooses the City of Chicago as the place for holding the national Democratic convention. Each State is entitled to a representation therein equal to the number of the representation to which it is entitled in the next electoral college, and each territory and the District of Columbia shall have two delegates. All Democratic conservative citizens of the United States, irrespective of past political associations and differences, who can unite with us in the effort for pure, economical and constitutional government, are cordially invited to join us in sending delegates to the convention.

CALVIN S. BRICE, Chairman.
SIMON P. SHERRIS, Secretary.

BUCKLE ON THE ARMOR.

The present month will witness the Presidential nominations of both the Democratic and Republican parties, and then will commence the work of political activity.

It becomes all Democrats, with zealous unity, to buckle on their armor and prepare for the contest, which, doubtless, will be warmly raged.

They will be for side the principles of right, of justice, personal liberty, and the general public welfare.

Against them has been and will be arrayed unscrupulous elements seeking hierdiction and power at the expense of the producing classes, selfish combinations that are yearly growing more arrogant.

Partisan cunning may endeavor to obscure the real by introducing sham issues. The lines of difference are, however, too distinctly drawn to permit deception.

The actual issue before the people cannot be side-tracked. It is freedom versus monopoly, the just privileges of the many against the sordid designs of the few.

That is the vital issue.

The attitude of the Democratic party is plain and positive. It contends for the equal and prospering right of each and every citizen, and would deny the regard of personal skill, labor, industry and business enterprise, unburdened by needless taxation and unobstructed by mercenary extortioners of any name or kind.

To impose by countenance unjust taxation, whether levied directly on the people, or indirectly filched from their pockets by hidden methods, for the benefit of artfully devised schemes, bears no warrant from honest government and has no affinity with the party of Democracy, which, to quote the language of Andrew Jackson, "stands upon the foundation of equal and exact justice and no human power can drive it from that position."

Democrats! Your cause is just and true! Buckle on your armor!

THEY RETIRE WITH HONOR.

The Cleveland Democratic Association of New Jersey, having accomplished the object for which it was organized, the sending of a delegation instructed for Grover Cleveland to the Chicago Convention, has decided to discontinue its organization. In doing so it has issued an address to the Democrats of the State in which it congratulates them upon the deliberations and outcome of the State Convention of May 25, and has confidence that the Chicago National Convention will select the most suitable candidate. They pledge their support to this nominee, and close as follows: "Let all petty social and local issues be buried; let all factious contests be stilled, that the policy of Tariff Reform, the paramount issue in the coming struggle, may, by united efforts, be formulated and expressed in the statutory law of the United States."

FRIGHTFUL DISASTER.

The oil regions of Pennsylvania were visited on Sunday by a terrible disaster of fire and water that is only eclipsed in the history of the country by the memorable flood at Johnstown just three years ago. It is impossible yet to give anything like an accurate idea of the loss of life and property, as chaos reigns throughout the devastated region. It is safe to say that not less than 150 lives have been lost. Nearly 100 bodies have already been recovered and many people are still missing. The number may far exceed 150, but this is regarded as a conservative estimate. The property loss will reach far into the millions.

The flood came so quickly that the people had no time to reach a place of safety. Oil Creek and Cherry Run swept a number of oil tanks down the stream, and in some way not known they were ignited. In less time than it takes to tell the story the flames spread to the surrounding buildings, and before they could be subdued five blocks had been burned.

The oil from the scores of broken tanks ran into the creek and was ignited by floating debris. In a few minutes the creek was ablaze from shore to shore, and as it was carried down the stream death and destruction followed in its wake. Everything in flammable took fire, and by the time it reached Oil City all the bridges between the two points were consumed.

The Republican National Convention is still in session at Minneapolis as we go to press, with no ballot yet taken for a choice. The gathering is not a harmonious one, and at this writing it is hard to tell who will be the standard bearer of the G. O. P.

James G. Blaine, Secretary of State, on Saturday last sent to President Harrison his formal resignation as Secretary, which was quickly accepted in a short and curt note to Mr. Blaine. There is bad blood now between these two statesmen.

This issue of THE CONSTITUTIONALIST is accompanied by all the laws passed by the last State Legislature. They are issued in such a supplement form as to be of benefit to all who desire to preserve them for future reference.

Senator Thomas S. B. Brown, of Monmouth, died suddenly at his home in Keyport on Saturday. Senator Brown was an old reporter once and highly respected in the community wherein he resided.

HOLY CROSS CHOIR ENTERTAIN.

An Attractive Programme at the Parish Building Last Evening—The Fine Chorus Work Their Greatest Success.

The third of Holy Cross choir's entertainments in aid of their organ fund took place in the parish building Tuesday evening before a large and delighted audience. The programme, a happy combination of melody and mirth, was most enjoyable from start to finish, and while the choir took good care of the musical part, the kickers were not forgotten. The first part of that good-natured quartette, the Four Leaf Clover, who as usual had a first mortgage on all the laughter in the neighborhood.

The musical numbers comprised several well executed choruses; a quartette, Messrs. Bond, W. Tallamy, B. Tallamy and Cutter, who sang sweetly and showed nice training; a pretty baritone solo by William Holohan with accompaniment of male voices; a violin solo by Edward Werbe and Will Tallamy, and a charming piano solo by Miss Helen A. Hasbrouck. There were also vocal solos by Messrs. Cutter, Bond and Fred. Tallamy—both sweet singers—and a boys' chorus of nursery jingles which was very taking. Choirmaster Miner conducted the music and Miss Jessie Utter was accompanist.

Major William L. Saunders of the borough, whose powers as a reader are well known, started the ball rolling with "The Jackdaw of Rheims" and was warmly applauded. His reading was accompanied by interpolations views furnished by Mr. Taft.

The feature of the evening, however, which met with the heartiest reception, was the new and uproariously original—farce by George Taggart entitled "Table d'Hote," which the Four Leaf Clover played for the first time in public. The farce was the work of Mr. Q. Cumber'Squash of Dog Corners,

Roward Spencer
Mr. Quicklunch Drake of the Knickerbocker Will Spencer
Mr. Lemon Yorkens Brockering, "Yellow" correspondent Tiffany Spencer
Mr. Mackintosh Mudd, the star boarder, George Taggart

The scene was the dining-room of a fashionable boarding house at dinner time, and the delay of the stage was perfectly in accord of comment. The tables were spread with the lux uries of the season, the guests were characteristic, exaggerated just enough to be natural, and the cook could almost imagine, when the curtains parted, that the typical boarding-house smell swept out over the audience as the odor of Bourbon flowers does in "Alabama". There was no particular plot to the piece—indeed one of the players said afterwards that a plot would have been in his way—but the fun was fast and went with a rush. The "help" in the boarding-house kitchen were heard singing and quarreling, and when they sang they sang remarkably well, whoever they were. Tiffany Spencer in black face—his best hold, they say—was in at the start, thanking the waiting for the cabman, Will Spencer, as a rural gentleman just arrived from Dog Corners, seated himself at dinner and was soon initiated in the ruling young Wall street broker (Will Spencer) and Mr. Mackintosh Mudd (George Taggart), star boarder and chronic inquirer. The dialogue between these four kept the audience in an uproar. The farce is full of bright sayings and contains a wealth of new slang which will doubtless soon be very popular. Tiffany Spencer's recitation of the bill of fare, and his fight in the background with an imaginary fly, were excellent. Howard Spencer's acting was very good, and his make-up will worthy of mention. The imitation of a sky-rocket by Will Spencer brought down the house. But the hit of the evening was made by George Taggart. His acting showed careful study, his make-up was extremely grotesque, and his lines were all squeezed out of the "surprise pudding" being excellently delivered. The play gave evidence of having been well rehearsed and everything went smoothly, and the curtain fell amid a storm of applause.

The Four Leaf Clover must have felt

WESTFIELD STILL BOOMING.

Upwards of $50,000 Worth of Real Estate Sold by One Citizen in 90 Days.

Dr. Ripley has sold within the last three months, over $25,000 worth of real estate in Westfield, all to be immediately improved. It is all on a line with and 3pc of the Central railroad, being on Cumberland street, South avenue, Park avenue and the Boulevard.

John Ulrich, who has recently canvassed the State of New Jersey in an official capacity, says: "There is not in the entire State of New Jersey anything to surpass Ripley Hill as a place of residence."

John Cogar and C. A. Smith are about to build on the Boulevard a pair of elegant residences. Welch Bros., J. W. Cox, Mr. Russell, of the *Mail and Express*, are just completing residences on Park street, and H. M. Russell and others are about to build on Cumberland street.

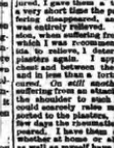
In answer to the question, "How is real estate in Westfield?" we are safe in saying fifty houses will be built on the property recently sold by Dr. Ripley, in less than one year. Some of them will cost over five or six thousand dollars apiece. If on an average they cost half that, the improvements will amount to $275,000.—*Westfield Leader.*

His Personal Experience.

Hon. James W. Husted, while serving his fifth term as Speaker of the Assembly of the State of New York was

STATE OF NEW YORK,
ASSEMBLY CHAMBER,
ALBANY, Jan. 16, 1890.

I desire once more to bear my testimony to the value of ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTER. I have used them for twenty-five years past, and can unconditionally commend them as the best remedy for pain that I have known. Years ago, when suffering from a carriage accident, I was injured, I gave them a thorough trial. In less than one week I was free from pain, feeling disappeared, and within a week I was entirely relieved. On another occasion, when I had overtaxed my strength, which I was recommended to go to Florida to relieve, I determined to test the plasters again. I applied them to my chest and between my shoulders, and in less than a fortnight was entirely cured. On still another occasion, when I was suffering from a severe cold settled in the shoulder to such an extent that I could scarcely move my arm, I applied the plasters, and within a very few days the pain disappeared, and I was entirely well. My wife has used them constantly by me, whether at home or abroad. My family as well as myself have found them to be a sovereign remedy, both for internal and external troubles. I have also used them for kidney difficulty in my life, and the application of the plasters cured me in a week. I deem it my duty, as I said before, to bear my testimony in a public way to their efficacy, and I have no doubt I shall do more good than by giving you my personal experience.



Others look for gold in the mines, I look for it in a pill. Others look for it in stocks, I look for it in a box. Others look for it in lands, I look for it in a bottle. Others look for it in a bank, I look for it in a bottle. Others look for it in a bank, I look for it in a bottle. Others look for it in a bank

LAWS OF NEW JERSEY.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CHAPTER I.

A further supplement to an act entitled "An act concerning corporations" (Revision), approved April seventh, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That it shall be lawful for any corporation existing under and by virtue of the laws of this state for the formation of incorporated companies for this state, with the consent of a majority in interest of its stockholders, at a meeting thereof, to be called for that purpose and with the assistance of the governor, at any time within three years from the date of its incorporation, to cancel, with the clerk of the county in which it may be located, any part of its certificate of incorporation, or of any certificate supplemental thereto, or amendatory thereof, or both, and to execute, acknowledge and file in the office of the secretary of state a certificate that shall take the place of the original certificate, or certificates, so cancelled, and thereupon the said corporation shall have, hold and exercise all the powers, rights and privileges and be subject to all the duties and liabilities conferred and imposed upon it by the provisions of the act to which it owes its existence, and by the supplements thereto, and by the general laws of this state, as the same may be from time to time amended, altered or repealed, in the same manner as if it had originally filed a certificate containing the same provisions as the certificate so executed, acknowledged and filed; and the said corporation shall, in the certificate so executed, acknowledged and filed, specify the amount of its capital stock, the number of its shares, the amount paid thereon, and the names and residences of the persons who are the directors and officers thereof, who shall continue in office for the time for which they were elected, and until their successors are elected and qualified, and shall also specify the amount of its debts and liabilities, if any, and the amount of its assets, if any, and the said certificate shall be signed by the president and secretary of the said corporation, and the seal of the said corporation shall be affixed thereto.

2. And be it enacted, That the said corporation shall, after the filing and recording of the certificate aforesaid, be governed by the same provisions and restrictions, and shall possess the same powers, rights and privileges, and be subject to the same duties and liabilities as if the certificate so cancelled had not been executed, acknowledged or filed, and the certificate so cancelled shall be void and of no effect, except for the purpose of suing for the recovery of any debts due to the said corporation, or for the purpose of prosecuting and defending suits by or against the said corporation, and enforcing any rights existing in favor of or against the said corporation, and the said corporation shall, after the execution, acknowledgment and filing of the certificate aforesaid, be governed in the collection of its debts and enforcement of its rights existing at the time of the execution, acknowledgment and filing of the certificate aforesaid, in the manner provided by the act to which it owes its existence, and the supplements thereto, as if the certificate so cancelled had not been executed, acknowledged or filed.

3. And be it enacted, That the said corporation shall, after the execution, acknowledgment and filing of the certificate aforesaid, be governed by the same provisions and restrictions, and shall possess the same powers, rights and privileges, and be subject to the same duties and liabilities in relation to the business to be done, transacted and carried on by the said corporation, as if the said business had been originally authorized to be done, transacted and carried on by the certificate so executed, acknowledged and filed, and the business of the said corporation may be carried on, and the property and franchises of the said corporation may be held, enjoyed and possessed, as if the certificate so executed, acknowledged and filed had been originally authorized by the certificate so cancelled.

4. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved February 4, 1892.

CHAPTER VII.

An act in relation to the state house and all parcel public grounds.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the state house and all parcel public grounds be and are hereby declared to be under the safe-keeping of some suitable person to be hereinafter appointed, who shall be nominated and appointed by the governor.

2. And with the advice and consent of the senate, and commissioned by him, and who shall continue in office for the term of five years from the date of his said appointment, until his successor is appointed and qualified.

3. And be it enacted, That the doorkeepers of the two houses of the legislature, for the time being, under whose charge said state house and parcel public grounds are, shall be duly kept in his office until the next session of the legislature, and when that session shall be ended, shall deliver the keys of the respective court rooms shall be deposited with the said superintendent for safe keeping; that it shall be the duty of the said superintendent to have the general supervision and care of the said state house and parcel public grounds, to preserve them from injury and to provide for their proper kept in proper order; to shall also take care of the said state house in best warm, ventilated, swept and cleaned condition, and to employ such necessary assistants for that purpose at such prices and upon such terms as the governor, secretary of state and state treasurer, or any majority of them, shall approve; and he shall have the general charge of the rooms in the said state house and the state treasurer shall certify the same, and they shall thereupon be paid by the state treasurer on the warrant of the comptroller.

4. And be it enacted, That hereafter the said superintendent shall have the distribution of the laws, law reports, equity reports, the journals, documents and journals of both houses of the legislature, and all other documents published under the authority of the passage of the state, and he shall transmit such copies to such persons or persons as is now required by law, and he shall have the same supervision and control over the stock of said laws, law reports, equity reports, documents and journals as he shall have over the state house and adjacent public grounds under his care.

5. And be it enacted, That the said superintendent shall receive the sum of two thousand dollars, to be paid by the treasurer upon the warrant of the comptroller, out of any money in the state treasury not otherwise appropriated, in quarterly payments to be computed from the day of the appointment of said superintendent.

6. And be it enacted, That the said superintendent, before entering upon the execution of the duties of his office, shall take and subscribe the following oath, to wit: I, A. B., the superintendent of the state house and the public grounds and the adjacent public grounds, do solemnly promise and swear that I will justly and faithfully perform the duties of the said office according to the best of my judgment and ability, and that I will not, directly or indirectly, appoint or employ any person to be employed in the said state house or upon the said public grounds, or in the service of the state, or any department thereof, for any political reason or for any other reason than the fitness of such person for the discharge of the duties of the position to which he is appointed, and that I will not, directly or indirectly, discharge or remove any person employed in the said state house or upon the said public grounds, or in the service of the state, or any department thereof, for any political reason or for any other reason than the fitness of such person for the discharge of the duties of the position from which he is discharged or removed, and that I will justly and faithfully perform all

CHAPTER XXXIV.

A Supplement to an act entitled "An act to establish a system of public instruction (Revision), approved March 15th, 1871," (one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four.)

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the sum of one thousand dollars be and hereby is granted to the state of New Jersey, to be paid out of the first income of the school fund, the same to be applied to the payment of the deficiency in the appropriation for the purposes aforesaid, provided that within one year from the passage of this act there shall have been raised by the said township, by subscription or entertainment, a like sum for each and the purposes aforesaid; and provided, said further provided that the amount to be paid any one school district under this act shall not exceed the amount hereby provided further that the total amount expended under the provisions of this act shall not exceed the sum of three thousand dollars.

2. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 7, 1892.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

A Supplement to an act entitled "An act to re-apportion the several assembly districts of the State of New Jersey," (of the 4th of April fourteenth, anno domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.)

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the election eleven of the above entitled act be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

11. And be it enacted, That the county of Mercer shall constitute three assembly districts, to be numbered one, two and three; district 1 to be composed of the townships of Hopewell, Princeton, Lawrence, Ewing, Trenton, Hamilton, Washington, Hamilton, Ewing; the first and tenth wards of the city of Trenton, and so much of the second ward of the city of Trenton as lies within the following bounding line, to wit: Beginning at the intersection of the center line of the Assanpink creek and the Delaware and Raritan canal, and running thence along the middle of the centre line of the said canal to a point where the center line of Hamilton avenue, if produced would intersect the centre line of said canal; thence easterly in a straight line to and along the centre line of Prospect street; thence northerly along the centre line of Hamilton avenue; thence westerly along the centre line of Hamilton avenue to the middle of the Assanpink creek; thence northerly along the centre line of Holmes street to the point of beginning, the same course, to the middle of the Assanpink creek; thence westerly along the middle of said creek, to the point of beginning; district 2 to be composed of the seventh ward of the city of Trenton, and so much of the second ward of the said city of Trenton as is not included in district 1, to be composed of the fifth and eighth wards of the city of Trenton, and all of the town of Ewing, lying south of the centre of the seventh ward of the city of Trenton, and district 3 to be composed of the second, third, fourth, sixth and eleventh wards of the city of Trenton, and so much of the ninth ward of the city of Trenton as lies within the following bounding line, to wit: Beginning at the intersection of the center line of the Assanpink creek and the Delaware and Raritan canal, and running thence along the middle of the centre line of the said canal to a point where the centre line of Hamilton avenue, if produced would intersect the centre line of said canal; thence easterly in a straight line to and along the centre line of Prospect street; thence northerly along the centre line of Hamilton avenue; thence westerly along the centre line of Hamilton avenue to the middle of the Assanpink creek; thence northerly along the centre line of Holmes street to the point of beginning, the same course, to the middle of the Assanpink creek; thence westerly along the middle of said creek, to the point of beginning; district 4 to be composed of the seventh ward of the said city of Trenton, and so much of the second district to be composed of the fifth and eighth wards of the city of Trenton, and all of the town of Ewing, lying south of the centre of the seventh ward of the city of Trenton, as now constituted, district 5 to be composed of the second, third, fourth, sixth and eleventh wards of the city of Trenton, and so much of the ninth ward of the city of Trenton as lies within the following bounding line, to wit: Beginning at the intersection of the center line of the Assanpink creek and the Delaware and Raritan canal, and running thence easterly in a straight line to and along the centre line of Prince street to the center line of Pennington street, thence southerly along the center line of Broad street to the center line of the Delaware and Raritan canal; thence westerly along the center line of the said canal to the place of beginning.

2. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 7, 1892.

CHAPTER XL.

An act to authorize police councils, boards of aldermen and other governing bodies in cities of the second class to change the date of their election and the time of the year for the beginning of the terms of officials thereinafter elected or created, and the term of certain officials so that the same will begin and end with the fiscal year in said city.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That it shall and may be lawful for the common council, boards of aldermen or other governing bodies in cities of the second class in this state, by ordinance duly passed, notwithstanding its charter, to change the date of the charter or municipal election in said city from the first Monday in April of the year next after the passage of said ordinance, and yearly thereafter, to the said second Tuesday in April.

2. And be it enacted, That when, in any city, an ordinance has been duly passed changing the date of the charter or municipal election in said city, as provided in the first section hereof, it shall and may be lawful for the common council, boards of aldermen, or other governing body, to ordain that the terms of all persons chosen at such charter or municipal election next after the first Tuesday in April of the first fiscal year of said city next after their said election, and to further ordain that the terms of all city officers holding office under such city, either by election or by appointment shall expire and be ended on the first fiscal year next after the date at which their terms would have expired if said ordinance had not been passed.

3. And be it enacted, That all acts and parts of acts hereby repealed, and that this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 8, 1892.

CHAPTER XLIII.

A supplement to an act entitled "An act concerning district courts in certain cities of this state," approved March 9th, 1874, (one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That section two of an act entitled "An act concerning district courts in certain cities of this state," approved March ninth, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven, be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

2. And be it enacted, That one district court shall be established in accordance with this act in every city having a population of over nineteen thousand inhabitants as fixed by the last preceding national or state census, but cities of one hundred thousand inhabitants or more shall be entitled to two district courts; provided, always, that no more than two district courts shall at any time be established in any one city.

3. And be it enacted, That in cities of less than twenty thousand inhabitants the judges of each of said courts shall receive an annual salary of fifteen hundred dollars and in cities of twenty thousand inhabitants or more the salary of the judges of said courts shall be two thousand dollars each, which salaries shall be paid by cities wherein said courts may be established out of the treasuries of said cities respectively in equal monthly installments, which shall be computed from the day of the appointment of said judges.

3. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Passed March 8, 1892.

CHAPTER XLV.

An act concerning certain cities of the second class in the state and constituting police courts therein and providing for the appointment of police justices of such courts and defining the jurisdiction, powers and duties of such police courts, and abolishing all other police courts, recorder courts and police justices in such cities.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That there shall be constituted in each city of the second class in this state having a population of fifty thousand inhabitants or more, to be designated a police court of the cities of the second class in this state.

2. And be it enacted, That said courts shall be courts of record and have official seal, and all process issued by said courts shall be sufficient for execution of said writs in any county in this state having power to punish for contempt of court; and licensed attorneys shall not be removed from said courts for any cause, except for mal or misconduct in such courts; that the said police justices of said courts shall have power to administer oaths and affirmations, the same may be used and certified as other records of such city by the clerk of the court.

3. And be it enacted, That the bond to be entered into by each police justices and their sureties as hereinbefore provided, with the exception therefrom, shall be to the effect following, that is to say: The condition of these presents, that we, A. B., C. D. and E. F., of the city of ——— in the county of ——— and state of New Jersey, are held and firmly bound unto the corporate title of said city, to which payment, well and truly to be made, we bind ourselves our heirs, executors and administrators, jointly and severally firmly by these presents; sealed with our seals and dated the ——— day of ——— in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ———. The condition of the obligation is such that if the above bounden A. B. shall well and truly perform the office of police justice of the city of ——— in the county of ——— aforesaid, and in all things faithfully and unoffensively well and truly, faithfully and impartially execute and perform all and singular the duties of said office, as well with respect to all persons coming before the said police justice as to the due preservation of his said office shall deliver to his successor in office all the books, papers, writings, seals and property belonging to or appertaining thereto, then this obligation to be void, otherwise to remain in full force or virtue;" such bond shall be approved of by two judges of the court of Common Pleas of the county in which such city is, or a majority of the judges of the district court of such city for which such police justice shall be appointed, and when so approved and executed as aforesaid, shall be recorded in the clerk's office of such county and filed in the same, to be by him safely kept among the records and papers of his office; and to each and every person aggrieved by any breach of the condition of the said bond, before he shall enter into the security aforesaid, shall perform any of the duties required by this act for such police justice to perform, or violating any ordinance or regulation of such city or of any board of commissioners, or other governing body of such city, either in the nature of a misdemeanor or not, for which no penalty is fixed; that the police justice herein provided to be appointed shall each receive and be paid by each of the parties aforesaid the sum of two thousand dollars, to be paid monthly in the exact manner as now provided for by law for police justices.

4. And be it enacted, That the police justice herein provided to be appointed for each city shall have, possess and exercise all the powers and authority in criminal matters and proceedings conferred upon justices of the peace in and for the several counties of this state, and shall have jurisdiction of all crimes committed by or violating any ordinance or regulation of such city or any board of commissioners, or other governing body of such city, and of all misdemeanors committed in such city, either in the nature of a misdemeanor or not, for which no penalty is fixed; that the police justice herein provided to be appointed shall each receive and be paid by each of the parties aforesaid the sum of two thousand dollars, to be paid monthly in the exact manner as now provided for by law for police justices.

5. And be it enacted, That the police justice herein provided to be appointed for each city shall have, possess and exercise all the powers and authority in civil matters and proceedings conferred upon justices of the peace in and for the several counties of this state; that the police justice herein provided to be appointed shall each receive and be paid by each of the parties aforesaid the sum of two thousand dollars, to be paid monthly in the exact manner as now provided for by law for police justices.

6. And be it enacted, That the police justice herein provided to be appointed for each city shall have, possess and exercise all the powers and authority in matters of bastardy conferred upon justices of the peace in and for the several counties of this state; that the police justice herein provided to be appointed shall each receive and be paid by each of the parties aforesaid the sum of two thousand dollars, to be paid monthly in the exact manner as now provided for by law for police justices.

7. And be it enacted, That the police justice herein provided to be appointed for each city shall have, possess and exercise all the powers and authority in matters of apprenticeship, and shall each receive and be paid by each of the parties aforesaid the sum of two thousand dollars, to be paid monthly in the exact manner as now provided for by law for police justices.

8. And be it enacted, That the police justice herein provided to be appointed for each city shall have, possess and exercise all the powers and authority in matters of vagrancy, disorderly conduct, breach of the peace, or other like offenses, and in the discretion of the police justice to order such persons committed to the county jail or workhouse of such city, for any period not exceeding ninety days: provided, that in all cases where the police justice shall have ordered any party to jail or workhouse for a longer period than ninety days, or where the punishment shall be imprisonment, there may be a trial by jury.

9. And be it enacted, That the police justice of such city shall at every regular monthly meeting of the common council, account for and pay over all fines and penalties collected by him for violation of ordinances, and all moneys received by them as such police justice, to the treasurer of such city, and shall make a report in writing to the common council of such city of all moneys so received and paid over, and shall produce the receipt of the treasurer for the same.

10. And be it enacted, That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act be and the same are hereby repealed, and that this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 9, 1892.

CHAPTER XLVI.

A Further Supplement to an act entitled "An act to authorize the acquisition of real estate in this state by counties and municipalities for the use of police departments in cities of the second class," (one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine.

Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That whenever the amount of one hundred thousand dollars, authorized to be raised by the act approved March ninth, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, to be raised by the issue of bonds of the city of Jersey City, shall have been issued, and the proceeds thereof expended for the purposes for which said bonds were authorized to be issued, the board of finance of said city is hereby authorized and empowered to issue bonds of said city to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars, in addition to the bonds authorized to be issued by the act aforesaid, and for the purposes therein mentioned, and the said bonds shall be issued in the manner and form and with the like powers and duties as are provided in the act aforesaid, and the said bonds shall have been paid and satisfied.

2. And be it enacted, That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act, be and the same are hereby repealed, and that this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 9, 1892.

CHAPTER XLVII.

An act to amend an act entitled "An act relating to the police force of cities of the second class," (one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one), approved March twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That section eighteen of the above entitled act be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

18. And be it enacted, That the police justice appointed under this act in one of the cities of the second class in this state shall be entitled to and receive upon quarter days of each year, and under the same regulations as the police justices of the several counties of this state, the fees, costs and allowances provided for by violating any ordinance or regulation of such city or any board of such city shall be collected by the proper officer or person duly empowered on such conviction, which process shall when in the nature of a warrant be directed to the sheriff of the county, and the nature of a summons be returnable in not less than five nor more than ten days, and shall command the person against whom complaint or information of such city or of any board of such city shall have been made, that he be and appear before the said police justice, at the time and place in such process mentioned, to answer to such complaint or information, and be further dealt with according to law; and if the person so summoned shall neglect to appear according to the command of such process, then upon proof of the service thereof, and of the complaint or information, the said police justice shall proceed to hear and determine the matter of such complaint or information in the absence of the party so summoned, and to render judgment and award execution thereon, as fully and effectually as if the party had appeared personally before him in obedience to the process; and if the party so convicted shall refuse or neglect forthwith to comply with the judgment and pay the amount of the penalty and costs imposed and awarded against him, or shall not have goods and chattels sufficient to satisfy the same to be found, the said police justice may commit the party so convicted to the county jail or workhouse of such city, there to remain for a period not exceeding ninety days, unless the penalty and costs aforesaid, and the reasonable charges of conveying the party to jail, shall be sooner paid and satisfied.

2. And be it enacted, That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act be and the same are hereby repealed, and that this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 9, 1892.

CHAPTER XLVIII.

An act providing for the placing of electrical conductors under ground in cities of this state, and for the supervision of such conductors by a state board of commissioners of electrical subways.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the governor of this state shall appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, three persons as commissioners of electrical subways which shall consist of three persons, who shall hold office for five years and until their successors are appointed and qualified, except that of the members first appointed shall hold office for one year, one for two years and one for three years, and shall also appoint on the first Monday in May, one thereafter, a person to fill any vacancy occurring by reason of the expiration of the term of office of any member, or otherwise, for the unexpired term of such member. Every appointment of a president and the appointment of a secretary, each commissioner shall receive an annual salary of two thousand dollars, payable monthly, and such salary as the commissioners shall determine, payable monthly, and shall hold his office at the pleasure of the board, such board may appoint an electrical expert, who shall receive a salary of not more than ——— per annum, and such other assistants as may be authorized by the governor of the state. They may also appoint a counsel, who shall receive for his services such compensation as shall be agreed upon by the board. They shall organize on the first Monday in May, one thereafter, by the

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PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CHAPTER LIV.

A Supplement to an act entitled "An act to incorporate the board of choosers freeholders of any of the several counties of this state to lay out, construct, improve and maintain a public road therein," approved April seventh, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four.

1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey*, That whenever, by the reason of the refusal or neglect of any one or a sufficient number of the board of directors of any corporation duly formed for the purpose of holding annual meetings of such board, regular or special, duly called, a quorum is thereby prevented, the stockholders of said company shall thereupon call a legal meeting of a quorum of such board of directors to be held at such time and place as any such board of directors, and for such purpose special meetings of the stock holders of said company may be called by any officer of the company, or any three stockholders of the company, upon three days' notice personally to the directors, or publication of such notice in the same papers upon the doors of the company, at which meetings it shall be lawful for the said stockholders to take such action, by a majority vote, in reference to the business of the said company as they may deem necessary, and their action so taken shall be legal and binding upon the company.

2. And be it enacted, That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith be and the same are hereby repealed, and that this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 1st, 1892.

CHAPTER LXI.

A Supplement to an act entitled "An act to incorporate the board of choosers freeholders of any of the several counties of this state to lay out, construct, improve and maintain a public road therein," approved April seventh, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four.

1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey*, That in this state whose population now exceeds or may hereafter exceed fifty thousand, and contains in such population one hundred or more boards of chosen freeholders, the governor, by and with the advice and consent upon the nomination of the board of chosen freeholders of such county, shall appoint a police department, which police department shall be governed and managed by a board of police commissioners, which board shall consist of five persons, not more than two of whom shall be members of the same political party, and who shall be appointed by the mayor and police justice of such city, for the term of two years, at an annual salary of five hundred dollars each, and shall be paid in such manner as now provided for by law for other city officers; and at such appointment the commissioners shall be two for one year and two for two years, and thereafter two shall be appointed every year in place of the two whose terms of office shall then expire, so that the terms of said commissioners after the first appointment shall be two years; and in case of the neglect or refusal of the mayor or police justice of such city to appoint said commissioners for the space of ten days after the passage of this act, or after the expiration of any term or the occurrence of any vacancy, then the said police justice shall appoint said commissioners to fill such vacancy; and in case of the neglect or refusal of the said police justice to appoint said commissioners for the space of ten days after the passage of this act, or after the expiration of any term or the occurrence of any vacancy, then the said police justice shall appoint said commissioners to fill such vacancy; and the said police justice shall not be eligible to appointment as police commissioner during the term for which he was elected police justice.

2. Said commissioners shall be subject to said police justice, who shall possess all the powers of a police commissioner in the absence of any of the said commissioners, and shall be entitled to receive the same fees for his services as police commissioner as are now provided for by law for other city officers.

3. Said commissioners shall, before entering upon the duties of their office, each take the oath prescribed by the constitution for civil officers, and shall enter into a bond to the state of New Jersey in the penal sum of five thousand dollars, with such sureties as may be approved of by the mayor and police justice of such city, conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties of their office, which bond shall be filed in the office of the clerk of such city.

4. And be it enacted, That the said commissioners shall have power to appoint, remove and discipline such police officers and patrolmen as they may deem necessary for the efficient police protection of such city, and to prescribe their duties and regulate their conduct, and to make such rules and regulations for the government of the police force as they may deem necessary for the efficient discipline of the members of the police force to them subject, and for the protection of the public peace and safety; provided, however, that the number of said police force shall be reduced except by removal for cause, and that the police force shall be reduced to the number of one police officer for each one thousand inhabitants of such city, according to the last preceding state or United States census, by attrition only, unless said commissioners by unanimous vote shall determine that a greater number is required.

5. And be it enacted, That all rules and regulations made under this act shall prevail notwithstanding any ordinance, resolution or regulation of any board of chosen freeholders, or of any municipal officer of such city, and all police officers and patrolmen appointed under this act shall obey and execute all orders of said police commissioners, and shall perform such duties as may be required of them by said commissioners, and shall have the same powers as police officers and patrolmen now have by law, and shall be subject to the same liabilities.

6. And be it enacted, That the said commissioners shall, at the first meeting after their appointment, and annually thereafter, elect one of their number president of the board, and may appoint a secretary, who shall not be one of their number, and may remove him at pleasure, and shall keep a record of their proceedings, and of all rules and regulations made by them, and of all appointments and removals of police officers and patrolmen, and of the names, residences and occupations of all persons appointed to said force, and the date of their appointment, and of the date of the removal of any of said police officers or patrolmen, and the cause or causes of such removal, and of all fines imposed upon any of said police officers or patrolmen, and the cause or causes for which such fines were imposed, and the amount paid by each person fined, and of all moneys received by them, and from what source received, and of all moneys paid out by them, and for what purpose paid, and of all moneys due and unpaid to the police force, and for what purpose due, and of all moneys due and uncollected, and for what purpose due, and shall keep all such records, books and accounts as may be necessary to exhibit a full and correct account of the finances of the police department, and shall annually, in the month of May, report to the board of chosen freeholders the amount required to be levied by taxation to pay the expenses of the police department for the ensuing year, and the estimated amount required for the support of the police force for the ensuing year, and the estimated amount required for other purposes of police administration for the ensuing year, and the said board of chosen freeholders shall cause the amount so reported by said commissioners to be levied and collected by taxation upon the taxable property of said city, in the same manner as other moneys are levied and collected for city purposes, and shall pay the same over to the treasurer of said city, to the credit of said police department, and the expenditures of said police department shall be audited by the auditing committee of said board of chosen freeholders, and shall be paid by the treasurer of said city upon the warrant of the president of said board of commissioners, countersigned by the secretary thereof, and approved by resolution of said board of chosen freeholders.

7. And be it enacted, That the commissioners of police appointed under this act be and they are hereby invested with full power to make and establish such rules and regulations for the government of charities and correction in any such city of the said state, and they shall have and exercise the powers and perform the duties now conferred in a board of aldermen, common council or other municipal board of such city, relative to the appointment of the keeper and matron of the city prison, and relative to the appointment of the keeper and matron of the city workhouse, and relative to the appointment of the keeper and matron of the city almshouse, and relative to the appointment of the keeper and matron of the city hospital

tained in the provisions of any charter or act creating any municipality.

II. And be it enacted, That all acts and parts of acts, general or special, heretofore passed inconsistent with or repugnant to the provisions of this act be and hereby are declared to be repealed.

III. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 13, 1899.

CHAPTER LXXXII.

An Act to regulate the pay of officers and employees of paid fire departments in cities of the first class in this state.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That in any city of the first class in this state having a paid fire department, the pay or salaries of officers of the fire force and other officers and employees shall be as hereinafter specified, namely: to the chief engineer, the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars; to the assistant engineer, the sum of one thousand six hundred dollars; to the battalion chiefs or district engineers, the sum of fifteen hundred dollars; to the captains of the fire companies, the sum of one thousand dollars each; to the lieutenants of companies, the sum of one thousand dollars each; to firemen or companies, the sum of three hundred dollars each; to foremen of companies, the sum of three hundred dollars each; to horseshoers or blacksmiths, the sum of one thousand dollars each, in lieu of all other compensation whatsoever.

2. And be it enacted, That the provisions of this act shall remain inoperative in any such city until the annual meeting of the board or officer of the board having control of the fire department of such city, to be assembled in a year of the municipal election of such city, shall be executed to by a majority of all the legal votes cast for the adoption or rejection or rejection of this act at any regular charter or general election to be hereafter held in such city or annual meeting of the board or officer as shall vote upon the question of the adoption of such resolution; such submission shall not be made until the board or officer shall have by such resolution by said board shall have been published every day for at least ten days next preceding such election in at least one paper, and must be ready for distribution for such election in such city; the ballots to be used in such city, paper to such city, by the clerk of such city; persons voting at any election at which this act shall be submitted to the electors of such city shall express their assent to or rejection of this act by depositing their ballots in the box provided for depositing the votes at such election; the election precincts, districts or wards of any such city shall be the same as those for the acceptance of this act shall each deposit a ballot containing the words "for increase of pay of fire department" or words of similar import thereon and those who are opposed thereto shall each deposit a ballot containing the words "against increase of pay of fire department," written or printed thereon; but this nevertheless or similar ballots may be expressed upon the ballot on which are the names of the candidates for ward, city or county offices to be voted for at the election, and if a majority of the ballots on which there shall be the words "for increase of pay of fire department, or the words" against increase of pay of fire department," are in favor of the acceptance of this act, then this act shall take effect immediately.

3. And be it enacted, That the increase of pay of officers, provided for by this act, shall go into effect on the first day of the next calendar month after the election at which this act is aforesaid, notwithstanding that there may not be any appropriation for such purpose on hand behind to meet such increase, and if there be not such appropriation or fund, the board or authority having control of the fire finances of such city shall borrow, by issuing bonds if necessary, a sufficient sum to meet such increase of pay or remainder of the current fiscal year of such city, or may permit the same to be paid out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, and shall put such sum in the annual tax levy of such city.

4. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 13, 1899.

CHAPTER LXXXIII.

An Act fixing the term of office of mayors in cities of first class.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That every mayor hereafter elected in any city of the first class shall hold his office for the term of five years and until the qualification of his successor.

2. And be it enacted, That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act be and the same are hereby repealed, and this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 15, 1899.

CHAPTER LXXXIV.

A Supplement to an act entitled "An act to provide for a commission to revise and consolidate the general statutes of this state relating to villages, towns and townships," approved March ninth, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one.

Whereas, The commissioners appointed under the provisions of the act to which this is a supplement, have been engaged in the prosecution of the work in such act mentioned, from the month of June last and whereas, the duties required of them by said act are found to be more arduous than at first supposed, and have required much clerical examination and research, and whereas, the said commissioners, by reason thereof, find that they are unable to complete the work required of them by said act in time to make a complete report of the same before the present session of the legislature, therefore,

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the said commissioners be and they are hereby relieved from the duties and powers imposed and conferred upon the members thereof by the act to which this is a supplement, and that they be and they are hereby required before the legislature at its said session a complete report of the work performed by them.

2. And be it enacted, That the commissioners hereinbefore appointed under the provisions of said act shall be entitled to receive the same pay for the work already done by them as to the governor conferred by the act to which this is a supplement, together with such necessary expenses as they may have incurred in carrying out the provisions of said act, which shall be paid by the treasurer on the warrant of the comptroller.

3. And be it enacted, That on the completion of their labors they shall each file in the latter comptroller's office a report, comptroller and treasurer shall deem just and proper, and the amount of all their necessary expenses in they may have incurred in carrying out the provisions of said act, which shall be paid by the treasurer on the warrant of the comptroller.

4. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 21, 1899.

CHAPTER LXXXV.

A Further Supplement to the act entitled "An act concerning the custody of infants," approved March ninth, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the first section of the act to which this is a further supplement be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the state of New Jersey, That when any husband and wife shall live in a state of separation without being divorced, and either husband or wife shall be and become entitled to the custody of their minor children or the marriage, the chancellor, upon the said child or children being brought before him on habeas corpus, shall make an order for the access of the mother to her infant child or children as such times and in such manner as may seem to him meet; and if the said child or children be within the limits of this state, the said order may require that the said child or children be delivered to and remain in the custody of the mother until said child or children shall attain the age of seven years, or for a longer or shorter time, as the chancellor may deem proper, then, upon presenting to the chancellor a petition of the mother setting forth that the said child or children is under the age of seven years, then, upon presenting to the chancellor a petition of the mother setting forth that the said child or children is under the age of seven years, upon the production of the affidavit of such mother or other person or persons, to be selected by the said mother, and the legality of the said mother and none other person or persons, to be selected by the said mother, and the legality of the said mother and none other person or persons, to be selected by the said mother, and the legality of the said mother and none

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PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CHAPTER CXXII.

An Act to lay boundaries' counties, cities, boroughs and townships and general incorporations.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That after the passage of this act, the boundaries of the several counties of the State shall be as follows: Beginning at the point where the line of the county of Hudson intersects the line of the county of Bergen, which point is the northeast corner of the county of Hudson, and the northwest corner of the county of Essex, and from thence, in a straight line, to the point where the line of the county of Essex intersects the line of the county of Passaic, which point is the northeast corner of the county of Essex, and the northwest corner of the county of Passaic; thence, in a straight line, to the point where the line of the county of Passaic intersects the line of the county of Morris, which point is the northeast corner of the county of Passaic, and the northwest corner of the county of Morris; thence, in a straight line, to the point where the line of the county of Morris intersects the line of the county of Sussex, which point is the northeast corner of the county of Morris, and the northwest corner of the county of Sussex; thence, in a straight line, to the point where the line of the county of Sussex intersects the line of the county of Warren, which point is the northeast corner of the county of Sussex, and the northwest corner of the county of Warren; thence, in a straight line, to the point where the line of the county of Warren intersects the line of the county of Hunterdon, which point is the northeast corner of the county of Warren, and the northwest corner of the county of Hunterdon; thence, in a straight line, to the point where the line of the county of Hunterdon intersects the line of the county of Somerset, which point is the northeast corner of the county of Hunterdon, and the northwest corner of the county of Somerset; thence, in a straight line, to the point where the line of the county of Somerset intersects the line of the county of Middlesex, which point is the northeast corner of the county of Somerset, and the northwest corner of the county of Middlesex; thence, in a straight line, to the point where the line of the county of Middlesex intersects the line of the county of Monmouth, which point is the northeast corner of the county of Middlesex, and the northwest corner of the county of Monmouth; thence, in a straight line, to the point where the line of the county of Monmouth intersects the line of the county of Ocean, which point is the northeast corner of the county of Monmouth, and the northwest corner of the county of Ocean; thence, in a straight line, to the point where the line of the county of Ocean intersects the line of the county of Burlington, which point is the northeast corner of the county of Ocean, and the northwest corner of the county of Burlington; thence, in a straight line, to the point where the line of the county of Burlington intersects the line of the county of Camden, which point is the northeast corner of the county of Burlington, and the northwest corner of the county of Camden; thence, in a straight line, to the point where the line of the county of Camden intersects the line of the county of Gloucester, which point is the northeast corner of the county of Camden, and the northwest corner of the county of Gloucester; thence, in a straight line, to the point where the line of the county of Gloucester intersects the line of the county of Salem, which point is the northeast corner of the county of Gloucester, and the northwest corner of the county of Salem; thence, in a straight line, to the point where the line of the county of Salem intersects the line of the county of Cumberland, which point is the northeast corner of the county of Salem, and the northwest corner of the county of Cumberland; thence, in a straight line, to the point where the line of the county of Cumberland intersects the line of the county of Atlantic, which point is the northeast corner of the county of Cumberland, and the northwest corner of the county of Atlantic; thence, in a straight line, to the point where the line of the county of Atlantic intersects the line of the county of Cape May, which point is the northeast corner of the county of Atlantic, and the northwest corner of the county of Cape May; thence, in a straight line, to the point where the line of the county of Cape May intersects the line of the county of Cumberland, which point is the northeast corner of the county of Cape May, and the northwest corner of the county of Cumberland; thence, in a straight line, to the point where the line of the county of Cumberland intersects the line of the county of Salem, which point is the northeast corner of the county of Cumberland, and the northwest corner of the county of Salem; thence, in a straight line, to the point where the line of the county of Salem intersects the line of the county of Gloucester, which point is the northeast corner of the county of Salem, and the northwest corner of the county of Gloucester; thence, in a straight line, to the point where the line of the county of Gloucester intersects the line of the county of Camden, which point is the northeast corner of the county of Gloucester, and the northwest corner of the county of Camden; thence, in a straight line, to the point where the line of the county of Camden intersects the line of the county of Burlington, which point is the northeast corner of the county of Camden, and the northwest corner of the county of Burlington; thence, in a straight line, to the point where the line of the county of Burlington intersects the line of the county of Ocean, which point is the northeast corner of the county of Burlington, and the northwest corner of the county of Ocean; thence, in a straight line, to the point where the line of the county of Ocean intersects the line of the county of Monmouth, which point is the northeast corner of the county of Ocean, and the northwest corner of the county of Monmouth; thence, in a straight line, to the point where the line of the county of Monmouth intersects the line of the county of Middlesex, which point is the northeast corner of the county of Monmouth, and the northwest corner of the county of Middlesex; thence, in a straight line, to the point where the line of the county of Middlesex intersects the line of the county of Somerset, which point is the northeast corner of the county of Middlesex, and the northwest corner of the county of Somerset; thence, in a straight line, to the point where the line of the county of Somerset intersects the line of the county of Hunterdon, which point is the northeast corner of the county of Somerset, and the northwest corner of the county of Hunterdon; thence, in a straight line, to the point where the line of the county of Hunterdon intersects the line of the county of Warren, which point is the northeast corner of the county of Hunterdon, and the northwest corner of the county of Warren; thence, in a straight line, to the point where the line of the county of Warren intersects the line of the county of Sussex, which point is the northeast corner of the county of Warren, and the northwest corner of the county of Sussex; thence, in a straight line, to the point where the line of the county of Sussex intersects the line of the county of Morris, which point is the northeast corner of the county of Sussex, and the northwest corner of the county of Morris; thence, in a straight line, to the point where the line of the county of Morris intersects the line of the county of Passaic, which point is the northeast corner of the county of Morris, and the northwest corner of the county of Passaic; thence, in a straight line, to the point where the line of the county of Passaic intersects the line of the county of Essex, which point is the northeast corner of the county of Passaic, and the northwest corner of the county of Essex; thence, in a straight line, to the point where the line of the county of Essex intersects the line of the county of Hudson, which point is the northeast corner of the county of Essex, and the northwest corner of the county of Hudson; thence, in a straight line, to the point where the line of the county of Hudson intersects the line of the county of Bergen, which point is the northeast corner of the county of Hudson, and the northwest corner of the county of Bergen; thence, in a straight line, to the point where the line of the county of Bergen intersects the line of the county of Passaic, which point is the northeast corner of the county of Bergen, and the northwest corner of the county of Passaic; thence, in a straight line, to the point where the line of the county of Passaic intersects the line of the county of Bergen, which point is the northeast corner of the county of Passaic, and the northwest corner of the county of Bergen; thence, in a straight line, to the point where the line of the county of Bergen intersects the line of the county of Hudson, which point is the northeast corner of the county of Bergen

court established by law in any city of this State, in which the amount in controversy, where the debt, demand or matter in dispute, exclusive of costs, be for a sum not less than twenty-five dollars, except in cases where the confession, either party may appeal, both as to matter of law and matter of fact, to the next term of the county to be held next after the rendering of such judgment; which appeal the judge of said court shall grant as a matter of course, if applied for by either party or his attorney in person or by his attorney by letter, stating that the said appeal is not intended for delay purposes; and the party so appealing shall forthwith enter into a bond to the party appealed against, with sufficient surety, conditioned that the appellant will prosecute his said appeal without delay, and will abide the judgment of the court thereon.

2. And be it enacted, That the causes then appealed to the said county court shall be entered and tried de novo in said courts, and that the issues joined in said courts of common pleas upon said appeals shall be the same as those now allowed by law in the trial of appeals from the courts for the trial of small amounts in said courts, except that there shall be allowed as the attorney's fee, to the prevailing party upon appeal, the sum of five dollars, in all cases where the judgment appealed from does not exceed one hundred dollars, and in cases in which the amount of judgment appealed from exceeds the sum of one hundred dollars.

3. And be it enacted, That all appeals under this act shall be taken within five days from the rendering of the judgment, and that the same shall be put on the list for trial at the first term of the court of common pleas to which the same shall be appealed; provided, however, that if said appeal is taken within the five days aforesaid, and the appellant shall in that case the said appeal shall be put on the list for trial at the next term thereafter.

4. And be it enacted, That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act be and the same are hereby repealed, and this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 16, 1866.

CHAPTER CXLIX.

An Act to amend an act entitled "An act reporting the opinion and terms of office of the clerk and collector or receiver of taxes in certain townships in this State," which was approved April fourth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That section one of the act to which this is a supplement is hereby amended so that the said section shall read as follows:

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That in all townships which are governed by or under a special charter, the terms of office of the clerk and of the collector and of the assessor shall be respectively or appointed therein shall be the period of two years, and in like manner shall be respectively elected or appointed to said offices or any of them shall hold office for two years and until their successors shall be duly elected or appointed, and shall have duly qualified; and in every township in this State, borough or township shall be eligible to the said offices of clerk or collector or assessor or any of them.

2. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 29, 1866.

CHAPTER CL.

A Supplement to an act entitled "An act for the prosecution and to limit the time and manner of bringing the fisheries claims and other claims against foreign origin," approved March twenty-second, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That section one of the act to which this is a supplement is amended so that the said section shall read as follows:

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That it shall not be lawful for any person to take all or capture any European partridge, grouse or pheasant, in this State, for the term next after the passage of this act, under a penalty of twenty-five dollars.

2. And be it enacted, That all acts or parts of acts, inconsistent with the provisions of this act, be and the same are hereby repealed, and that this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 29, 1866.

CHAPTER CLI.

An Act authorizing towns and townships which are adjacent to cities of the first class to open and construct a road or street connecting with a road or street in such adjoining city.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That where any town or township in this State is adjacent or contiguous to a city in the same county, it shall be lawful, and full power and authority is hereby vested in, the board of chosen freeholders of such county in the manner hereinafter provided to lay out, open and construct a road or street or streets or branches thereof as may be deemed advisable in and through such town or township, and of such portions of a road or street or streets in such adjoining city, so as to make a safe and convenient connection between such road or street or streets in such adjoining city, provided, however, that it shall not be lawful to charge or the right to charge any toll for the use of such road or street in any such adjoining city without the consent of the proper municipal authorities thereof.

2. And be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for the council or town committee of any such town or township, or the board of chosen freeholders of the county in which such town or township is situate, and impartially and to the best of the ability and understanding perform the duties imposed upon them by this act.

3. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of said commissioners, or a majority of them, to view and to determine, locate and lay out a practicable route for such road or street, and such branches thereof as may be deemed necessary in the said town, township, or township and adjoining city, so as to make a safe and convenient connection between such road or street in such adjoining city, provided, however, that it shall not be lawful to change or the right to change any toll in such city without the consent of the proper municipal authorities thereof.

4. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the council or town committee of any such town or township, or the board of chosen freeholders of the county in which such town or township is situate, and impartially and to the best of the ability and understanding perform the duties imposed upon them by this act.

5. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of said commissioners, or a majority of them, to view and to determine, locate and lay out a practicable route for such road or street, and such branches thereof as may be deemed necessary in the said town, township and adjoining city, so as to make a safe and convenient connection between such road or street in such adjoining city, provided, however, that it shall not be lawful to charge or the right to charge any toll for the use of such road or street in any such adjoining city without the consent of the proper municipal authorities thereof.

6. And be it enacted, That all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act be and the same are hereby repealed, and that this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 29, 1866.

CHAPTER CLII.

An Act to amend an act entitled "An act relative to the opening and laying out of streets and roads in the several townships governed by or under a special charter, the terms of office of the clerk and of the collector and of the assessor shall be respectively or appointed therein shall be the period of two years, and in like manner shall be respectively elected or appointed to said offices or any of them shall hold office for two years and until their successors shall be duly elected or appointed, and shall have duly qualified; and in every township in this State, borough or township shall be eligible to the said offices of clerk or collector or assessor or any of them.

2. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 29, 1866.

CHAPTER CLI.

A Supplement to an act entitled "An act for the prosecution and to limit the time and manner of bringing the fisheries claims and other claims against foreign origin," approved March twenty-second, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That section one of the act to which this is a supplement is amended so that the said section shall read as follows:

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That it shall not be lawful for any person to take all or capture any European partridge, grouse or pheasant, in this State, for the term next after the passage of this act, under a penalty of twenty-five dollars.

2. And be it enacted, That all acts or parts of acts, inconsistent with the provisions of this act, be and the same are hereby repealed, and that this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 29, 1866.

CHAPTER CLII.

An Act authorizing towns and townships which are adjacent to cities of the first class to open and construct a road or street connecting with a road or street in such adjoining city.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That where any town or township in this State is adjacent or contiguous to a city in the same county, it shall be lawful, and full power and authority is hereby vested in, the board of chosen freeholders of such county in the manner hereinafter provided to lay out, open and construct a road or street or streets or branches thereof as may be deemed advisable in and through such town or township, and of such portions of a road or street or streets in such adjoining city, so as to make a safe and convenient connection between such road or street or streets in such adjoining city, provided, however, that it shall not be lawful to charge or the right to charge any toll for the use of such road or street in any such adjoining city without the consent of the proper municipal authorities thereof.

2. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the council or town committee of any such town or township, or the board of chosen freeholders of the county in which such town or township is situate, and impartially and to the best of their ability and understanding perform the duties imposed upon them by this act.

3. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of said commissioners, or a majority of them, to view and to determine, locate and lay out a practicable route for such road or street, and such branches thereof as may be deemed necessary in the said town, township and adjoining city, so as to make a safe and convenient connection between such road or street in such adjoining city, provided, however, that it shall not be lawful to charge or the right to charge any toll for the use of such road or street in any such adjoining city without the consent of the proper municipal authorities thereof.

4. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the council or town committee of any such town or township, or the board of chosen freeholders of the county in which such town or township is situate, and impartially and to the best of their ability and understanding perform the duties imposed upon them by this act.

5. And be it enacted, That all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act be and the same are hereby repealed, and that this act shall take effect immediately.

Passed March 29, 1866.

CHAPTER CLIII.

An Act concerning elections in municipalities in certain counties of this state and fixing the time for holding the same.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That hereafter the annual election in each city in this state for the election of city officers, and for the municipality in any county in this state, shall be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in April, and the polls of such elections shall be opened at nine o'clock in the forenoon of the said day and kept open until six o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, and no longer.

2. And be it enacted, That the said municipal elections shall be conducted by the same officers, and held in the same manner, and at the same places, as the general elections in this state, subject to the provisions of this act shall control.

3. And be it enacted, That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act be and the same are hereby repealed, and that this act shall take effect immediately.

Passed March 29, 1866.

CHAPTER CLIV.

A Supplement to the act entitled "An act to provide for the regulation and inspection of steam engines and boilers used in this state," approved April ninth, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That section seventy-six of the act entitled "An act relating to the incorporation and regulation of certain municipal corporations," approved April ninth, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, be and the same is hereby amended so that the said section shall read as follows:

76. And be it enacted, That the council or town committee may appoint an inspector over the said fire department, who shall receive such salary as such council or town committee may allow.

77. And be it enacted, That after the completion of each work the council or town committee shall cause the same to be inspected by the engineer of the fire department, and if found satisfactory, a certificate to that effect shall be given by him; but if any objection in writing to which shall have been filed with him, and thereupon the council or township committee shall appoint a time for the hearing of the said commissioners and the objections thereto, at which hearing the engineer shall be present, and notice may, by the order of a majority of the members thereof, give or allege a conducted conducting the report of said engineer, appeal from the same, but no resolution confirming such report shall be passed or entered until the work reported shall be built or constructed; if it appear that the owners of lands assessed for more than one-half of the assessments mentioned in the preceding section have signed a petition to the council or town committee requesting that such work or any part thereof shall be built or constructed, then it shall be the duty of the council or town committee to cause the same to be built or constructed.

78. And be it enacted, That at any time after the adoption of the resolution confirming the report of commissioners mentioned in the last preceding section of this act, the council or town committee may acquire by purchase and may award donations of land sufficient for laying, improving, and the construction of such road or street and branches thereof, or any part thereof, and for the purposes of the fire department, and may also acquire by purchase or donation any lands, buildings, or other erections which may be necessary for the construction of such road or street and branches thereof, or when by reason of absence or legal incapacity of such owner or owners, or for any other reason, a purchase cannot be made, a particular description of such lands, buildings, or other erections to be taken or condemned required shall be given in writing to said council or town committee, and also the name or names of the owner or owners thereof, if the same can be ascertained, and their residence if the same can be ascertained, and thereupon the council or township committee of this state, who shall cause said council or town committee to give notice thereof to the persons named in such notice, or to the occupant or occupants of the premises described, or if such persons cannot be found, then by posting such notice in at least two public places of such town, or township, for the space of ten days, or for such time days, and it shall be the duty of said commissioners thereof first taken and subscribed an oath or affirmation before some officer authorized to administer oaths in this state to make a true report according to the best of their judgment, skill and ability, at the time and place appointed and examine the lands, improvements, right of way and easements required to be taken for the purposes of this act, and estimate and appraise the said lands, improvements, right of way and easements and to assess the benefits and advantages which any lands, lots or parcels of land within such town or township will be benefited by the construction of such road or street and branches thereof, or when by reason of absence or legal incapacity of such owner or owners, or for any other reason a purchase cannot be made, a particular description of such lands, buildings, or other erections to be taken or condemned required shall be given in writing to said council or town committee, and also the name or names of the owner or owners thereof, if known

LAWS OF NEW JERSEY.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CHAPTER CCLVI.

An Act authorizing the construction of sewers and drains in Hoboken.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That it shall be lawful for the mayor and common council of the city of Hoboken, in the county of Hudson, to make and adopt a general plan or system for the sewerage of the whole of said city, and to construct, maintain and keep in repair sewers or drains in incorporated towns or boroughs of the same, and to make all such acts and do all such other matters as may be needful or proper for the purpose of carrying out said general plan or system: Provided, that this act shall not authorize the construction of any sewer or drain which will require a greater annual rate than one dollar on each hundred dollars on the assessed real and personal estate of the city of Hoboken, according to the valuation thereof for the year next preceding the time when said proposed sewer or drain is to be constructed.

2. And be it enacted, That whenever it shall be advantageous or necessary to build or extend any sewer or drain, or any part of such system of sewers, or any of the outlets thereto, over, under or through any lands, or any property in order to reach the outlet fields or places of deposit, or for the better sewerage or drainage of the property of the city of Hoboken, it shall be lawful for said borough to assume land therefor in fee simple or for any term of years, and to purchase the same, together with the owners thereof and power upon the same, or to condemn the said fee simple or lesser estate in said land, and such compensation therefor or damages as shall be reasonable, and thereupon shall receive from such owners a release or conveyance of such land or estate therein to the borough.

3. And be it enacted, That in case no agreement can be made with the owner or owners of any such lands as aforesaid as to the amount of compensation to be paid for such lands or for such estate therein as aforesaid, by reason of the incapacity of such owners, or any of them, or by reason of any owner being out of the state, or by reason of the absence from this state or legal incapacity of said owners, or any of them, or by reason of any owner being a minor, or any of them, or by reason of the circuit court of the county in which the borough wherein is situated, or the chancellor, in case the said drain is situate, or at one of the judges of the supreme court at his chambers upon application to said court or judge, or said court or judge at any duly previous notice in writing of such application to the owner or owners personally, if residing or found in this state, proved in person or by leaving at the dwelling house or usual place of abode of such owner or owners, or if such owner or owners be absent from this state, or under age or other legal disability, proved to the satisfaction of said court or judge, not less than two weeks by a newspaper published in such borough, which notice shall set forth in general terms the object of the application to said court or in which such estate as aforesaid is proposed to be taken, and the lands and premises affected thereby, from the county wherein such borough is situate, and the names of the owners or owners of such lands and premises, so far as the same can be ascertained by reasonable diligence, and the supreme court aforesaid or such judge thereof, or the chancellor, in case

cused the honest by resolution of the township committee, or other municipal corporation within whose boundaries such lands are located; provided, however, that after the action granting the consents herein provided for, a majority of the owners of the lands assessed the votes of a majority of the members of the township committee or other governing body of the township or other municipal corporation within which such dispensaries or depots or agencies are to be located, but nothing in this act contained shall apply to sewage removals or to any sewage system in connection with or as a part of any outlet for sewage to tide-water.

5. And be it enacted, That all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with, or not conformable to the provisions and the intent and meaning of this act, be and the same are hereby repealed, so far as their operation may conflict with this act.

6. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved April 8, 1892.

CHAPTER CCLXXXIX.

A Supplement to an act entitled "An act to incorporate benevolent and charitable associations" (Revision) approved April ninth, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That whenever the trustees heretofore made under the provisions of this act has not been incorporated or recorded, or when it fails to disclose the manner of the election of the officers named in said certificate, or by reason of any informality or irregularity may be deemed effectual, notwithstanding said informality or irregularity, and such corporation shall be as effectual for all intents and purposes of said act as though such informality or irregularity did not exist.

2. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved April 8, 1892.

CHAPTER CCXC.

An Act to amend an act entitled "An act to authorize executors and others to sell lands of the bonds of a state," approved April fourth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That section one of the act entitled "An act to authorize executors and others to sell lands of the bonds of a state," approved April fourth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, be and is hereby amended to read as follows:

1. That it shall be lawful for any executor, guardian and trustees and others holding trust funds for investment to invest the whole or any part thereof in the stocks or bonds of any county, city, town or township of this state, issued pursuant to the provisions of any law of this state where the total indebtedness of said county, city, town or township does not exceed five per centum upon the value of the assessable valuation of all the taxable property within such county, city, town or township; provided, that the said trustees shall apply to cause where the flood of trust, or the last will and testament of a testator, or any court having jurisdiction of the matter, specially directs in what manner the trust fund shall be invested.

2. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved April 8, 1892.

CHAPTER CCXCI.

An Act supplementary of and supplementary to an act entitled "An act to enable cities in this state to furnish sufficient accommodations for the transaction of public business and to provide an armory for the use of the national guard of the state therein mentioned," approved April fifteenth, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven and the supplement thereto, approved May twenty-fourth, one thousand eight hundred and ninety, and to amend the title of said act and supplement, approved April fourteenth, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That in any city in which there are not buildings, the property of any city, sufficient and convenient to accommodate the different offices and departments of the city government, such city is hereby authorized to erect such building upon property now owned by such city, and to purchase other land upon which to erect such building for a city hall and the accommodation of the different offices and departments of the city government, in the manner hereinafter provided; provided that the total amount hereby authorized to be raised by any one exceed four hundred thousand dollars, exclusive of the amount now authorized to be raised by taxation in such city each year a sum equal to the interest upon such bonds and the principal of the bonds which may fall within the year.

2. And be it enacted, That no bonds shall be issued or authorized under the provisions of this act, by the board having charge and control of the building of such city, nor shall any contract be made for the construction of a new city hall, or any part thereof, or provision for the expenditure of any moneys to be authorized by such city hall commissioners, unless the same shall be approved in writing by the mayor of such city, to whom the same shall be referred for approval or disapproval in the manner as the rules and resolutions of other municipal boards are by law required to be submitted.

Approved April 9, 1892.

CHAPTER CCXCII.

An Act to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the formation and government of towns," approved April twenty-fourth, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That section sixty-one of an act entitled "An act to provide for the formation and government of towns," approved April twenty-fourth, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight, and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

2. And be it enacted, That streets or sections of streets shall be laid out, opened, straightened, extended, widened or otherwise changed or improved, or sewers shall be laid in any manner, and not otherwise: a petition, in writing, signed by the owners of a majority of the property fronting on the improvement desired, shall be presented to the council, setting forth the nature of the improvement desired; if the council shall favor the petition the same shall be referred to the surveyor and board of assessment and a town surveyor not interested in such improvement, who shall thereupon make a plan of such improvement, showing the real estate to be taken therefor, and the boundaries of the lands fronting on the said improvement, and a profile of the grades of the streets or sections of streets to be improved, and a map of the lands fronting on the said improvement, showing the number of feet in front of each lot, and the names of the owners of any plot as unknown, and shall estimate the cost of the same, and the award on account of each plot to be paid to the owners thereof (when and as their respective interests may appear), and the person interested in said land may, by bill in chancery, according to the practice of said court, have the same disinfected or in whole or in part paid over to him, as law and equity may require; and the commissioners shall ascertain and determine the damages and benefits and shall assess as hereinafter provided, such actual cost upon the lands and real estate benefited in proportion to the benefit received.

4. And be it enacted, That section sixty-seven of an act entitled "An act to provide for the formation and government of towns," approved April twenty-fourth, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight, and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

67. That the said board shall assess upon each street or section of a street may be graded, flagged, macadamized, paved, curbed, guttered or otherwise improved, or sewers constructed, provided, in the following manner, viz.: on the owners of one-third of the lands fronting on the street proposed to be improved, the council may, by resolution, direct the clerk thereof to advertise such application or petition and the notice hereinafter provided for, for at least three weeks, in one newspaper published in the county and circulating in the town, and to post copies of the said notice in at least five of the most public places in the town, designated by the council, at least ten days before the meeting of the council for the hearing of objections to such improvement; the clerk shall also publish and post as aforesaid, with the said notice, a resolution of the council stating that objections in writing to said proposed improvement will be heard at such time and designating the time and place when and where the town council will meet to consider such objections, which time shall not be less than ten days after the date of the last publication of such petition or notice as aforesaid; the said clerk shall also serve like notice on the owners of property residing within the limits of the district which it is proposed to be improved, at least five days before the time designated in said notice; proof of such service shall be made by affidavit, to be made or affected by reason of the failure of any person to receive such notice; at or before the time named in such notice the said clerk shall file in the office of the town clerk a statement of the cost of such improvement published and posted as herein required, and the time and place when the said council shall proceed to consider such objections as shall have been presented, and if it shall appear that a majority in frontage of the land fronting on such proposed improvement shall not be in favor of such improvement shall not be made, and all costs and expenses incurred in such proceedings shall be paid by the petitioners, pro rata, according to their interest; but if a majority of the land fronting on such proposed improvement shall be in favor thereof

LAWS OF NEW JERSEY.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CHAPTER CLXXXVII.

A Supplement to an act entitled "An act in relation to days of recreation and holidays, and fixing the days and parts of days so to be kept apart and observed, and to prohibit the publicity of commercial paper with certain exceptions," approved March ninth, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That nothing in said act to which this is a supplement shall be held or construed to make invalid the service of any writ or process, or attachment, warrant, execution, venire, subpœna or other process issued or allowed, heretofore served, or which may be hereafter served, by any officer so aforesaid, on any Saturday after twelve o'clock noon as aforesaid, shall be held to be legally served, and every such writ shall be served, to all other purposes, in the way and manner prescribed by law.

2. And be it enacted, That this act shall be deemed a public act and shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 28, 1881.

CHAPTER CLXXXVIII.

A Supplement to an act entitled "An act to regulate the practice of law" (Revision), approved March twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That when any cause pending in the supreme court of this state shall have been heretofore or shall be hereafter tried before one of the Justices of the said supreme court at a circuit court and a verdict shall have been rendered in the after such trial but before signing the posten, it shall and may be lawful for the supreme court or either Judgment in such cause in accordance with the proceedings in said circuit court with the motion annexed, signed by the clerk of said circuit court and under the seal thereof, the said motion and which certification it shall be the duty of the clerk of said circuit court to make and give in such case and all questions as to the form of the papers shall be determined by the said supreme court, and such judgment shall be entered as a matter of form by said court.

3. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 28, 1881.

CHAPTER CLXXXIX.

An Act to validate certain ordinances heretofore passed by governing bodies or cities in this state.

Whereas, in certain cities of this state, the provisions of law in regard to requiring publication of notice of the time of consideration of certain ordinances, and also of the text of the ordinances themselves, as well as the proof of the publication of the same, as required by law, have not been strictly observed in matter of form by said court,

1. And be it enacted, That all ordinances heretofore passed by governing bodies of cities in this state, in relation to days of recreation and holidays, and fixing the days and parts of days so to be kept apart and observed, and to prohibit the publicity of commercial paper with certain exceptions," approved March ninth, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, and the various amendments thereto.

2. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 28, 1881.

CHAPTER CXC.

A Supplement to an act entitled "An act to enable incorporated towns to construct water works for the extinguishment of fires and supplying the inhabitants thereof with pure and wholesome water," approved March fifth, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, and the various amendments thereto.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That section four of an act to which this is a supplement is amended so as to read as follows:

4. And be it enacted, That the said water commissioners shall have power to appoint such engineers and assistants as may be necessary for this act, before entering on the duties of their office, to take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation, faithfully and impartially to discharge all the duties imposed on them by this act, which said oath or affirmation shall be filed in the office of the clerk of said town, and further, that they will faithfully and diligently superintend the duties prescribed by this act, each of said water commissioners shall repair to the board of commissioners of the sinking fund of said town, to the said board of commissioners or other governing body of said town, to whom the said bonds or securities are to be delivered, and deliver to the said board of commissioners or other governing body of said town, and enter into bond to the said town for the faithful performance of his duties, with sufficient sureties to be approved of by the commissioner or other governing body of said town, in the sum of twenty thousand dollars, as the said board of commissioners or other governing body of said town, in their discretion may require and direct.

Approved March 28, 1881.

CHAPTER CXCI.

An Act to regulate the practice of midwifery.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That every person practicing midwifery in any of the towns or cities of this state shall, within thirty days after the passing of this act, personally present to the state board of medical examiners an affidavit setting forth the name, nationality, age, authority, location and length of practice, together with the name and location of character from some registered physician, resident of the same township, and a certificate from the county or if a fee of one dollar, shall issue a certificate, signed by the president and secretary and the seal of said board, entitling the person named therein to practice midwifery in this state.

2. And be it enacted, That every person hereafter beginning the practice of midwifery in this state shall present to the said state board of medical examiners and submit to such examination as to character from some registered physician, resident of the same township, and a certificate from the county or if a fee of one dollar, shall issue a certificate, signed by the president and secretary and the seal of said board, entitling the person named therein to practice midwifery in this state.

3. And be it enacted, That every person hereafter beginning the practice of midwifery, personally present to the state board of medical examiners and submit to such examination as to character from some registered physician, resident of the same township, and a certificate from the county or if a fee of one dollar, shall issue a certificate, signed by the president and secretary and the seal of said board, entitling the person named therein to practice midwifery in this state.

4. And be it enacted, That every person who shall practice midwifery in this state without such certificate, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine not more than one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail or not less than ten days nor more than thirty days, or both, in the discretion of the court.

5. And be it enacted, That all parts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith be and the same are hereby repealed and that this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 28, 1881.

CHAPTER CXCII.

An Act providing for changing, altering and re-locating the lines, boundaries and locations of certain roads, streets and highways, and for opening, laying out, grading, paving, curbing and flagging, and for the construction of culverts, bridges and sewers in the same, and for assessing and collecting the expenses of the same, and for the appointment of commissioners to carry out the provisions of this act.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That whenever the owners of a majority of the lands bounded on any road, street or highway, or any part thereof, in any township in this state, shall petition the board of chosen freeholders of said county, or if said township is situate in more than one county, then the board of chosen freeholders of the county in which the greater portion of the lands bounded on said road, street or highway, or part thereof, are situate, praying that the lines, boundaries or locations of any such road, street or highway, or any part thereof, may be changed, altered or re-located, or that the same may be opened, laid out, graded, paved, curbed or flagged, or that culverts, bridges or sewers may be built in or over the same, or any of them, or that the whole or any part of the cost and expense of any of the said improvements may be assessed upon the lands bounded on said road, street or highway, or part thereof, or upon any other lands in said township, or in any other township in said county, or in any other county, or that the whole or any part of the cost and expense of any of the said improvements may be assessed upon the lands bounded on said road, street or highway, or part thereof, and upon any other lands in said township, or in any other township in said county, or in any other county, the said board shall appoint three commissioners, who shall be freeholders of said county, and of said township or townships, and who shall not be interested in any of the lands to be assessed for the said improvements, to carry out the provisions of this act.

2. And be it enacted, That the said board shall, by a majority vote of all the members thereof, by an order to be entered on the minutes of the proceedings of said board, appoint the said commissioners, and shall fix the time and place at which they shall meet to organize, and shall cause a notice of the appointment of said commissioners, and of the time and place at which they shall meet to organize, to be published in a newspaper published in said county, and in a newspaper published in each township in which any of the lands to be assessed for the said improvements are situate, once in each week for two weeks next before the time appointed for the said meeting, and shall also cause a copy of the said notice to be posted in five public places in each township in which any of the lands to be assessed for the said improvements are situate, at least ten days before the time appointed for the said meeting.

3. And be it enacted, That the said commissioners, before entering upon the duties of their office, shall take and subscribe an oath or affirmation before any officer authorized to administer oaths, that they will faithfully and impartially perform the duties of their office, and shall file the said oath or affirmation in the office of the clerk of the said county.

4. And be it enacted, That the said commissioners shall meet at the time and place appointed by the said board, and shall organize by the appointment of one of their number as president, and by the appointment of a secretary, who may be one of their number or not, as they may see fit, and shall then proceed to view the said road, street or highway, or part thereof, and the lands bounded thereon, and the lands proposed to be assessed for the said improvements, and shall hear all persons interested in the matter of the said petition, and shall determine whether the said road, street or highway, or any part thereof, ought to be changed, altered or re-located, or whether the same ought to be opened, laid out, graded, paved, curbed or flagged, or whether culverts, bridges or sewers ought to be built in or over the same, or any of them, or whether the whole or any part of the cost and expense of any of the said improvements ought to be assessed upon the lands bounded on the said road, street or highway, or part thereof, or upon any other lands in said township, or in any other township in said county, or in any other county, and shall make and subscribe a certificate of their determination, which certificate shall be signed by the said commissioners, or by a majority of them, and shall be filed in the office of the clerk of the said county.

5. And be it enacted, That the said board shall, by a majority vote of all the members thereof, by an order to be entered on the minutes of the proceedings of said board, appoint the said commissioners, and shall fix the time and place at which they shall meet to organize, and shall cause a notice of the appointment of said commissioners, and of the time and place at which they shall meet to organize, to be published in a newspaper published in said county, and in a newspaper published in each township in which any of the lands to be assessed for the said improvements are situate, once in each week for two weeks next before the time appointed for the said meeting, and shall also cause a copy of the said notice to be posted in five public places in each township in which any of the lands to be assessed for the said improvements are situate, at least ten days before the time appointed for the said meeting.

6. And be it enacted, That the said commissioners, before entering upon the duties of their office, shall take and subscribe an oath or affirmation before any officer authorized to administer oaths, that they will faithfully and impartially perform the duties of their office, and shall file the said oath or affirmation in the office of the clerk of the said county.

7. And be it enacted, That the said commissioners shall meet at the time and place appointed by the said board, and shall organize by the appointment of one of their number as president, and by the appointment of a secretary, who may be one of their number or not, as they may see fit, and shall then proceed to view the said road, street or highway, or part thereof, and the lands bounded thereon, and the lands proposed to be assessed for the said improvements, and shall hear all persons interested in the matter of the said petition, and shall determine whether the said road, street or highway, or any part thereof, ought to be changed, altered or re-located, or whether the same ought to be opened, laid out, graded, paved, curbed or flagged, or whether culverts, bridges or sewers ought to be built in or over the same, or any of them, or whether the whole or any part of the cost and expense of any of the said improvements may be assessed upon the lands bounded on said road, street or highway, or part thereof, or upon any other lands in said township, or in any other township in said county, or in any other county, and shall make and subscribe a certificate of their determination, which certificate shall be signed by the said commissioners, or by a majority of them, and shall be filed in the office of the clerk of the said county.

8. And be it enacted, That the said board is hereby authorized and empowered to cause the said road, street or highway, or any part thereof, to be changed, altered or re-located, or to cause the same to be opened, laid out, graded, paved, curbed or flagged, or to cause culverts, bridges or sewers to be built in or over the same, or any of them, or to cause the whole or any part of the cost and expense of any of the said improvements to be assessed upon the lands bounded on the said road, street or highway, or part thereof, or upon any other lands in said township, or in any other township in said county, or in any other county, as the said board shall deem just and proper, and as shall be in accordance with the certificate of determination of the said commissioners, or of a majority of them, and to cause the said lands to be assessed for the said improvements, and to cause the said assessments to be collected, and to cause the moneys collected on the said assessments to be paid over to the persons entitled thereto, in the manner hereinafter provided.

9. And be it enacted, That the said board is hereby authorized and empowered to cause the said road, street or highway, or any part thereof, to be changed, altered or re-located, or to cause the same to be opened, laid out, graded, paved, curbed or flagged, or to cause culverts, bridges or sewers to be built in or over the same, or any of them, or to cause the whole or any part of the cost and expense of any of the said improvements to be assessed upon the lands bounded on the said road, street or highway, or part thereof, or upon any other lands in said township, or in any other township in said county, or in any other county, as the said board shall deem just and proper, and as shall be in accordance with the certificate of determination of the said commissioners, or of a majority of them, and to cause the said lands to be assessed for the said improvements, and to cause the said assessments to be collected, and to cause the moneys collected on the said assessments to be paid over to the persons entitled thereto, in the manner hereinafter provided.

10. And be it enacted, That the said board is hereby authorized and empowered to cause the said road, street or highway, or any part thereof, to be changed, altered or re-located, or to cause the same to be opened, laid out, graded, paved, curbed or flagged, or to cause culverts, bridges or sewers to be built in or over the same, or any of them, or to cause the whole or any part of the cost and expense of any of the said improvements to be assessed upon the lands bounded on the said road, street or highway, or part thereof, or upon any other lands in said township, or in any other township in said county, or in any other county, as the said board shall deem just and proper, and as shall be in accordance with the certificate of determination of the said commissioners, or of a majority of them, and to cause the said lands to be assessed for the said improvements, and to cause the said assessments to be collected, and to cause the moneys collected on the said assessments to be paid over to the persons entitled thereto, in the manner hereinafter provided.

11. And be it enacted, That the said board is hereby authorized and empowered to cause the said road, street or highway, or any part thereof, to be changed, altered or re-located, or to cause the same to be opened, laid out, graded, paved, curbed or flagged, or to cause culverts, bridges or sewers to be built in or over the same, or any of them, or to cause the whole or any part of the cost and expense of any of the said improvements to be assessed upon the lands bounded on the said road, street or highway, or part thereof, or upon any other lands in said township, or in any other township in said county, or in any other county, as the said board shall deem just and proper, and as shall be in accordance with the certificate of determination of the said commissioners, or of a majority of them, and to cause the said lands to be assessed for the said improvements, and to cause the said assessments to be collected, and to cause the moneys collected on the said assessments to be paid over to the persons entitled thereto, in the manner hereinafter provided.

12. And be it enacted, That the said board is hereby authorized and empowered to cause the said road, street or highway, or any part thereof, to be changed, altered or re-located, or to cause the same to be opened, laid out, graded, paved, curbed or flagged, or to cause culverts, bridges or sewers to be built in or over the same, or any of them, or to cause the whole or any part of the cost and expense of any of the said improvements to be assessed upon the lands bounded on the said road, street or highway, or part thereof, or upon any other lands in said township, or in any other township in said county, or in any other county, as the said board shall deem just and proper, and as shall be in accordance with the certificate of determination of the said commissioners, or of a majority of them, and to cause the said lands to be assessed for the said improvements, and to cause the said assessments to be collected, and to cause the moneys collected on the said assessments to be paid over to the persons entitled thereto, in the manner hereinafter provided.

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19. And be it enacted, That the said board is hereby authorized and empowered to cause the said road, street or highway, or any part thereof, to be changed, altered or re-located, or to cause the same to be opened, laid out, graded, paved, curbed or flagged, or to cause culverts, bridges or sewers to be built in or over the same, or any of them, or to cause the whole or any part of the cost and expense of any of the said improvements to be assessed upon the lands bounded on the said road, street or highway, or part thereof, or upon any other lands in said township, or in any other township in said county, or in any other county, as the said board shall deem just and proper, and as shall be in accordance with the certificate of determination of the said commissioners, or of a majority of them, and to cause the said lands to be assessed for the said improvements, and to cause the said assessments to be collected, and to cause the moneys collected on the said assessments to be paid over to the persons entitled thereto, in the manner hereinafter provided.

20. And be it enacted, That the said board is hereby authorized and empowered to cause the said road, street or highway, or any part thereof, to be changed, altered or re-located, or to cause the same to be opened, laid out, graded, paved, curbed or flagged, or to cause culverts, bridges or sewers to be built in or over the same, or any of them, or to cause the whole or any part of the cost and expense of any of the said improvements to be assessed upon the lands bounded on the said road, street or highway, or part thereof, or upon any other lands in said township, or in any other township in said county, or in any other county, as the said board shall deem just and proper, and as shall be in accordance with the certificate of determination of the said commissioners, or of a majority of them, and to cause the said lands to be assessed for the said improvements, and to cause the said assessments to be collected, and to cause the moneys collected on the said assessments to be paid over to the persons entitled thereto, in the manner hereinafter provided.

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23. And be it enacted, That the said board is hereby authorized and empowered to cause the said road, street or highway, or any part thereof, to be changed, altered or re-located, or to cause the same to be opened, laid out, graded, paved, curbed or flagged, or to cause culverts, bridges or sewers to be built in or over the same, or any of them, or to cause the whole or any part of the cost and expense of any of the said improvements to be assessed upon the lands bounded on the said road, street or highway, or part thereof, or upon any other lands in said township, or in any other township in said county, or in any other county, as the said board shall deem just and proper, and as shall be in accordance with the certificate of determination of the said commissioners, or of a majority of them, and to cause the said lands to be assessed for the said improvements, and to cause the said assessments to be collected, and to cause the moneys collected on the said assessments to be paid over to the persons entitled thereto, in the manner hereinafter provided.

24. And be it enacted, That the said board is hereby authorized and empowered to cause the said road, street or highway, or any part thereof, to be changed, altered or re-located, or to cause the same to be opened, laid out, graded, paved, curbed or flagged, or to cause culverts, bridges or sewers to be built in or over the same, or any of them, or to cause the whole or any part of the cost and expense of any of the said improvements to be assessed upon the lands bounded on the said road, street or highway, or part thereof, or upon any other lands in said township, or in any other township in said county, or in any other county, as the said board shall deem just and proper, and as shall be in accordance with the certificate of determination of the said commissioners, or of a majority of them, and to cause the said lands to be assessed for the said improvements, and to cause the said assessments to be collected, and to cause the moneys collected on the said assessments to be paid over to the persons entitled thereto, in the manner hereinafter provided.

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26. And be it enacted, That the said board is hereby authorized and empowered to cause the said road, street or highway, or any part thereof, to be changed, altered or re-located, or to cause the same to be opened, laid out, graded, paved, curbed or flagged, or to cause culverts, bridges or sewers to be built in or over the same, or any of them, or to cause the whole or any part of the cost and expense of any of the said improvements to be assessed upon the lands bounded on the said road, street or highway, or part thereof, or upon any other lands in said township, or in any other township in said county, or in any other county, as the said board shall deem just and proper, and as shall be in accordance with the certificate of determination of the said commissioners, or of a majority of them, and to cause the said lands to be assessed for the said improvements, and to cause the said assessments to be collected, and to cause the moneys collected on the said assessments to be paid over to the persons entitled thereto, in the manner hereinafter provided.

27. And be it enacted, That the said board is hereby authorized and empowered to cause the said road, street or highway, or any part thereof, to be changed, altered or re-located, or to cause the same to be opened, laid out, graded, paved, curbed or flagged, or to cause culverts, bridges or sewers to be built in or over the same, or any of them, or to cause the whole or any part of the cost and expense of any of the said improvements to be assessed upon the lands bounded on the said road, street or highway, or part thereof, or upon any other lands in said township, or in any other township in said county, or in any other county, as the said board shall deem just and proper, and as shall be in accordance with the certificate of determination of the said commissioners, or of a majority of them, and to cause the said lands to be assessed for the said improvements, and to cause the said assessments to be collected, and to cause the moneys collected on the said assessments to be paid over to the persons entitled thereto, in the manner hereinafter provided.

28. And be it enacted, That the said board is hereby authorized and empowered to cause the said road, street or highway, or any part thereof, to be changed, altered or re-located, or to cause the same to be opened, laid out, graded, paved, curbed or flagged, or to cause culverts, bridges or sewers to be built in or over the same, or any of them, or to cause the whole or any part of the cost and expense of any of the said improvements to be assessed upon the lands bounded on the said road, street or highway, or part thereof, or upon any other lands in said township, or in any other township in said county, or in any other county, as the said board shall deem just and proper, and as shall be in accordance with the certificate of determination of the said commissioners, or of a majority of them, and to cause the said lands to be assessed for the said improvements, and to cause the said assessments to be collected, and to cause the moneys collected on the said assessments to be paid over to the persons entitled thereto, in the manner hereinafter provided.

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of Pennsylvania and New York, and such form, when filled, shall be known and designated as the "Standard Bill of Lading for the State of New Jersey."

3. And be it enacted, That on and after the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three, no fire insurance company, partnership or association, its officers or agents, shall make, issue or deliver or cause to be made, issued or delivered, or transact any fire policy or policies in this state other than on the said form or forms in all particulars as to kinds of risks insured against, and the agreements and conditions, with the printed form of contract or policy pinned to the face of the policy, to be filed in the office of the clerk of this state, and no other or different form of policy, or form of contract or policy, or be endorsed thereon or delivered therewith, than as follows to wit:

1. The name of the company, its location and place of business, the date of its incorporation or commencement, whether it is a stock or mutual company, the amount of its capital stock, number and date of the policy, and if it be to bear [illegible] a numbered premium, the number of this policy shall not be valid until written; signed by the duly authorized manager or agent of the company, and such policy shall be printed on policies issued on property in this state;

II. Printed or written forms of description and specification, or schedules of the property covered by the policy, and such other and other matter necessary to clearly express all the facts and conditions of the risk insured, and any particular risk (which facts or conditions shall in no case be inconsistent with or a waiver of any of the printed terms or conditions of the standard policy hereto provided for), may be written upon or attached or appended to any policy issued or countersigned in this state;

III. A company, corporation or association organized or incorporated under and in consequence of the laws of this state or elsewhere, if entitled to do business in this state, may, with the approval or the commissioner of banking and insurance, if the same is not already included in the standard form to be filed in the office of secretary of state, as provided in the first section of this act, print on its policies any provisions which it is by law entitled to make therein, if such provision is not in conflict with the laws of this state, or of the United States, or of the provisions of the standard form of policy as herein; but said provision or provisions shall not be printed on any other or different part of the agreement or conditions of the policy, under a separate title, as follows: "Provisions required by law to be printed in this policy;"

2. And be it enacted, That it shall be unlawful for any company, corporation or association whatsoever to transact business in this state, except through duly authorized and duly appointed agents resident therein, who shall be licensed by the commissioner of banking and insurance; upon the full compliance by said agent with the requirements now provided by law.

3. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately; but nothing herein contained shall affect the validity of any fire insurance contract or policy issued prior to the passage; all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the terms of this act are hereby repealed.

Approved March 29, 1892.

CHAPTER CCXXXIII.

An Amendment to an act entitled "An act to regulate the business of insurance by stock or protective associations," approved March 4th, 1879.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That section one of the act approved March 4th, 1879, entitled "An act to regulate the business of insurance by stock or protective associations," approved March 4th, 1879, be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

1. That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons who shall hereafter as laborers, mechanics, artisans or otherwise, in pursuance of, or in conformity with the terms of any contract for any public improvement which may be awarded to any person and any city, town, township or other municipality in this state, to enter into any contract to make contracts for the working of any public improvement, perform any labor or furnish any materials toward the construction or completion of any such contract made with any such city, township or other municipality, on complying with the provisions of section of this act, shall have a lien for the value of such labor done and materials found upon the moneys in the control of the said city, town, township or other municipality, or the full value of such materials furnished, and those liens may be filed and be made an absolute lien to the full and just value of all such work and materials to the extent of the amount due or to grow due to another said contractor, by the said city, town or persons who shall be employed or furnish materials to the person or persons with whom the said contract is made, and the city, township or other municipality is made, or the subcontractor of said person or persons, their assigns or legal representative; provided, that no city, town, township or other municipality shall be required to pay a greater amount than the contract price or value of the labor and materials furnished when no specific contract is made in the performance of said work by the contractor.

2. And be it enacted, That it shall be before the week work to be performed by the contractor for any such city, town, township or other municipality is commenced or awarded by said city, town, township or other municipality, and before the contract for the same is so completed or accepted, any claimant may file with the chairman or head of the department, commission, board, bureau or association having charge of said work, and with the financial officer of said city, town, township or other municipality, notices stating the nature of the claim, and the amount thereof, verified by himself or by some person having knowledge of the facts, from whom due, and if not due, when it will be due, giving the name of the person by whom he was employed or with whom he contracted, and the name of the person to whom employed, or to whom the materials were furnished, and a brief statement of the terms, time given, conditions of his contract, and a statement that the labor performed or materials were furnished under said contract, and were actually performed for or used in the prosecution and completion of the said contract with said city, town, township or other municipality, and that no written release or waiver has been executed by the claimant, or any person or persons entitled to a lien thereof, so far as known to the claimant, and that there is due and owing to the claimant a balance after deducting all just credits and offsets, with the name of the person by whom employed, or to whom the materials were furnished, and a

CITY DEPARTMENT.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE, THE COUNTY AND THE CITY, AND HAS THE LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY PAPER PUBLISHED IN THE COUNTY OF UNION.

J. A. DEMAREST - City Editor.

—That borough G. J. R. appropriation of $25 was divided into ten $2.50 parts.

—Plainfield's share of school money from the county for the year 1892-93 is $15,555.68.

—Three persons were received into the First Baptist church on Sunday morning—two by letter and one on confession of faith.

—The Somerset street shoot says that the Greet thanksgiver at the Casino were posed stumped with the raps of a seldom light —whatever that is.

—Wingers, the Cokefair burglar, who says he is a retired prosecutor, was sentenced at Elizabeth on Saturday to 15 years in State prison.

—Box chairs at 75 cents and the best seat in the house at 50, are the summer prices for that fine show at Music Hall, Thursday evening.

—The need of arrests in the borough seems to be slight. The police court for two months in front of fines imposed by magistrate Crosley was only $15.

—There were printed and sold of Friday's issue of THE PRESS, over twenty-four hundred copies; No wonder so many advertisements in the columns routinely.

—David Mills, the employe of John Abbott, who fell from a house on Central avenue a few days ago, as told in THE PRESS, broke three ribs and dislocated his shoulder.

—The first excursion of the season to "Asbury Park and Ocean Grove, stopping at Long Branch both ways", is announced. It is that of the Crescent Avenue Sunday-school, July 6.

—THE PRESS bulletin was the first to announce to the people of Plainfield, Saturday afternoon, the resignation of Secretary Blaine and the result of the Westfield-Somerville ball match.

—Ball games between the Flemington team and the Bicycle club nine of this city, had been arranged for Saturday, June 11 and July 30 in Plainfield; June 18 and September 10 in Flemington.

—The date for the open-to-all Plainfield handicap bicycle race was fixed for last Saturday afternoon, July 9, at 1:30. Entries, which are already fast coming in, close on July 2. About 50 will compete.

—Last Saturday the Dunellen base-ball club played the Jersey City team. The result of the game was 17 to 7 in favor of Dunellen. The Dunellen boys, although a light team, easily batted the opposing nine.

—Inasmuch as some North Plainfield people seem to be ignorant of the requirements of the ordinance to muzzle dogs, the borough council has decided to advertise it for the enlightenment of the uninformed.

—The independent gun club of this city, will hold an all-day shoot Thursday, the 23d inst., commencing at 9:30 a. m., at live pigeons and blue rocks, both to be shot from five traps. The shoot is open to all. No handicaps.

—The borough is taking time by the forelock and will on duty is ranged for extra precautions against fire the Fourth of July. Seven additional men will be put to be constant readiness from 9 p. m. of the 3d to 6 a. m. of the 5th.

—John Walsh, of 13 West Seventh street, recently lost a valuable cow from paint poisoning. A careless colored man threw a paint pot in the pasture field, of which the cow licked and died in consequence. This should be a warning to such careless people.

—The new compound engine, No. 622, of the P. R. R. pattern, passed through Plainfield Sunday at 11:45 a. m. She was on her trial trip drawing the Philadelphia express. Following fifteen minutes later came the C. B. & Q. compound engine, No. 368, just out of the Baldwin shops.

—At a regular conclave of Trinity Commandery, No. 17, Knights Templar, held in their asylum Monday evening last, upon suggestion of Sir Knight Dean Rodman, it was resolved to send the amount of collection in the church on Sunday evening of Ascension Day to the recent sufferers from flood and cyclones in the South west.

—Electrician A. D. Phillips has put in the office of E. C. Mulford an office clock which turns on the electric-light current at the proper hour, and turns it off at midnight, in the store of Ida North, Avenue flat building. This effects a great saving on light bills when tenants are prone to be careless about observing the rules for turning of lights.

Is the Water Company "Working" the City With an Inferior Hydrant?

Representative Stones of the Ludlow Hydrant company, was in Plainfield Wednesday, inquiring as to what the "trick" was that he heard of in other places as coming from this city regarding the hydrants that are being put in to fill the Water Supply company's contract with the council.

He soon found out that the trouble was that the four-way hydrants in this company are putting in are not the automatic cut-off that is in the hydrants set up some time ago by the Water company as a sample of what was to follow. These now being put in are very inconvenient besides liable to permit serious damage upon the occasion of a fire. Any stream already playing on a fire and hard to be shut off however it was necessary to make the connection of another line of hose. But if such hydrants are put in as the Water company has understood to have promised, connections may be made at all times without an effect on streams already working.

There are 108 hydrants in all that the city has contracted for—21 four-way and 90 two-way. Every one that is not as promised, should be thrown out.

A Board Fence Somerset Shattered.

While grading High street in Bound Brook, last week, and when opposite the residence of Dick Brokaw, cashier of Bound Brook's only bank, the workmen excavated nearly two wagon loads of bones. It seemed that it at once that an old slave burying ground had been discovered. Judge Joseph DeGroot formerly owned the plantation on which the new Brokaw's house stands. He hopitatity slaves, and everyone supposed that they were buried there. Upon examination it was found that the bones were all legs, and inquiry developed the fact that it was the site of an old slaughter house. Thus is another romance exploded.

Want a Half-Holiday.

The employes of the various lumber yards in this city are trying to secure a universal Saturday half-holiday movement this trade. The movement was inaugurated last Saturday by a few of the yards, but there were several who did not close at all. The men are desirous to have it generally observed, but they claim that two or three of the bosses are holding back in the matter. It seems to be a fact that all should be willing to close their yards for a half-day on Saturdays during the summer.

When I bought a bottle of Dr's Cream Baking powder I was told it was the best. I have used it since and find it does not fail. I have used other kinds and I have not had such good success.—MRS. F. J. BOSWORTH, Chicago, Ill.

A child of several years' standing was cured of Scrofula by Hood's Sarsaparilla, according to a report of the case published in the Lowell (Mass.) Courier. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best blood purifier. Be sure to get Hood's.

PERSONALIA.

Dr. J. A. Allis has returned from his trip to Michigan and will sail for Europe shortly.

John Baldwin and family of Brooklyn are visiting his old home in Plainfield for the summer.

Miss Mary Taylor, of North Plainfield, who has been ill for some time, is reported as no better.

The date of the reception to Miss Bailey by the High school alumni, is Tuesday evening, the 26th inst.

A. E. Hall, of Plainfield avenue, is slowly recovering from a severe attack of bilious fever, jaundice, and rheumatism.

Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Phillips will be "at home", 37 West Fourth street, on the occasion of their fifteenth wedding anniversary.

It is thought that Mr. and Mrs. John Baldwin and family, formerly of this city, but now of Brooklyn, will permanently take up their residence here again.

Joseph J. Goodhue, formerly of this city, but now superintendent of the "Mission of Sea and Land" in New York, was in town Monday visiting friends.

Miss Katie McClure and Will McClure, the children of Mr. and Mrs. Jas. McClure, will entertain their friends at a birthday party at their home on Crescent avenue, June 8.

Lawyer Charles L. Moffett, of the firm of Moffett & Powers, was Wednesday appointed a Notary Public for the State of New Jersey, by the Hon. Alex T. McGill, Chancellor of New Jersey.

The Union County Country club will give a series of lawn tennis tournaments, on the second and fourth Saturdays of June, July, August and September from 4 to 6 in the afternoon.

The Rev. Mr. Schlueter had a very gratifying accession to his church at the communion service, Sunday morning. Twelve were received as members—nine by letter from other churches and three on confession of their faith in Christ.

Mrs. Harrison, wife of the President, has been asked to officiate at the dedication of the New "First Church of Christ" in Plainfield. She has consented that the act would give her great pleasure, and requests that she be notified of the date of the event, in time to arrange for her attendance.

At the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. George C. Lewis of Binghampton, the wedding took place Friday of Miss Rebecca Lewis and Daniel F. Gluss, only son of ex-councilman Gluss of this city. The Rev. G. Parsons Nichols, D.D., of the First Presbyterian church of Binghamton, officiated.

The many friends of I. D. TenEyck were pleased to take him by the hand and congratulate him upon his appearance on the streets Monday, after a long confinement to his home in Summit, from rheumatism. Although yet a cripple, Mr. TenEyck is much improved in health from what he was two months ago.

Eight hundred invitations have been issued for the marriage of Miss Clara Owen Dunn, daughter of Mr. and Mrs Solomon F. Dunn of Park avenue, and Charles Hester Mackey, assistant secretary of the Y. M. C. A., of this city. The ceremony will take place in the Crescent Avenue church, Wednesday evening, the 15th inst.

It is the custom of a certain minister of this city to send to the choir, with the list of morning hymns selected, the title of his evening selection so that nothing inappropriate, at least, will be sung as an opening or offertory. The slip last, Sunday read: "We wrestle not with flesh and blood, but the G.d. R. post will be present."

The following item clipped from the Mountain Eagle, will no doubt interest many of our citizens who are also interested in the welfare and health of Mr. TenEyck: "I. D. TenEyck, who moved from Plainfield to engage in the butcher business here, has been confined to his bed with rheumatism. He is now permitted to enjoy the fresh air in a sick chair."

At the twenty-sixth anniversary of the Plainfield Baptist church, held in Elizabeth, Sunday evening, the Rev. Dr. Richards, of this city, addressed the children. He took for the subject of his remarks a couplet from one of the hymns that the school had sung:

"Always you see, for you and me,
There's something to do for Jesus."

The Rev. Mr. Sills, formerly pastor of the Reformed church at New Brunswick, who died on Thursday of last week aged 72 years, is the father of councilman William G. Sills, of this city. He was especially loved by the colored people for his exertion in behalf of their advancement. The first colored students were admitted into the Rutgers college through his efforts.

The wedding of Miss Ada Esther Whitman, daughter of Mrs. Priscilla Whitman, to Mr. Lewis Lawrence Inman, is announced to take place Tuesday evening, June 14, at 8, at the Harlem Presbyterian church, One hundred and Twenty-first street, near Lexington avenue, New York. Miss Whitman lived for several years on East Front street, this city, and has a wide circle of friends here.

Ex-councilman and Mrs. Stephen A. Ginna, and Miss Ginna, will leader Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Frederick Ginna a reception at "The Pines", Broadway, this city, Thursday evening of next week between 8 and 11. Mrs. Daniel Ginna was Miss Katharine Whiting Lewis, daughter of Mrs. George C. Lewis of 146 Oak street, Binghamton, N. Y. Her marriage to young Mr. Ginna took place on the 3rd inst.

Plainfield society people will be delighted to learn that all of John Taylor Johnston's children will make their home in Plainfield. Mr and Mrs. Pierre Mali are already at home at "Netherwood", Mr. Johnston's East Front street residence, and Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Johnston will, on their return from their bridal journey, live with the Central Railroad's ex-president. Cecil Lee and Mrs. Cecil Lee are in Europe, but will live here, also.

The members of the Council of the Actuarial Society of America gave a surprise party Monday evening to Mr. Silent and popular secretary, Israel C. Pierson, of this city, actuary of the Washington Life Insurance company, at Broad Bound Brook's only bank, the workmen excavated nearly two wagon loads of bones. It seemed that it at once that an old slave burying ground had been discovered. Judge Joseph DeGroot formerly owned the plantation on which the new Brokaw's house stands. He hopitatity slaves, and everyone supposed that they were buried there. Upon examination it was found that the bones were all legs, and inquiry developed the fact that it was the site of an old slaughter house. Thus is another romance exploded.

Want a Half-Holiday.

The employes of the various lumber yards in this city are trying to secure a universal Saturday half-holiday movement this trade. The movement was inaugurated last Saturday by a few of the yards, but there were several who did not close at all. The men are desirous to have it generally observed, but they claim that two or three of the bosses are holding back in the matter. It seems to be a fact that all should be willing to close their yards for a half-day on Saturdays during the summer.

When I bought a bottle of Dr's Cream Baking powder I was told it was the best. I have used since and find it does not fail. I have used other kinds and I have not had such good success.—MRS. F. J. BOSWORTH, Chicago, Ill.

A child of several years' standing was cured of Scrofula by Hood's Sarsaparilla, according to a report of the case published in the Lowell (Mass.) Courier. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best blood purifier. Be sure to get Hood's.

Will Not Abandon Bond Street.

The New Jersey Coal Gas Company has decided not to abandon just now the price of coal to retail consumers.

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

The Regular Report on the Treasurer's Books—The Brooks Bill Subjected Passed —Comp's Compensation Bill Pass, and Other Interesting Business.

The regular monthly meeting of the city council was held Monday night. All the members were present with the exception of councilman Ginna. The business of the evening was chiefly of a routine nature, and the session a rather long one.

The following petitions were received: From G. H. Babcock, offering to purchase the property where No. 2 engine house stands, he wanting to remove it to more attractive quarters. It was referred to the members of Grace church, asking for much street lights along Sycamore avenue; from the street railway company, asking permission to extend and double the tracks in certain parts of the city; from members of the Union County Country club, asking permission to erect a fence across the road on Hillside avenue; the council to macadamize that street, they being willing to pay the usual costs. Lewis Miller, Mason W. Tyler, and others, asked for a good system of street sprinkling. Citizens living on the lower part of Park avenue asked for more electric lights.

A number of licenses were granted. The usual batch of monthly claims were presented and referred to the proper committees. They were afterward reported correct and ordered paid.

Under the head of reports for communications, a letter from Mayor Craig was read, appointing James Saunders a regular policeman and Lewis Bond a special. The nominations were confirmed.

Chief Doane furnished the list of the officers of the different fire companies as approved by the board of engineers, which was confirmed.

The semi-annual report of corporation counsel Craig A. Marsh, was read, received and placed on file. So was also the report of city judge Codington for the past three months.

John Johnson, collector of taxes, sent in his monthly statement.

The city treasurer's monthly statement was also received and placed on file.

The board of directors of the Public Library sent in their long and favorable report of the condition of the library.

Chairman Fisk, of the finance committee, reported at length on the city's finances, and read the report of A. S. Patterson, the expert, who was engaged to examine the books. He stated that everything was right, including a lack of system. On motion of Mr. Fisk $1,000 was appropriated to further examine, straighten out and start a new set of books for the city. The motion was carried, Mr. Frazee voting no.

Mr. Fisk moved that A. S. Patterson be employed for three months at $40 a week, to open new books for the city. Carried.

Mr. Erickson, made a motion that the usual protection be made for July 4. Carried.

The petition of the United Tea & Coffee Growers' association to erect a small building on their premises was presented, as it did not comply with the ordinance.

Mr. Sees, from the law and ordinance committee, reported adversely upon the request of the laborers in the employ of the city, to be paid every two weeks. He added it would be necessary to hold a meeting twice a month. The request was not granted.

A long communication was received from the street committee, recommending changes in the city's map, also that the streets be re-surveyed and proper grades secured throughout the entire city on a systematic basis.

Mr. Fisk made a motion that the work be done, which was amended by Mr. Marsh, that the money come from the street improvement fund. Carried.

The residents of North Richmond street were desirous of changing the name of that street to Norwood avenue, and it was ordered done in the usual way, by ordinance.

Mr. Case said the water and sewer committee would be ready to report at the July meeting. A motion was made by Mr. Marsh, to the effect that all of the city's ordinances be bound top-ther, and the city clerk was authorized to see that it was done.

Mr. Erickson reported that the fire department was in need of the hose carriage, and that the committee had taken steps to secure them. A proposition had been received from Fin Gibbon & Crisp of Trenton, agreeing to furnish the same with the appliances for the sum of $650. Council voted to purchase them at the above figure.

Mr. Sees called up the bicycle ordinance and upon his suggestion it was adopted in sections and ordered engrossed.

Under the head of miscellaneous business Mr. Marsh made a motion that if there were any persons present wishing to be heard in reference to the Peace street widening, they be given an opportunity while Mr. MacDougall, Augustus Fraze, Robert Meeker and John TenEyck spoke upon the subject.

Mr. Case made a motion that tax books for the assessor and a receipt book for the collector, be purchased. So ordered.

Mr. Weber from auditing committee reported bills correct and moved that they be paid. Mr. Frazee refused to vote for the bill of T. J. Carey, for $500 claiming that only $260, was due. He was overruled by the board, and it was paid to him.

The council adjourned at 10:45.

Somebody's Neglecting the People's Welfare.

It is understood by THE PRESS that all that is necessary to bring about the removal of the unsightly freight house, and the tracks in Monroe street, south of the track of that great nuisance, is some joint action between the common council of the citizens and the railroad authorities.

It is beyond doubt that the latter have made some proposition of the sort already. But somebody has failed to fix it. Bring it to light and hear what the people say of it! Was it in the hands of any of the committees of the past intrusted with the matter but who fell asleep by the wayside and dropped the in-strate of the community in the ditch?

Dropped in Dickerson.

Job Coddington has been dropped from the roll of borough marshals by unanimous vote of the council. The reason assigned is that he has resigned the office at the legal stipulated pay of 25 cents an hour while on duty, but when asked for for duty refused to serve for less than 50 cents an hour. The council concluded that it did n't want an officer who stricted the call of duty in time of need.

Political Officers Reelected.

At the annual meeting of the Board of Governors of Muhlenberg Hospital held at the hospital building Monday evening, the following officers were reelected:

President—Rufus R. Cook.
Vice-President—Augustus W. Schlegor.
Second Vice-President—Edward B. Clark.
Secretary—Winthrop M. Crane.
Treasurer—Stephen H. Gosbert.

—The Seventh Regiment Band will play at the High School Commencement exercises.

THE BROOKSIDE SANATORIUM.

A WORTHY INSTITUTION WHICH PRIVATE ENTERPRISE HAS ERECTED.

Now Patients Will Be Cared for in the Model South Plainfield Asylum—Description of the Buildings, with Details of the Physicians' Equipment—Delightful Retreat and Cure for Those Suffering from Mind-Diseases.

In the out accompanying this article is an excellent perspective of the Brookside Sanatorium, which has been completed on the fine old grounds of the Wadley estate, on Somerset street, opposite the entrance to the Johnston drive and the mansion. The old Wadley property was for years one of the most beautiful homesteads in this vicinity, and in still one of the most picturesque spots on the local landscape. The cool, sparkling waters of Stony brook flow musically through the grounds, at the foot of the hill, just below the building pictured above. All about are pleasant fields, and groves of shade trees whose foliage is kept fresh and verdant by cool mountain breezes, and in whose branches sing birds fit shout, singing sweet melodies.

Within this Nature's paradise the property owners on Hillside avenue objected. The building is built in the true Italian style, of brick, which is stuccoed on the outside with a very rough light colored material, with the red roof and brick arches and courses, give a very pleasing color effect. The architecture will be something entirely different from that of any other building in this vicinity. The interior throughout is finished in selected Georgia pine, and the most modern sanitary plumbing fixtures and conveniences for health and comfort has been considered a first essential. The house will be heated with hot water, and lighted by electric light, making it one of the most complete buildings ever erected for the purpose. The building is 59 feet wide and 73 long, and has accommodations for about 30 patients, with the full corps of nurses, attendants, and other necessary employes. The water-supply is of the purest, sweetest and coolest, being obtained from a bubbling spring in a mountain-spring, which gives a strong pressure all through the pipes in the house. The drainage is perfect.

The establishment of the Sanatorium is a result of the enterprise of Justus H. Cooley, M. D., T. S. Davis, M. D., and T. S. Burr. These three have incorporated themselves into a stock company, and the Sanatorium is the property of that concern. That the enterprise will be a great and growing success is certain, with such careful and faithful physicians at its head, and men of such business energy and sagacity developing it.

Before having a word of work done on the building, Drs. Cooley and Davis visited all the new asylums in the country and carefully examined into the merits of the different buildings and methods of the treatment and cure of the insane, for disorders of the mind are to be the specialty of the new institution.

The method of the Sanatorium in the treatment of the insane will be of the most modern system, entirely new to this section of the country, and which has already had the most satisfactory results in the practice of the physicians at their retreat on Orchard avenue, Watchung. That, by the way, is to be abandoned as soon as the new building is opened, which will be in about three weeks.

The Sanatorium will be nothing less than a quiet, peaceful home for the poor unfortunates whose need is to be ministered to a mind diseased. Chains are long since dead, and avoid having a prisoner report about the place. There will be no padded cells, no strait-jackets, no other ugly appliances to have aroused passions and violent demeanor. Each patient will be carefully watched and attended, and everything done to soothe and divert his mind from the unfortunate channel in which it has turned, and fastened in with what is termed a safety-sheet. This confines his movements without causing discomfort or pain, and such as may appear on many a private residence in the city, and extend only half-way up. The safety is just the same as with a full-sack jacket, but is made of "canton flannel and tenacious steel; and similar improvements have been adopted throughout the institution.

The men and the women will be kept on separate floors All unnecessary restraint will be removed from the patients, and they will enjoy the recreation of billiards, such matters, the grounds for open air, and similar amusements. Everyone in the place will "be most kindly cared for, and unless having loved ones in the institution may be assured that their friends will be most tenderly looked after, and if at all possible a cure effected.

The method of treatment will be the most humane and intelligent known to human enlightenment. The system of medical attendance will be homeopathic, which has been so successfully used by Drs. Cooley and Davis in the past.

The present Sanatorium will not be enlarged. The idea is to develop according to the needs of the future. As soon as the present building is outgrown, a new and entirely separate building will be constructed. No more than twenty-five patients will be permitted in one building. The corporation has abundant land to carry out the project on this idea, for the ground covers 70 acres.

The master-brain responsible for the excellent architecture of the Sanatorium building is that of A. L. C. Marsh, and the contractors employed on the structure were:

Brokaw & Cain, carpenters; W. C. Smith, mason; Wykoff & Gullek, painters; A. M. Griffin, plumbing and heating; A. D. Phillips, electric wiring; W. D. Sharkey, iron work; Cheney & Freyer, iron sash; Arnold & Lock, stained glass.

COUNCILMAN FISK'S IS IRISH,

But Willie Wadsworth's Brownie Has the Busiest Barber Yahn.

The great interest shown in that very unique entertainment, the Dolls' Fair, has set the many heads of the dolls to ask a great many questions which are best answered by giving the names and value of the dolls that are to take part in the Parliament of the Dolls of All Nations". Here they are:

Italian doll, Mamie Wadsworth, (value $6.25).
German doll, Minny Fisk, (value $5).
Japanese doll, Rose Harmon, (value $6.25).
Spanish doll, Abbie Sykes, (value $5).
Swiss doll, Gladys Kenyon, (value $5).
Norwegian doll, Grace Kauffman, (value $5).
Holland, Bessie Simonson, (value $5.50).
Russian, Isabel Boots, (value $10).
Mexican doll, Augustus Fisk, (value $4.50).
Irish doll, Charlie Fisk, (value $400.50).
United States doll, Bonnie Fisk, (value $400.50).
Indian doll, Boy Cox, (value 2 for a cent).
Chinese doll, Whitney Baker, (value $2.50).
French doll, Frank Simonson, (value $500.50).
Scotch doll, Howard Bischoff, (value 1 cent).
Brownie, Willie Wadsworth, (value $5.50).

The dance takes place at half-past five in the afternoon, and judging from the rehearsals the success is assured. The ladies in charge of the dance are: Mrs. George Wharton Edwards, Mrs. John Ward Stimson, and Miss Kathryn Yates.

Mrs. William Setzedorf is in charge of the cow table. Mrs. Wheeler, Mrs. Chapman and Miss Marion Dumont have the coffee table. Theirs will be good music, and not only a help for the dolls, but for their owners. The date is June 15, at the Seminary.

Greater Schoonmaker a Goner, of the New York Delegation.

F. X. Schoonmaker, of Putnam avenue, started Friday morning for Minneapolis as the guest of the New York State delegation to the Republican National convention to be held in that city. The delegation goes as a body in pullman the finest and best equipped rail-way train ever furnished for such an occasion. It is vestibuled from end to end, the cars are 72 feet long, a stern of Wagner drawing-room, it has two dining cars, a library and buffet car, and a special engine. The train will carry 100 New York politicians, who will live aboard during the convention, sleeping and eating on the train which has reserved for it a side track in Minneapolis. The party will occupy three days on the journey each way, stopping at all the principal cities en route, where there will be receptions and speeches. Mr. Schoonmaker goes as orator for the delegation.

Marshal Feuchert Gets a "Raise".

The salary of the chief borough marshal of North Plainfield has been increased from $97 50 to $65 a month. There was considerable debate over the matter. The present incumbent, William Feuchert, was highly praised, as an earnest, faithful and efficient officer, by all, but councilman Hageman opposed the increase on the ground of economy. He said the borough funds were too low to warrant increase. Councilmen Hummer and Meacham agreed with him, but the majority of councilmen Hoffman, Neal and Connolly caused a tie, which Mayor Saunders settled by voting in favor of the increase. The marshal gets legal fees besides his salary.

Getting Ready for Commencement Week.

The board of education Friday night appointed the following committees to award prizes at the coming High School Commencement:

Mathematics—Mrs. Alexander Gilbert, Rev. C. S. Mudge, Dr. H. Fonteyne, John Bixby, Andrew J. Gerow.

Mathematics—Mrs. W. H. Hallock, Mrs. Mathematics—Mrs. W. H. Hallock, Mrs.

—A Summer night's frolic at Summer night's prices, is offered at Music Hall, next Thursday evening.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—Latest U. S. Government Food Report.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 106 Wall St., N. Y.

KILLS HERSELF AT LAST.

Bound Boy, Who Once Claimed She Was a Plainfield Firebug, Takes a Double Dose of Poison in a New York Station House.

Emma Day, who formerly lived in this city, died in Bellevue Hospital, New York, at 5 o'clock Tuesday afternoon from the effects of poison taken during the morning. She entered a police station in East Twenty-second street, and after telling them in a short length to cry. Sergeant Carey tried to comfort her and she informed him that she had taken a dose of Paris green. She asked for a glass of water, and while the sergeant was calling an ambulance she swallowed a large quantity of rat poison. She was hurried to the hospital and every effort was made to save her life, but without avail.

Emma Day was born in Paulina, Warren county, and has an aunt and uncle there now. She began a wayward career in this city with her sister several years ago, and first attracted public attention in 1887 by burning fire to some wood sheds almost in front of a room in the post office block. There was a baby sleeping in a cradle in the room, which was one of the apartments occupied by the family against whom Emma Day and her younger sister had a grudge. The fire was discovered and extinguished just in time to save the life of the baby.

The two Day girls were arrested. They were saucy and flippant in the little lockup of Summit and tried to get up another fire there by applying a lighted match to a stick pushed through the coil door. While there they claimed they were responsible for the burning of Plainfield's promising fire. They were removed to the Union county jail, where they spent a short time. The younger sister has been lost to public sight since her release, but has since kept herself before the public at intervals by her wayward behavior and by sensational attempts at suicide.

One of THE PRESS Staff on Route.

The New Brunswick *Home News* of Saturday, under the heading "A Brilliant Journalist", speaks as follows of a member of THE PRESS staff:

Walter Irving Clarke, the well-known young newspaper man, formerly of this city, and now of Plainfield, passed through this city this afternoon on the Columbian express of the Pennsylvania railroad en route to Chicago. He will proceed to Minneapolis to attend the Republican National convention, at which that body has adjourned will make a tour of the West in company with his talented young wife. Their many friends in this city will wish them a happy journey.

Street Railway Extension.

The Plainfield Street Railway company Friday night petitioned the borough council to permit it to extend its tracks through Somerset street to Summit avenue, and through such other streets as the council and company should agree on. The matter was referred to the committee on streets.

STRUCK BUT NEVER KNEW IT.

The House of Israel Compton, on Running Avenue, Escaltes a Severe Shock in Last Night's Heavy Storm.

The house of Israel Compton, 163 Manning avenue, North Plainfield, was struck by lightning, Sunday night, and damaged to a considerable extent. The shingles on both sides of the roof were torn off and the concussion seemed to spread the beams apart.

One of the strangest things in regard to the lightning was the course it took. Entering the house at the roof it proceeded down the side, breaking the gutter in pieces. Entering the parlor it made a circle of the room and struck a brass moulding which had been recently put up. It then left the house and followed an iron pipe about twenty feet into the ground making a large hole.

The walls throughout the house are pretty well damaged and left in a poor condition. The family did not feel the shock at all although the force with which the house was struck must have been great. Almost everybody else in the city or borough heard it, but Compton's slept on unconscious. The house is insured and the agent has been promised to repair all damages.

A tree back of the house was stripped of its bark.

Committee English Non-Resident on Points of Law Raised by County Attorney Scribner.

In the case of the Prairie Cattle company against F. X. Schoonmaker of this city, a decision was rendered by Judge Vanderpool Wednesday. The case was tried, by consent of both sides, without a jury, and the argument for and against was entirely upon legal points backed up by cases of the same kind in great favor by opposing counsel. That astute and celebrated counselor James English appeared for the plaintiff and William K. McClure of this city for the defendant. The latter won. Judge Vanderpool has consulted Mr. English after spending some days weighing Mr. McClure's reasoning and studying up the cases cited in great favor by opposing counsel. That astute and celebrated counselor James English appeared for the plaintiff and William K. McClure of this city for the defendant. The latter won. Judge Vanderpool has consulted Mr. English after spending some days weighing Mr. McClure's reasoning and studying up the cases cited in great

Taking into consideration the fact that the case was tried entirely upon points of law that Mr. McClure is considered a wide knowledge and long experience, was the opposing lawyer; that Mr. McClure appeared unaided in the defense, and that he won the case on the merits of the law alone, the victory is a marked one for the new Union county attorney.

Changes at the Stirling Factory.

The Stirling Silk Manufacturing company, at Stirling, in the mountains back of North Plainfield, has been organized by Dill, Chandler & Seymour, of 31 Nassau street, New York, with a capital of $200,000. The superintendent is Albert Zoland and George O. Smith of New York city, and Louis A. Chandler of East Orange. The business of the company will be to manufacture, buy, and sell silks. The company has purchased the factory at Stirling, belonging to the well-known firm of Magron, Portier, Schlaetter & Co. of Paris and Lyons, and will run the mill at Stirling, there are a number of cottages and considerable ground. The business is to be greatly extended and developed as fast as practicable. The new company will practically be the American branch of Magron, Portier, Schlaetter & Co. of Paris. The firm has business to various parts of Europe as well as in this country. The new company is organized under the laws of New Jersey, and is one of a great many corporations organized under the laws of Dill, Chandler & Seymour under the laws of that State. New capital will be put into the company and many improvements made at the mills.

Dime Savings Institution
OF PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

OPEN TO PLAINFIELD'S 2,500.

A Stanley Bicycle Boss Here Going Arranged With Prizes of All Kinds.

There are twenty-five hundred bicycle riders in Plainfield, a thousand of whom think they can ride faster than most of the others. Consequently a handicap race is being arranged open to every rider in the city and borough, and in which an opportunity will be given each contestant to win some kind of a medal. For instance, the first unprovided entrant will be given a start on the others, and a medal will be given by F. L. C. Martin for the greatest speed, by THE PRESS for the member of local or the high school making the best time, and special prizes by many others.

The race will be for twenty miles, starting at Scott's woods. The riders will go around the block bounded by South avenue, Fanwood road, Front and Richmond streets three times, then out South avenue to Front, stake and return—far enough to complete the twenty miles—and finish at Scott's. THE PRESS would suggest as handicappers, F. L. C. Martin, J. Harvey Doane and F. E. Stevens. The date will be fixed for some day this month. Entries may now be made at F. L. C. Martin's, 69 Park avenue, or at J. Harvey Doane's, 11 Park avenue. The fee is fifty cents.

A Veteran Soldier Discharged From the Government Service.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE PRESS:—Allow me, with other Republicans, through the columns of your paper, to protest against the removal of Mr. Mackey from the carrier service in this city.

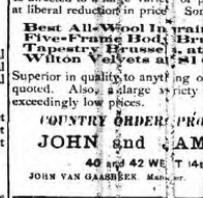
Mr. Mackey was a brave soldier and has a war record of which to be proud. He served the Republic nearly four years, was wounded twice and endured the torture's of Libby Prison over six months. For this he has never asked a pension which has the services had been recognized by his appointment as mail carrier, and in which capacity he has faithfully served the public. To be to be ruthlessly set aside for alleged partisan reasons is an insult to every soldier and sufficient to arouse the indignation of every justice-loving citizen be he Republican or Democrat.

H. CONSERVATOR.

The Earth of Civilization in the Sarcouch.

The carpet on the floor of the borough council chamber is now to be taken up and shaken, and the room is to be scrubbed and aired, for the first time in three years. Also, $50 is to be expended in providing chairs for the firemen to sit on, in their meeting room.

An Offer Extraordinary
An Offer Extraordinary
An Offer Extraordinary
FROM THE
Newark Bee Hive
Newark Bee Hive
Newark Bee Hive



Send us your address
Send us your address
Send us your address
And learn on a Postal
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How to get
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How to get
Free of Charge
Free of Charge
Free of Charge
A First Class
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Send us your address
Tell your Friends!

L. S. Plaut & Co.
707 to 721 BROAD ST.
NEWARK, N. J.

A DMINISTRATOR'S SETTLEMENT.—Notice is hereby given, that the account of the undersigned, as administrator of the estate of Mary H. Hall, late of Plainfield, in the county of Union, deceased, will be audited and stated by the Surrogate, and reported for settlement to the Orphans' Court of the County of Union, on Wednesday, the twenty-third day of June next.
ADELBERT VAIL.
Dated May 13, 1892.

WHAT? Yes, accomplished, experienced, sober and active clerkman and Engineer wants situation. Good pay at once; steady work. Address
E. L. HERRICK & CO., Nurserymen, Brighton, N. Y. 5 12 6w

A DMINISTRATOR'S SETTLEMENT.—Notice is hereby given, that the account of the undersigned, as administrator of the estate of Jacob Ogden, late of Plainfield, in the county of Union, deceased, will be audited and stated by the Surrogate, and reported for settlement to the Orphans' Court of the County of Union, on Wednesday, the Thirteenth Day of July next.
JACOB A. CLARK, Jr.
5 5 10

Dime Savings Institution
OF PLAINFIELD, N. J.

In CHANCERY OF NEW JERSEY.

TO THOMAS E. ROBERTS:
By virtue of an order of the Court of Chancery of New Jersey, made on the 30th day of May, A. D. 1892, you are required to appear and answer the bill of complaint, or so much thereof as you are advised necessary to answer, filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Chancery of New Jersey, on the 30th day of May, A. D. 1892, by the complainant, or the said bill will be taken pro confesso against you, and a decree made thereon as the Court may think equitable and just. The said bill is exhibited against you and others by Mary Ann Roberts, complainant, to foreclose a mortgage executed by you to the said complainant, dated the 1st day of May, A. D. 1889, to secure the payment of $1,000 and interest, and recorded in the Clerk's office of the County of Union, in Book 222 of Mortgages, for Union county, page 1, &c., on the 2d day of May, A. D. 1889, upon the following described lands and premises, situate in the township of Plainfield, in the county of Union, and State of New Jersey, and bounded as follows, viz.: [Here follows description.]
Dated May 30, A. D. 1892.
JOHN O. STRYKER, Solicitor.
6-2-7t

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed and delivered, issued out of the Court of Chancery of New Jersey, and to be executed against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Thomas E. Roberts, I will expose for sale at public vendue, at the Sheriff's office, in the city of Elizabeth, in the county of Union, on Monday, the 27th day of June, A. D. 1892, at two o'clock in the afternoon of said day, all the right, title and interest which the said Thomas E. Roberts had on the 30th day of May, A. D. 1892, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, when the said writ was delivered to me, in and to the following described lands and premises, situate in the township of Plainfield, in the county of Union, and State of New Jersey, and bounded as follows, viz.: [Here follows description.]
Dated June 1, A. D. 1892.
JOHN A. BLAKE, Sheriff.
6-2-7t

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed and delivered, issued out of the Court of Chancery of New Jersey, and to be executed against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Thomas E. Roberts, I will expose for sale at public vendue, at the Sheriff's office, in the city of Elizabeth, in the county of Union, on Monday, the 27th day of June, A. D. 1892, at two o'clock in the afternoon of said day, all the right, title and interest which the said Thomas E. Roberts had on the 30th day of May, A. D. 1892, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, when the said writ was delivered to me, in and to the following described lands and premises, situate in the township of Plainfield, in the county of Union, and State of New Jersey, and bounded as follows, viz.: [Here follows description.]
Dated June 1, A. D. 1892.
JOHN A. BLAKE, Sheriff.
6-2-7t

UNDERSTAND US!

AS MANUFACTURERS WE ARE NOT RETAILING AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

This means that you can buy a single suit from us at just about what the ordinary dealer pays for it himself. His profit we save you.

In thirty years' experience in clothes making and selling we never were able to give such great value as these suits in genuine Scotch, Irish, English and German Homespuns, Cheviots, Cassimeres, Tweeds and Worsteds. Hundreds of patterns to select from dark, medium and light colors. Another great advantage, some of them are medium weights for late Spring or early Fall wear. Great suits for traveling purposes, outing, tourists' and yard wear.

AN ACTIVE CHARITY.

Cook County Hospital a Shelter for the Sick or Dying.

Quarters for Both Sexes—A Place for the Unborn and the Dead—Many Entries to a Single Day—Sanitary Improvements.

[Special Chicago Letter.]

A family of eight hundred souls; a home which lies within its own narrow borders, nurses and drug store, grocery, market and dry goods; a little world in itself that half the people in Chicago have never seen, yet an active stupendous charity, for it is a refuge for the sick, wounded and dying; a place where a child may be born, where unconscious clay may be prepared for burial.

The long, sunny corridors, the large, well-ventilated wards, with rows and rows of iron beds covered with snowy

A GROUP OF SUFFERERS.

counterpanes and supplied with comfortable pillows, must seem like a glimpse of Heaven to some of the poor inmates.

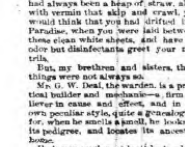
"Oh, yes," you admit, hesitatingly, "but it must be dreadful to lie there sick and in pain yourself, and be forced *to listen to the agonized groans of sufferers* near you, to be touched with unloving hands; to have strange faces around you in the hour of pain; to see the folding screen brought in and inclosed a bed. I know that the touch of the death angel's wing is falling across the pillow, and that a human life is passing away."

True enough, oh ye dwellers in luxurious homes, but if you had always lived in a damp cellar, or a crowded tenement house where shrill-tongued women and drunken men fight, quarrel like demons; where the sound of horrible cursing mingles with a poisoned, loathsome atmosphere; if your bed had always been a heap of straw, alive with vermin that skip and crawl, you would think that you had drifted into Paradise, when you were laid between those clean white sheets, and have no odor but disinfectants greet your nostrils.

But, my brethren and sisters, these things were not always so.

Mr. G. W. Deal, the warden, is a practical builder and mechanic—a firm believer in cause and effect, and in his own peculiar style, quite a genealogist, for, when he smells a fault, he looks up its pedigree and locates its source at home.

He is progressive, at least he is a hundred or two years in advance of Noah, who used to ventilate the ark by letting the windows down from the top. This primitive method was in vogue at the hospital not withstanding the fresh air issued at four different floors. When properly manipulated, the original system of ventilation is particularly fine; *the stench is driven into the attic* by suction and the heat is distributed in the wards through registers near the ceiling, while the cold air is let into the registers near the floor. On the ground floor this system does not prevail, instead the steam radiators are stationed in front of the windows. He has boxed in these radiators with galvanized iron, perforated on the top, and communicating with the outside air by raising the window five inches and returning the box under the same, thus taking in a constant supply of fresh air which is heated and sent through the perforations into the wards. The wheeled stretchers formerly in use were on

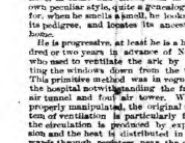


A POOR LITTLE SUFFERER.

clumsy rasters, and often broke down while in use, thus adding fresh pain from the operating table to the bed. They were sent to a wagon maker and supplied with springs which rest on a platform truck, and man's frailty lessened.

One sees strange sights in the wards of this vast building. There is the leper, a hideous object whose broad chest and powerful arms are covered with scars where the doctors have removed his leprous skin. One feels like to wonder he threatens suicide, for the brawn and muscle simply furnish food for this terrible disease.

An error to be remembered once was that of a young colored lad who had both feet frozen so that amputation of the toes was necessary. It was a shocking sight when the nurse lifted the sheet, for the feet and ankles were swollen to twice their natural size, which is considerable in a large, loose jointed negro like this boy. Over the black skin was turned almost red by the intense fever, the straight line where



CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS.
From a Portrait in the Marine Museum, Madrid.

shining ray of glory. At the foot of the bed stood a crucifix.

The fabulous aspects of his career became almost incredible. Beholding how Columbus worked his mind with all the gathered knowledge of his day, how he urged before universities and learned men the feasibleness and safety of his plans, based in part on his personal conjectures and in part on his experience and his research into the works of time of steadfast preparation he staked his hopes upon magnates, archbishops, friends and princes, and finally, after how learning and calculation entered into his plans as much as intuition and genius, tragic success, and profound to discover therein revelations such as God made of old to his prophets, and perceived to the church how important. I attribute such exceptional treatment of Columbus to the fact that genius alone and discovers exert a potent influence upon the imagination; and yet they hold a lesser place in popular history than statesmen or warriors. How much more important would it be in our day to have such a man as Columbus dwell than to know who won the battle of Arbela! The fact is that, propagated in such volumes as to statecraft and to war with these treating of labor and industry, one is amazed at the indifference and incredible disproportion. I can understand why this should have been so in ages when manual toil was considered degrading, and when trade, relegated to the common herd, who were prohibited by debarred from coping with the patrician classes, was despised. But, even in our day, transcendantly the age of labor and of industry, while the names of great commanders are borne on the world-wide wings of fame, those of discoverers fall with the utmost ease into ungrateful oblivion. For one Gabrani, one Franklin, one Tegnerre, one Edison, who has spread his renown among all classes and gained for its inventor forever with his name, what a vast number of unremembered or unknown glories!

The peoples of the future, will not be so ungrateful. The first years of this century will grow in memory and importance, not by reason of those Napoleonic victories, whose gorilla renown is a reproach to humanity, but rather because of another and better title to glory, that voltaic pile, inaugurating the all-life which is to be and by its chemicals and metals engendering currents and forces as though it were a mighty organism, and by its dynamos and telegraphs, a nervous system of universal progress. Then the little cot marks a tiny babe whose sanity is a matter-of-fact truism, and over in the corner a beautiful Magdalen almost hidden from view under the bed clothes; a heavy weight hangs to her ankle, and her bed is much shorter than the others—the muscle has contracted above the knee, leaving a hole like the collapsed orifice of a *ruptured pile. A fragile little creature, with* flesh as transparent as porcelain ware, his dying with consumption. But the last cot of all is a black-eyed, curly-headed little Arab—a lovely child whom the hospital has named Alice. "How can you be so heartless?" I exclaimed to the nurse in charge of the wards. "I do not feel heartless," she answered, "but it doesn't matter much where we die, but it makes a heap of difference where we live here. We have the most modern appliances, and not by sudden chance would never have taken place.

IN THE CONVALESCENT'S WARD.

clusters here, the woman who has been many times a mother; the young girl, God pity her! Now she is to be cast on every hospital the world over; the deserted, the improvident, all such as their turn occupy a little room, and bring forth as immortal souls and these flocks always live. Poor mother's kill them if you poured scalding water on them.

When you finally leave the hospital—either cured or dead—there are yet two *places to visit. If you are alive the* nurse goes to the custodian's office and gets your little sealed package of valuables which during your sickness has been locked in a vault. Poor, pitiful little trifles—a lock of hair—a bunch of keys—a few pennies—but if this constitutes your sole earthly possession, it gives you something to begin housekeeping with—you don't start out quite empty-handed.

And if you are dead? Well, you are carried to the morgue. Doubtless you have seen it, a fine, new, comfortable building, which has perforations opening into a large pipe connecting with a sewer. When the ups and downs of fortune of your death have been discovered and officially noted, you are carried up in a clean, white cloth—if it was a fever and had a stamp and placard, one would imagine you were a mummy—then, of course your feet are left uncovered, so that a tag with your number on it can be tied to your great toe. A number—that's all, some of us have a silver plate, but it all amounts to the same thing. There is really nothing left of us when death has foreclosed, our bodies are only "remains," our greedily hoarded treasure only "an estate."

But it means life or death to thousands of people in Cook county, whether the warden of this great hospital is a large-hearted, broad-minded, far-seeing man, ready to correct abuses and stop leakages, whether the sanitary measures are the most perfect that human ingenuity can devise, whether the nurses are humane and the doctors are skilful and conscientious. Oh, yes, if you were a patient in the Cook County hospital you would realize the importance of their trust.

JENNIE VAN ALLEN.

His Idea of It.

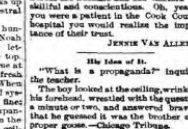
"What is a propaganda?" inquired the teacher.

The boy looked at the ceiling, winkled his forehead, and replied with the promise a minute or two, and answered bravely that he guessed it was the brother of a proper goose.—Chicago Tribune.

THE FAME OF COLUMBUS.

The Discoverer's Great Voyage the Outcome of Several Inventions.

Emilio Castelar, the famous Spanish statesman, in writing about Columbus expresses the following sentiments in a recent number of the Century: I attribute the immortal good fortune of this portentous hero to his martyrdom; or, in other words, to the virtue and efficacy involved in the sacrifice of suffering. That persistent struggle of the discoverer *with superstition, prior to his* wonderful success, and following that struggle, after his wonderful success, with his own envy, with ingratitude, encircled his brow with a crown of thorns, of which every one that pierced his temples while he lived became at his death a



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MEMORIAL BUILDING.

Washington's Birthplace to Be Marked by a Handsome Structure.

The following cut is from the Century. It gives some idea of the proposed memorial to be erected by the United States government to mark Gen. Washington's birthplace. Gen. Washington was born at Pope's Creek, near Bridget's

AT WASHINGTON'S BIRTHPLACE.

Creek, Westmoreland county, Va., February 22, 1732. The house was burned long ago, but the chimney of the old kitchen chimney are still to be seen.

JOHN P. ALTGELD.

Something About the Democratic Candidate for Governor of Illinois.

John P. Altgeld was born in Germany in 1847 and came to this country while yet a child. He spent the early part of his life on a farm in Ohio. At the age of sixteen he joined the union army and served in the ranks for six months around Richmond. After the war he *taught school for a number of terms* in Ohio. On arriving at the age of twenty-one he determined to look for fortune and reputation in the west, so he left Ohio and traveled across the southern part of Illinois on foot to St. Louis. When he reached that city he was without funds. After a short stay in St. Louis

JUDGE JOHN P. ALTGELD.

he concluded to push farther west and went to southern Kansas, which at that time was the home of the doctors or after Mr. Altgeld's arrival the boom broke, and finding no opening he again moved. This time he settled in the northwestern part of Missouri, where he taught school and studied law at the same time. In 1873 he was admitted to the bar and was appointed city attorney for Savanna. He was afterwards elected county attorney for that district county.

Feeling the need of a broader field he in 1875 came to Chicago. He at once began to take an active interest in politics, though not an active part. As an attorney he rapidly built up a large clientage. His connection with the Storey will case gained him some publicity.

In 1884 he made his first appearance in politics, being nominated to congress from the Fourth district. He made an aggressive campaign, but was defeated. Two years later he was nominated for a superior court judgeship. His candidacy was indorsed by the labor organizations and he was successful at the election by a large majority.

Even while engaged in politics he gave attention to and made money out of his ever-increasing practice and is now the owner of a large quantity of valuable real estate in the business district of Chicago.

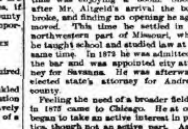
Mr. Altgeld has acquired some fame as a writer. Besides a large number of papers on the pertinent questions of the day he has published two works—"Our Penal Machinery and Its Victims" and "Live Questions." Last June Judge Altgeld resigned his position on the bench, his business interests demanding his whole attention.

In person the democratic nominee for governor is below the medium height, deep-chested and broad-backed, but without any tendency toward corpulency. His head, which is large, is *a point, is of a reddish brown, while his* hair is of a darker shade. His deep-set blue eyes are full of fire when angry and go a great way toward softening up the general rigid contour of the face. In manner he is genial and puts the visitor at ease immediately.

MINISTER TO JAPAN.

The Young Chittenden Recently Honored by President Harrison.

Frank L. Coombs, who succeeds the late John F. Swift as United States minister to Japan, is another of the fortunate young men whom President Harrison has honored with appointments to important posts in the diplomatic service. Mr. Coombs, says Harper's Weekly, is a lawyer of Napa, Cal., and is thirty-six years old. He was elected district attorney of Napa county when only twenty-four, and at the conclusion of



HON. FRANK L. COOMBS.

his term of office was reelected. In 1886 the republicans nominated him for the assembly, and, though the district is strongly democratic, he carried it by a handsome majority. He was reelected to the legislature in 1888, and again in 1890, when he was chosen speaker. Mr. Coombs is regarded as one of the ablest party leaders in California, and outside of the state he is well known among breeders of fine stock for his interest in thoroughbred horseflesh.

The Five Continents.

The populations of the five continents of the earth, as estimated by M. Emile Levasseur, are as follows:

	Population in millions
Europe	350
Asia	825
Africa	205
North America	100
South America	35
Total	1,515

Solving Two Problems.

Mrs. Dullard—I don't see how you manage to get along with a girl.

Mrs. Sharpe—I have a great many relations who like to visit me, and I make them work.

Mrs. Dullard—Oh; but they'll soon get tired of that and stop coming.

Mrs. Sharpe—Then I'll get a girl.—Puck.

An Answer.

"Did you destroy this feather fantasy?" asked Fitzhugh Fuddle.

"Yes," answered Prudie; "I wanted to be an Indian chief."

"Then you mean that they are not entirely divested his mother.

"Why?" said Fitzhugh Fuddle, who, after many years of settled happiness, remembered that he was married.—Harper's Young People.

A BRIDGE OF SALT.

A Curiosity, Partly Natural and Partly Artificial.

Salt Pinnacles in the Death Valley of Colorado—The Only Road on Earth That Was Graded Backwards with Success.

The natural wonders of Death valley have probably been more minutely and extensively described by professional writers than any other spot they never saw. No wonder Barnum, when a New York Sun correspondent found Dogtown, Col., but a few miles from those untraveled scribes. In 1883 some borax works were built on the east side of the valley, a couple of miles or so above the mouth of Furnace Creek canyon. The road thence to the railroad led down the east side of the valley for several miles, and then had to cross over to the west side because no drinking water could be had on the east side below Furnace creek. Moreover, the land on the west side was much better for a road. But how to get the wagons across the valley was a problem. From end to end the center of the valley is one long salt marsh, and in most places it is so soft and wet that even a dash would need snowshoes to insure his safety. Some portion of the valley floor has been crusted over. This crust is in places very thin and brittle, and not only in one locality does it seem to be first. Wherever this crust lies deep and thorough a thin, slimy salt sand has been found to be of unmeasurable depth—unmeasurable with any line or pole. Dr. C. Hart Merriam's corps of scientists cut through in one place and easily shoved a pole down fifteen feet, and there is no guessing how much deeper the slime was.

However, a road must be had, and so the work was begun over a part of the marsh where the crust seemed to be thickest and consisted it with sticks, bunches of grass and whatever else was at hand, and in certain places where

The Constitutionalist,
A DEMOCRATIC WEEKLY.
W. L. FORCE & A. L. FORCE, Editors and Proprietors.
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THE CONSTITUTIONALIST.

VOL. XXV. PLAINFIELD, N. J., THURSDAY, JUNE 16, 1892. No 24.

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AN OLD ILLINOIS TOWN.

St. Charles Once the Metropolis of the Prairie State.

Now It Has Almost as Many Relics, in Proportion to Its Size, as Mount Vernon—Architecture of Early Days.

[Special Chicago Letter.]

"How terribly overworrying is here I'd like to say," writing that has been faint reminiscences to a rainy, at least, one that looks as though it might be one of its kind—a regular Chicago gray traveler, as we stood looking at the new tall building on the north corner of Dearborn streets Chicago. He had spent much long abroad and the changes oppressed rather than exhilarated him.

"Well, come with me," I replied, "and we'll get away from it all. We will be in a town which has almost as many ruins in proportion to its size as Rome."

"All right, I'm with you," was his answer.

Accordingly, we hastened to the station and purchased tickets for the dreamy old town of St. Charles, Ill.

A little more than one hour's ride over the level prairie brought us to a small depot, fussy in fresh red paint and surrounded by a few grassless green and bare environments of a new town.

"And you call this old?" exclaimed my friend. "Why, the very newness of everything is positively offensive."

"Wait until I have shown you the old settlement," I replied, remembering that there was a time when this place was ahead of Chicago in population, industry and attractiveness, and when the latter pushed [illegible] in contempt past the mud flats about Fort Dearborn for a chance to secure a location near the busy mills of St. Charles, the illiterate town on the Fox river.

The cedar walk from the depot brought us under the magnificent old trees of the village common.

At our right hand as we enter the corner of the park, is an ancient church, built of native limestone, now plastered over with rough mortar, which has fallen off in many places, giving it a very forlorn appearance. The windows are boarded up and the flock of cooing doves which inhabit its square belfry are the only signs of life shown in. The entire premises are inclosed along the side street with a high wall of the same material as the church. Next to the church, which was the birthplace of the religious sect known as Free Methodists, and likewise was a time-honored place of spiritualism, stands an immense red brick house, with towering cupolas and chimneys. One might almost

TYPICAL ST. CHARLES MANSION.

imagine himself holding at the "House of the Seven Gables" which Nathaniel Hawthorne's weird fancy has immortalized.

The adobe-like walls of the ancient church and the old-fashioned red brick of the old dwellings are characteristics of the architecture of the entire town, and give it perhaps a more antiquated appearance than it really deserves. Wherever one may wander in the rambling old town, buildings of these descriptions are to be in sight. The accompanying illustration is an excellent pencil sketch of one of the humbler of these dwellings.

To the earlier inhabitants of St. Charles this leafy common is instinct with veritable associations. It was the village forum, and consequently the scene of almost every important and startling event which touched the public life of the community. Here was the scene of the most exciting episodes in the pioneering of the state; and but a few rods from the square is still standing the little wooden frame cottage in which the students of the first medical school in Illinois witnessed the first dissection ever held. A physician named Richards was the founder of the medical college. He was universally believed to be a man of unusual learning, courage and ability, and the school was well patronized from the start, as there was naturally a demand for more doctors in so new a country. The school encounters its greatest difficulty in obtaining bodies for dissection. The pupils were as interested as their teacher in seeing that an occasional body was procured for their instruction, and were doubtless not always particular to fully acquaint Dr. Richards with all their plans along this line. Certainly this seems to have been the case in regard to the unfortunate proceeding which precipitated the riot and ruined the school. An overzealous student, accompanied by certain dare-devil companions, drove recently to a settlement near Sycamore and exhumed the grave the body of a young woman. Through the carelessness of the ghouls the suspicions of the community were aroused, and the mischief was immediately discovered. A formidable posse of citizens from the outraged village of Sycamore hastily organized. Mounted and armed, they invaded St. Charles. Gathering in the old common ground all the leaders incited their followers to violence and revenge.

It was in vain that some of the most prominent and influential citizens of the county made eloquent pleas for reasonable and conservative action against violence and bloodshed. The excited mob was determined and made an assault upon the house in which Dr. Richards, his family and several students were intrenched. The building was barricaded with stones, bricks and every kind of missile which the mob could pick up.

At last, through the partially open door, a gleam of Dr. Richards' face revealed. It is thought that he was upon the point of addressing the mob, but quickly shut the door. But it was a little too late, for one of the rioters rushed forward and fired.

The ball passed through the door and into Dr. Richards' side. It is said that the person who fired the shot was one of the husbands of the young women whose body had been stolen; but there is no evidence at this day to prove it.

The occupants of the house then began to retreat through the rear of the yard. It was an exciting scene which none of the participants are likely to forget.

In the attraction of the house another well-aimed ball dropped one of the students. He died soon after. He was, according to common belief, the last fatal in the crime. Although Dr. Richards and his family and the students had all made their escape in safety, the mob, not satisfied with the destruction of the medical college, proceeded to the house of Dr. Richards, and did a large amount of damage in fighting the [illegible] while chickens remain, there is no doubt but that the injury received in the riot was the only fatality. Search was made for the assailant, but the offender escaped and was not discovered.

It is also here that Lovejoy and other Pioneer abolition leaders made many of their speeches in the early days of the anti-slavery agitation.

It is also noted in another Illinois town connection to the more ancient and interesting history of the state. Fort Dearborn, the mediæval Chicago and the [illegible] of the Indian massacre, and Fort Peter Burchell, the [illegible] of the Indian massacre, and Fort Peter Burchell and deported charmed with his ready wit and rude logic.

His favorite resort was the center for the "city dances" and other important social festivities. The old ballroom, in which these gay scenes were given celebrated, has now fallen into complete decay, and the sounds of its revelry, like the voice of the genial host, are now but memories.

One of the latest of these picturesque old town inns that from the strength of the old town into the beautiful cemetery, which commands one of the most delightful views in the vicinity. "Mother Howard," whose fame as a hostess for fortune-tellers made the town a sort of Mecca for those in search of knowledge not to be gained by the ordinary avenues. Her powers of divination were certainly remarkable.

But a new spirit is abroad in the old town. The new railway has provided the magnificent private park of an old resident and converted it into one of the most popular resorts for the people accessible to the world's fair city. It has been appropriately named "Hotel Hawthorne," and it is the intention of that name once launched their way and traveling easier and it their opened fires, the land inhabitants of the great city now retreat for a day of rest and recreation to the pleasant old shaded trees, dancing in the "grand stand" of a handsome boathouse, or rowing, in the swift current, upon the beautiful Fox to Scott's ford, where the race-

SCENE OF THE FOX RIVER NEAR ST. CHARLES.

lute old general dragged his cannon along a trail, still visible, in pursuit of Black Hawk. Those who may visit this quaint old town will find it, as did my rain-happy friend, a gem of many dwellings. I half [illegible] allowed—as in a scene of enchanting beauty.

FORREST CRISSEY.

A Difference.

Mamma—Gertrude, dear, it's getting dark and time you were in bed. The little birds have gone.

Gertrude—Yes, but the little birds get up at daylight, and I didn't.—Harper's Young People.

AT MINNEAPOLIS.

Memories of the Historic Gathering of Republicans.

The Newspaper Boys According to Our Correspondent, Had a Hard Time of It—A Glance Down Memory Lane and Lizzie Reminiscences.

[Special Minneapolis Letter.]

This week in Minneapolis has been almost a duplicate of a week in Washington. Of course it has not been a thousand new faces, many new streets, new hotels, new scenes and new surroundings, but it has been all the old faces, all of the old politicians, many of the old scenes, many of the old representatives, all of the old office-holders, the old claimants and the old station, political wrecks who come to Washington constantly, and there has been scarcely a variation in the monody of new work.

We have had the usual quadrennial complement and assortment of political freaks with us. In every committee room, in every one of the political headquarters, in all the hotel lobbies and corridors, in the street-cars and upon the streets we have been obliged to listen to the alleged wisdom of cranks who know it all in advance of any one of them knowing it differently; and all of them preaching from distinctive premises and from diverging and clashing political conclusions. These cranks, who appear in force at every national convention, do not wear hoofs nor horns, long finger-nails nor long unkempt hair and beard. They are not, many of them, well dressed, well fed, well groomed and enthusiastic in a genteel and cultured manner in behalf of their favorite son from his state before whom he would willingly bow down and worship.

One of the peculiar characteristics of the quadrennial convention crank always is that there is never a crank who has selected to be the national standard bearer of his party is nominated by the convention; the other fellow will surely be defeated.

You may well imagine what a hard time we newspaper men have had. For we were reading back and forth, sounding every minute as precious and valuable to us as gold, silver or corporate stones, to be obliged for politeness' sake to waste any of those minutes in memorizing the people of alleged genius in politics and society, as they had set by the button-hole and pinned to their coat lapels for their own benefit. There is in the history of each one of such people a large share of the ridiculous and a large share of the sublime. They are all likes of baseball cranks, or race-track cranks, each one of them is sure to win, and each one has put on the winner. There are cranks in the shape of statesmen, cranks in the shape of newspaper men and cranks in the shape of ladies and cranks in the shape of the fair sex. But each and every one of them has the contingency of the non-appearance of his particular favorite. We shall have a duplication of these same scenes in Chicago a few days hence.

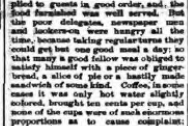
Unquestionably the most popular headquarters—that is, popular with the masses of all classes—were the Algonquin at the West Hotel. Col. Duffield, Hon. Hopkins, Editor Gelatt, of the Detroit Tribune; Postmaster Bahne, of the Detroit post office; Hon. Sam R. Burrows, O'Donnell and Belknap, Private Secretary Bahne and Hon. S. S. Olds, all bright, entertaining Michigan

BUST, BOY BUTTON-HOLED.

men, rival with each other in receiving visitors and making them feel at home. The genial host, Col. Duffield, did a rushing business with delegates and managed the political work with ability and integrity.

The reporters for the local papers had the hardest time of it. There were representatives of the Minneapolis Journal, Times and Tribune; the St. Paul Dispatch, News, Globe and Pioneer Press, as well as country editors galore from every city and town in Minnesota. They all tried to make the convention a state affair. Joel Heatwole, the handsome editor of the Northfield News, was so willing to accept the sponsorship of the Gopher state if it is brought to him on a platter, was everywhere solicitously seen. Editor Mehl, Joe Merriam, ex-Congressman Knute Nelson and Congressman Lind were present, ready for the purpose of meeting Minnesota editors and letting themselves into close contact with the makers of public opinion, so that the republican gubernatorial nomination may not be obliged to go hunting the man all over the state without finding him when the proper time comes. It seemed to me that this matter was paramount in their minds over the question of a presidential nomination, which brought everybody else to the twin cities.' However, all of the visitors to the Flour city are under more or less obligations to those gentlemen for acts of courtesy and entertainment.

One of the first things which dawned upon the minds of hundreds of visitors was the fact that there are not enough eating houses in the twin cities to accommodate so many people. True, there was enough to eat; but everybody had to wait for somebody else to be supplied. The fortunate ones who managed to secure rooms at the hotels were well cared for. Meals were supplied to guests in good order, and the food furnished was well served. But the poor delegates, who wandered hungry and lackeraven were hungry all the time, because the regular bars in the could get but one good meal a day; so that many a good fellow was obliged to satisfy himself with a ham sandwich, bread, a slice of pie or a hastily made sandwich of some kind. Coffee, in some cases it was only hot water slightly colored, brought ten cents per cup, and none of the cups were of such enormous dimensions as to cause complaint, while some of them were full of grounds for complaint. Hundreds of dollars were spent by people who had to walk forth on the cars from Minneapolis to St. Paul, seeking better facilities for


THE MESSENGER BOY.

gratifying their appetites. The Ryan and Merchants of St. Paul, and the West and Nicollet of Minneapolis, were obliged to serve meals to their guests after attending to their regular guests. The great Northern at Minneapolis and other lake resorts did noble work in taking care of the hungry, and their meals furnished were as good as could be found anywhere upon the continent.

I can only give you an outline idea of the convention, and an outsiderview. The things which were visible to mortal eye were but a small part of the great work done. The great party leaders did their work and made their slates in secret. The great committees did the work of masses of excited, murmuring, gesticulating humanity. You can imagine, better than I can describe, the condition of affairs when "order" was demanded. The silence in the throng of twelve thousand people was something sublime. That is, everybody imagined himself in order, but everybody was whispering and talking in undertones, so that there was at no time complete order, such as we always expect to find in congress, and occasionally in the home of representatives, in the national capital.

The speeches were many, as it always is in an old-timer, a bore. The grandiloquent perorations and oratorical periods, the unanimous nominations, the made-to-order occasions of unanimous cheering; all these were features of the occasion. The telegraph wires were longer boys were rushed to death carrying special telegrams from the press galleries to the anxious people. The boys which carried intelligence to the universe by chained lightning.

John Sherwood, of the Chicago Express, and Perry Heath, of the Indianapolis Journal, were talking Harrison every hour and all the time. They nominated on Saturday night, June 4, as soon as we all reached Minneapolis, and say the same word: "Harrison," and they were soon unable to utter any other sound. Whether or not they had visions of cabinet positions in their cat-nap dreams, nobody but themselves could tell.

But strangest of all the strange things was the Blaine atmosphere. No sooner were we established at the various hotels, than politicians from every section swooped down upon us, saying: "Now, newspaper fellows, know everything. What are the prospects of James G. Blaine? Now, as a matter of fact, we have no more idea than the man in the moon as to what Blaine will do, nobody else does; but every fellow looked and said: "I cannot say," or some sort of an equivalent. Ninety-nine per cent of the people here, Mr. Blaine, and there is no more anything of his mind, day nor night, public or private, and at that time we did not know whether he had any mind or not.

We are all glad that this epoch of peace and worry is over and only wish that the next one may be in the early spring of the year. During the interim between the conventions, nearly all of us will spend the time in this invigorating northwestern atmosphere. We shall have at least a few days of comparative rest. As I told you last week, it is a great treat to be able to attend a national convention as a looker-on; but it is anything but a picnic to be obliged to attend as a sleepless worker—a white slave for a newspaper.

SMITH D. FRY.

Curtis About Returning.

There's all kinds of people in Oakland who has his doubts about the immortality of human affairs, and he is a serious one, at that. He came into town to put on his office door when he is going out temporarily notice somewhat of this character:

"Gone to lunch; back in half an hour."

"Gone to court; back in three hours."

"Gone out to see a man; back in ten minutes."

And so on, as the circumstances may require, and, as he is a prompt man, orders are generally successful in waiting for him.

One day lately a caller found this:

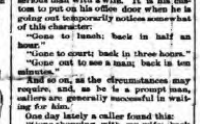
"Gone skating with my wife; back the Lord only knows when."—Oakland Echoes.

ABDEL HAMID'S LIFE.

To Be Better if Turkey Is Not an Unchristian Power.

Considering the surroundings in which he lives, the intelligence that the sultan Abdul Hamid is a fine fellow and a man of honor and sensibility is considered a very dull day in Constantinople when evidence of a plot of some sort to send his estimable body into the beacon of the prophet is not unearthed by the horde of detectives which are constantly employed. Even Chicago people can understand that, too, how the able detective may sometimes unearth a plot where none exists to demonstrate the fidelity of his *watching his services, and it is not at all improbable that the oriental sleuth is well up in the tenets of his profession. Since the recent investigation of the Rustchuk bomb affair and the discoveries which it was intended to bring against the sultan, the guards around the imperial apartments have been doubled.

The sultan is always protected by Nubians (blacks) and Albanians


ABDUL HAMID II.

(whites), for these two regiments execrate each other and in their divisions the padishah feels secure. The "Black Guards" are his favorites, for they are so exceedingly fierce when they have any cutting-down work to do and they are so much more than that they [illegible] lana, whose claws are always being extended for backscratch. Taking them all round, however, the two corps of Pretorians, black and white, form a gang of unmitigated scoundrels. They are superb looking fellows, and are generally dressed, overpaid and enjoying practical immunity for every crime they may commit, except that of being negligent on duty. They are the terror of the whole country surrounding the palace and the sultan himself is so afraid of them that he is constantly trying to bribe them into loyalty by gifts of money.

While the half-starved Turkish soldiers in Macedonia, Armenia and Anatolia often remain for weeks without pay, the Nubians and Albanians are comfortably quartered and "fed" which sometimes amount to seventy-five dollars per man. The two corps have only to quarrel and the sultan immediately sets himself to smooth matters by pouring down a golden shower into their respective laps. On the 1st of May a soldier of one corps misbehaves by showing himself insubordinate or by going to sleep on guard and then soldiers of the other corps are called upon to operate upon him. Then there is a private struggling or a private [illegible] thadoing, as the case may be. But in either event the work is executed with dispatch and gusto.

A VEGETABLE SPONGE.

The Plant in Its Natural State and Prepared for Use.

A correspondent in Kern county, Cal., sends the San Francisco Chronicle specimens of a peculiar growth which for lack of a better name may be called a vegetable sponge. The plant from which they are obtained is a native of Japan, is of the gourd family and the name given is the Japan. It is of a luxuriant growth, sending out heavy vines to a length of twenty or thirty feet. Abundant crops of gourds similar to those in the illustration are produced and these, while edible when tender, are highly prized as a flavoring

THE LUFFAS IN ITS NATURAL STATE AND PREPARED FOR USE.

constituent in soups and other foods, for which purpose they are cut up in small slices like okra.

When fully grown the interior of the gourd becomes a fibrous, spongy mass, and this is separated from the shell and cleaned by boiling in a lye, for which a large quantity of soda or soap has been added. After being thus treated the resultant fiber is dried and when taken on a sponge-like appearance. For all the uses to which sponges are put this vegetable fiber seems well adapted, having been tested in the bath, in the household and in the stable. The hottest water does not injure it. It is very flexible and soft, and it is durable as well.

The correspondent who has been making the tests is very enthusiastic over the results, and believes in the near future it will have been made to what will become a very important industry. Specimens of the plant can be seen on the ground in its natural state and also of the fiber after being prepared for use.

IT WAS QUOTED.

Blaine Jokes Laughed Democratic Heads Off When Quoted Them.

Barber Tim Sanchez, Judge Blackwell—Don't tonsher with all wrong. Democrats, but lots of 'em. Jokes pop—Trunk.

SOUTH AMERICAN LIFE.

Wonderful Strength and Activity of the Mexico Porters.

Thirty Feet Burden—Only Two Articles Products of the Earth—Sleeping Places in Small—Negroes of Rio Janeiro.

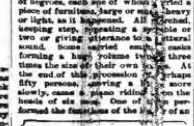
Travelers in South America rarely fail to remark the great strength and agility of the native porters, and, in many parts of that country, the only means of transportation is by carrying up steep mountain roads on the edges of dangerous precipices, and across running streams, perhaps only by a fallen tree, under which you must stoop or

MOVING THE PIANO.

stagger, and which could not be supported by any two-footed beast without the aid of a regiment if it happens and miners to go to advance a piano on a road. The strength of these porters, whose diet rarely includes anything more than the farinaceous food of the earth, and sometimes consists solely of bananas or boiled plantains, is often surprising. It is not an uncommon thing for an India-rubber gatherer to transport a load of from 200 to 300 lbs., a weight of one hundred and fifty pounds before his day's task is ended, piloting his way through the densest thickets and climbing the most precipitous ridges, making his pile as he goes, without ever losing his sure-footedness than a few bananas or a crust in his pocket.

Baird, a traveler in South America, nearly half a century ago, gave a graphic description of the negro porters of Brazil. We are indebted to his account for the following paragraph as well as the accompanying sketch, which we copy from Le Tour du Monde:

"I left my work this day, but by curiosity to ascertain the amount of the strange sounds which I heard from one end of the street to the other. On investigation I found it was a party moving. There was a great procession of negroes, each one of whom carried a piece of furniture, large or small, heavy or light, as it happened. All marched keeping step, repeating a syllable or two or giving utterance to a musical sound. Some carried small packs forming a huge volume three times the size of their own. At the end of this procession of perhaps fifty persons, carrying a piano, came a negro riding on the backs of six men. One of these performed the functions of the [illegible]


NEGROES OF RIO JANEIRO.

orchestra, holding an object resembling a silver water-pitcher, in which there were some little pebbles, and this instrument the negro beat the measure in a very lively fashion. On another day I saw the negro without this instrument in his carriage a dignified, which many women of the white race would claim as their own."

A Wonderful Tale.

"When I was going on the [illegible] see some fifteen years ago," said the man with the cigarette to the Indianapolis Journal, "a white-haired old man along and carried off my watch. I reported the matter to the police, but it had my watch in it—and that's account. Well, the whole story called on me one day this week and Seven years afterward a [illegible] were jumped on the same river, and [illegible] turn to do the coaling, so I [illegible] for some day swage, stepped [illegible] big which carried the [illegible] boss's boss, there lay my watch, with that same old leather [illegible] through the years. I said: 'Oh, come off! You want [illegible] how such a thing could be?' I [illegible] wound your watch up so that it [illegible] for seven years.' Then I [illegible] watch and [illegible] running. [illegible] to tell, so he [illegible] together [illegible] and [illegible] up the dirt [illegible] the tailor's bill. It is [illegible] yet. [illegible]"

The Change of Object.

A forger in Los Angeles, Cal., was detected by means of small [illegible] spots that were scattered over [illegible] bosom.

GEN. GEORGE KLAPKA.

Hero of a Man Who Stood Side by Side with Kossuth.

Gen. George Klapka died [illegible] Pesth recently. He was one of the heroes of the Hungarian revolution and [illegible] April 7, 1885. He entered the Austrian army at the age of eighteen and [illegible] the rank of lieutenant. When fully grown he was sent in 1847 to a frontier fortress [illegible] became disgusted and resigned. When the Hungarian revolution broke out [illegible] Klapka took up arms against Austria. He [illegible] commander in chief [illegible] April, 1849. He [illegible] the close of 1848 he was chief [illegible] staff of Gen. Kis, and after the [illegible] of Kossuth and Gorgey [illegible] one of his army corps. Under Kossuth Klapka was minister of [illegible] in the household and in the stables. The hottest water does not injure it. It is very flexible and soft, and it is durable as well.

The correspondent who has been making the tests is very enthusiastic over the results, and believes in the near future it will have been made to what will become a very important industry. Specimens of the plant can be seen on the ground in its natural state and also of the fiber after being prepared for use.

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4 in.	2.50	3.50	5.00	8.00	12.00	16.00	30.00
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His Honors on the revolution arouses widespread attention and he also published in 1851 a work on "The National War in Hungary and Kossuth's Mission" in 1860 Gen. Klapka was instrumental in preventing his countrymen from rising against Austria because he considered the movement ill-timed. After the defeat of the Austrians by the Prussians

GEN. GEORGE KLAPKA.

in 1866 Gen. Klapka thought the occasion favorable for revolution and he indicted the Hungarians to throw off the Austrian yoke. The Austrians failed and Klapka became again a fugitive in foreign lands. Like most of his country he bitterly hated Prussia, and his military advice and ability were freely used for the benefit of Turkey in the war of 1867. In both the autumn which followed the granting of autonomy to the Hungarians, Klapka was allowed to return to his native land, where of late years he has led a quiet life, revered as a hero by his countrymen.

BUILT ON THE LAKES.

Inland Shipbuilders Compete Successfully with Ocean-Going Vessels.

There was recently launched from the shipyards of the Globe iron works at Cleveland the second vessel built for the United States on the Great Lakes since the war, the lighthouse tender Lilac. The first government vessel was the lighthouse construction boat Amaranth, launched at the Cleveland Shipbuilding Company's yards a few months ago. It is not as a lighthouse tender Columbine, is soon to be laid on the stocks at the Globe yards. The Lilac and Columbine, when they are put together give high government sanction to the claim of lake shipbuilders that they can compete on equal terms with the seaboard yards, for both vessels are intended for ocean service. The Lilac will be 150 on the Portland (Me.) district and the Columbine on the Portland (Ore.) one.

The picture of the Lilac here given resembles the Columbine as well. Both are of Siemens-Martin mild steel and as fine in appearance as the costly steam yachts recently built at the Cleveland yards. They will be 150 feet in length over all, 26 feet 6 inches beam and 15 feet depth of hold. They are built with extra precautions against disaster and with double bottom, watertight bulkheads and the strongest construction, and will be as nearly indestructible as modern science can make steamboats. Both will be rigged as two-masted schooners, with pole topmasts, fore and aft [illegible] and will be fully equipped with steam [illegible] gear, steam windlass, electric search-light and all modern improvements.

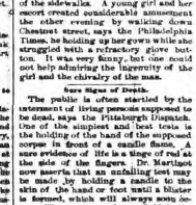
THE LILAC.

The engines are of the fore and aft compound pattern, with two [illegible] 10 feet 6 inches in diameter by 10 feet 6 inches long. They are guaranteed to develop 500 indicated horse power when making the revolutions a minute, with a coal consumption of 2½ pounds per horse power per hour. The lighthouse board are highly pleased with the Lilac, and pronounce her a perfect beauty. They have no doubt, that she will meet the strictest requirements of the government. Both contracts were obtained in open competition with seaboard yards.

NEW USE FOR ESCORTS.

Hold the Trailing Skirt While the Fair One Buttons Her Glove.

Every woman who wears the trailing skirt knows how very difficult it is to button the gloves, if the toilet has been hurried and consequently the [illegible] tion being performed in the street, without letting the gown drag on the



ground. If the material is delicate in hue or texture it is rhin to even go a little distance through the dirt of the sidewalks. A young girl and her escort created considerable amusement on one occasion on the corner of Chestnut street, says the Philadelphia Times, by holding up her gown while she struggled with a refractory glove button. It was very funny, but one could not help admiring the ingenuity of the girl and the chivalry of the man.

Sure Signs of Death.

The public is often startled by the interment of living persons supposed to be dead. The Scientific Dispatch says: One of the simplest and best tests is the blister. A case is cited of the supposed corpse in front of a candle flame. A sure evidence of life is a tinge of red at the side of the flame. Dr. Martigot now asserts that an unfailing test may be made by holding a candle to the hand of the subject. A blister will soon be formed, which will always soon appear. The presence of any fluid in the blister is a certain evidence of life; but if, on the contrary, the blister contains only steam, it may be taken for granted that life is extinct. Dr. Martigot shows that these phenomena are simply the result of natural laws and that the test is conclusive as the test is simple.

A Hard-Hearted Relation.

Mrs Elder—But haven't you some relations who would lend you money in this emergency?

Addie—I have only an uncle, and he always asks collateral security.—Truth.

Maternity Forbears.

If you happen to own a white cat, it's white to be out by the 1st of May. While it is a time to fear your hat, Be assured it will not be the last.

A Mystery.

He sat it on a [illegible] call on many [illegible] every evening [illegible] She (yawning)—Do you? [illegible] drop in the day-time?—Brooklyn Life.

The Constitutionalist.

W. L. FORCE, A. L. FORCE
Editors and Proprietors.

THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

The National Democratic Committee, at a meeting held in the city of Washington, D. C., has appointed Tuesday, the 21st day of June, 1892, as the time, and chosen the City of Chicago as the place for, holding the national Democratic convention. Each State is entitled to a representation therein equal to double the number of the representation to which it is entitled in the next electoral college, and each territory and the District of Columbia shall have two delegates. All Democratic conservative citizens of the United States, irrespective of past political associations and differences, who can unite with us in the effort for pure, economical and constitutional government, are cordially invited to join us in sending delegates to the convention.

CALVIN S. BRICE, Chairman.
SIMON P. SHERRIS, Secretary.

HARRISON AND REID.

The Republican National Convention at Minneapolis last week evidently partook more of the character of a wrangling mass meeting than a dignified representative body, a large percentage of the delegates, all called being interested Federal office-holders, flanked by numerous dusky partisans of questionable standing.

It cannot be denied that estimable Republicans were members of the Convention, men of personal good repute and ability, but, taken as a whole, it certainly showed sad degeneration from the party organization of Lincoln, Grant and Sherman, the glory of whose leadership is faintly sustained by their political successors.

After bitter factional strife between the adherents of Harrison and Blaine, the former secured the nomination for President, and then, the singular, if not absurd selection of Whitelaw Reid, editor of the New York Tribune, as a Vice-Presidential candidate was hastily declared.

Why was Mr. Morton so rudely thrust aside?

Is not his record as honorable as that of President Harrison?

The distinction between Harrison and Blaine as Presidential candidates is obvious. Mr. Harrison represents the extreme ideas of partisan Republicanism, war tariff taxation for the benefit of monopoly interests, force in the control of elections, and extravagant expenditure of public money, measures repudiated by the people in the General elections of 1890, while Mr. Blaine, more intelligent, liberal and farseeing, would, as President blend practical statesmanship with official action. Besides, Mr. Blaine has many elements of personal popularity which Mr. Harrison does not possess.

The Democrats are content with the political outlook, and from their Chicago Convention of June 21st will be heard the bugle blast of VICTORY.

A PURCHASED NOMINATION.

The Republican Convention was probably the most corrupt assemblage of its kind in the history of the party or of the country. It was controlled by office-holders and venal Southern delegates who were openly purchased.

In open defiance to the principles of civil-service reform, 130 Federal office-holders were delegates to the convention in behalf of their chief, and hundreds more were working for him on the outside. More than sixty negroes notoriously for sale, according to Republican testimony on both sides, were members of the convention.

Of Mr. Harrison's 535 votes, 244 came from Southern States which are surely Democratic. These votes were his to exchange for favors and rewards past and hoped for.

The President was not the choice of the Republicans of the States that are or have been surely Republican. Even those States he received only 193 votes, while his opponents received 246 votes.

If it were not for the purchased loyalty of the Southern delegates and the selfish, mercenary Jefferson holding delegates Mr. Harrison could not have been nominated. The proceedings at Minneapolis placed a blot upon our political system. They were worse than elections in the Republican rotten boroughs before the passage of the Corrupt Practices act. By as much as the nomination represented a hope of success it was practically a sale of the Presidency to the highest and shrewdest bidders.

It is not credible that such a nomination, so made, will be ratified by the voters.—N. Y. World.

PEOPLE'S POPULARITY AS SHOWN BY THE FIGURES.

(Philadelphia Record.)

The people who ignorantly talk of the decline of Cleveland's popularity from 1888 to 1888 would do well to take a glance at the election returns. In New York Cleveland received 73,811 more votes in 1888 than in 1884; in New Jersey, 15,716 more; in Indiana, 16,023 more, and in Connecticut 7,721 more. New York gave him, 100,000 more votes in 1892 than in 1892, when he was elected Governor of that State by a plurality of nearly 200,000. Although defeated by the electoral college system, his total vote in 1888 was 5,536,542—an increase of 661,256 over his vote in 1884, and a popular plurality of 85,534 over Harrison. Harrison's big plurality over Blaine was 23,005 votes. So far from declining, Cleveland's popularity has increased with accelerating pace, and there is no more striking proof of this fact than in the enthusiasm with which most of the States have elected delegates to nominate him at Chicago, in spite of the intrigues of rivals and politicians.

IT WAS THE SAME IN PLAINFIELD.

The nomination of Harrison caused no demonstration of joy in this city. Not a cannon fired or a flag flung to the breeze! In the history of thirty-two years there will be found no instance in which a Republican nomination for the Presidency has fallen so dead as that just made. Even poor Hayes was better greeted.—New Brunswick Times.

To maintain that Harrison is stronger now among the voters of the Republican party than he was in 1888 would be to maintain that the expectation of getting nothing is a stronger inducement to politicians than the expectation of getting everything.

WON WITH EIGHT MEN.

Baseball Ballers Pluck the Plaids of the Last Two Innings Both in the Field and at the Bat, Alone Turned the Game.

The Crescents are coming to town. They are coming armed in the shape of a baseball nine. They are coming to bring their strongest team. They will bring their strongest nine. They will meet the Y. M. C. A. They will play ball. They will lose. And the money for two pints of the peanut crop will again be spared.

That's what the Elizabeth Journal printed on Saturday before the game. But, oh, what a difference in the playing! However, the Y. M. C. A.'s team played well enough to deserve the game and hard enough to win it.

They made almost twice as many hits as the Crescents, but had the misfortune to be left oftener on bases. They played a gilt-edged game, too, in the field, and Arnold's pitching—after the first inning of the Crescents had been to the bat—was faultless. But every time a run came in sight for Elizabeth, Leddy would pull a two-bagger down out of the sky, or Bowen would strike out a man or two.

And although there is a total of seven hits against the Crescent's pitcher in the score below, don't imagine it was an off day. When it was necessary to shoot the ball out of a good batter's line or vicinity, he did it. Especially was he successful in the eighth inning. After Coogan had got around to third base—through the error of the Elizabeth player whom manager Ferrell put on first in the ninth—Bowen would strike out a man or two.

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The game opened before an unusually large crowd, and probably before the next issue of THE CONSTITUTIONALIST the standard-bearer of the Democratic party in the coming great battle will have been named.

The next President must be a Democrat. No perpetual war taxes.

The next President must be a Democrat. No more Force bills.

COUNSELOR MARSH WILL ACCEPT $1.

But the Chancellor Says He Is Going to Put a Stop to Ever Going to Lawyers Throwing Rosaces Into Littleties Without Foundation.

The small army of lawyers who are interested in the estate of Job Male, besieged the chancellor again at Jersey City Monday morning, for an allowance. The Honor responded that it is a mooted which, said the Newark News, filled two of them, ex-governor Bedle and Cook A. Marsh, of Plainfield, with indignation if not a more intense feeling. Last week ex-governor Bedle and Mr. Marsh, representing the proponents of the unsigned will, and ex-chancellor Runyon, ex-senator Sylman Foster Voorhees, of Elizabeth; R. V. Lindabury, of Elizabeth; Charles A. Reed and William Sutliffe of this city, representing the heirs, applied to the court for allowances out of the estate for the services they had rendered in the case. They came together on Monday morning to hear the chancellor's disposition of that application.

The chancellor said that the case was an important one and complicated as to incident, and he was therefore in doubt as to whether he should make any allowance to the proponents. It was so obvious that the will was not a nuncupative one that he did not think he ought to make the estate pay the costs of the attempt to establish it as such. Ex-governor Bedle and Mr. Marsh were greatly surprised at this declaration from the court. Finally the ex-governor asked if the court would hear suggestions, and the chancellor replied that he would, stating that ex-governor Bedle then went over much of his argument of last week, showing the large amount of work he had done and he had performed in the case. As to the declaration of the chancellor that the alleged will was so obviously not a will that it should never have been offered for probate, the ex-governor said that the public feeling in Plainfield was such that those who attempted to establish the will would have been considered derelict in the duty if they had failed to do so. It was further-more submitted to eminent counsel before suit was commenced, and they all scripted the action that was taken. The ex-governor thought that it was a pretty low state of affairs when counsel were to be restrained from doing what they considered their duty through fear of the restrictions of the court.

The chancellor interrupted the ex-governor to say that the court did not intend to cast any reflections upon the counsel in the case. Ex-governor Bedle continued his argument, and as he went on he lost sound of his building, and finally apologetically declared that he did not appear be-fore the court as a mendicant begging for fees. He would get along without a fee-but he spoke for Mr. Marsh, who, he declared, had done nothing but his duty in the matter and was entitled to pay for the time and amount of work he had done in the case. It seemed to him a very extreme case for the court at this time, after allowing the case to proceed to a final decision, to decide that the counsel should not be paid.

"This matter rises above figures," said the chancellor, after he had patiently listened to Mr. Bedle's argument, "and it becomes a question of how far a man's estate can be subjected to litigation for which there is no foundation. I will think over the matter further and dispose of it later."

Mr. Marsh then addressed the court, and with much feeling spoke of the sentiment which had been in the air in the State who had advised him to offer the will for probate. He asked the chancellor to make only a nominal allowance of $1. He was willing, he said, to do all this labor he had performed in the case go without pay, but he begged the court not to impose upon him the humiliation of a refusal to make an allowance would be. He should certainly consider himself humiliated if the court made no allowance whatever. Chancellor Green then repeated his declaration that he did not want to place any stigma or humiliation upon any of the counsel in the case, but that place of action was improper, and it was the duty of the court or the Orphans' court to check them and guard estates jealously. He spoke of the easy matter it was for parties who wanted to get a portion of an estate to attack it in the courts if they are sure the estate will have to pay the costs of the attack.

Ex-Governor Bedle made another speech and the chancellor again said he would look further into the matter. The Chancellor also granted an order to show cause why new administrators for the estate should not be appointed.

Its "Tercentenial" for THE PENS to Beat the Book Publishers Out of Sight.

In these columns of June 1 was the following:

It is announced that the wedding will take place during the present month of Miss Ida Runyon, daughter of the late ex-Judge Runyon of this city, and the Rev. Robert Lowry, D. D.

In an infant contemporary the next day appeared this:

The marriage was informed by members of Rev. Dr. Lowry's family this morning that the ceremony will be performed next month between Miss Mary L. Runyon, daughter of the late Hon. W. Runyon, and Rev. Robert Lowry.

Then followed days of silence. Courier published with much personal satisfaction, that

The marriage of Rev. Dr. Robert Lowry and Miss Mary L. Runyon will come June 27. The bridal trip will include a trip to Europe which will cover five months.

Just like clock-work would Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup relieve your cough. Never fails. Never leaves Pneumonia Follow. Cures Coughs, Colds, Croup, Whooping Cough and Throat and Lung Troubles. Don't "wait till they get better of themselves," but use the syrup as well as the doctor. Price 25 cents.

There are few offices of trust, honor or profit in the gift of the people that Mr. Harrison has not conferred upon some of his relatives, and the list is not yet complete. Mr. Harrison has been a very generous man with other people's money.

PUBLIC SCHOOL RECEPTION DAYS.

The Work of the Pupils on to Exhibition.

An examination and visitors may be interested to see the progress in the character and quality of the work of the pupils of the public schools, the teachers have arranged to have a display of available work during the last week of the term. The drawing shown on the walls of Assembly hall in the High school building will give a good idea of the work done in the grammar grades from the lowest primary through the high school. The will show in connected view the work of the school year under the system.

The system is largely in use in Eastern Massachusetts. Miss Larrea, the drawing teacher of this year, is a graduate of Quincy schools and of the Boston Normal Art school. The plan aims to connect a knowledge of geometrical forms with modeling, papercutting and pasteboard construction, and with free hand and original designs developing to mechanical drawing, light and shade with charcoal and crayon, water-colors and artistic designs. Charts and leaf books will give the pupils work in each study in each grade of the schools.

One day of the last week will be given to each of the primary schools. The teachers will be present from 4 to 5:30 in the afternoon to receive any of the parents or friends who may wish to see the work. The reception days of the primaries will be as follows:

Franklin, Monday, June 20; Washington, Tuesday, June 21; Bryant, Wednesday, June 22; Irving, Thursday, June 23; all in the morning following general exercises. Teachers of the grammar and high schools will be present at 9 o'clock Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, from June 20 to 22, in Assembly hall.

Beery Fine for Unlawful Fishing.

A suit brought by Henry Wood against David Dedier, both of Scotch Plains, for the unlawful taking of fish came to trial before justice of the peace Senior at Fanwood last week. The plaintiff is the owner of the lake recently owned by ex-sheriff Cox near Bloomingdale, and has been greatly annoyed by persons fishing there. he being desirous of stving the fish an chance to propagate, all attempts at keeping people away from the pond proved futile, and so Mr. Wood resolved to take advantage of the law made for such cases. Section 13 of "An act to amend and consolidate the several acts relating to game and game fish" reads as follows:

That any person trespassing on any lands for the purpose of taking fish from any private pond, stream or spring, after public notice on the part of the owner, occupant thereof, such notice being posted adjacent to said pond, stream or spring, shall be guilty of trespass, and in addition to damages recoverable by law, shall be liable to the owner, lessee, or occupant, in a penalty of one hundred dollars for every such offense.

The accused were arrested the week before and held to bail before justice of the peace Senior for their appearance for trial before justice Senior. They admitted taking the fish, but claimed that it was from a part of the lake belonging to Zechariah Yeomans. The plaintiff produced evidence showing that he owned the whole of the lake and the territory immediately adjoining it. Justice Senior rendered judgment for the plaintiff for $100 and costs against each of the defendants; the latter gave notice that they would appeal.

A Prize for Each One.

As already announced in THE PRESS, several merchants in the city have offered prizes for the road race July 4. The following is a list of them as reported up to date:

Best actual time, gold medal, F. L. C. Harris.

Best time by school boy, gold medal, The Press.

First prize, Rogers model.

Halford & Davis, Jersey and one pair of bicycle shoes.

Deane & VanArsdale, one pair of bicycle shoes.

John Kenney, one pair of bicycle shoes.

U. B. Crane, one bicycle hat.

T. T. Burnett, one bicycle sady.

A. M. Vanderbeek, jack knife.

E. M. Lum, one bicycle bell.

H. F. Reynolds, comb and brush.

George Williams, chamois skin.

J. J. Carey, one shoe chain.

F. M. Bulett, lamp.

These are all the two-wheel medals to be got up by the committees in charge, and several other prizes will probably be added to it.

Fourth Ward Democracy.

The Democracy of the Fourth ward met last evening in St. Mary's Hall, and formed a ward club, with the following named officers:

President—Councilman Vincent L. Frame.
Vice-president—H. Mellvine.
Secretary—Petey Flynn, jr.
Treasurer—Daniel McCarthy.

The regular meetings of the club will be held in St. Mary's Hall the first and third Tuesday evenings of each month.

The Difference Between National and State Issues.

The Courier-Journal has spoken what hearty approval the silver plank in the Republican platform, and says:

There is no dodging here. It is a safe doctrine, clearly stated, and the upon which honest men should not find it difficult to agree, for they are Democratic friends will not be so explicit on this issue.

But the Philadelphia Ledger, a Republican journal distinguished for its independence, does not agree with the above opinion. It says:

The free coinage is assembly the Republican party in its lack of courageous clearness and firmness. It stands for the timidity of compromise, a sense of the constituency of the voters of the silver producing States. It is not a wise, explicit, manly declaration of national principles and policies; it is a mere political, evasive one.

Such the wide difference of views among the organs of the party, respecting an important deliverance of the Republican convention, is not an auspicious opening of its campaign.

Closing Exercises of Washington School.

Parents and friends of the Washington school are most cordially invited to be present at the closing exercises on Friday afternoon at 2.

PROGRAMME.

Singing—"We'll Soon Free School Be Free"—Chorus.
Opening Address.....Gerald Cashman
Declamation—Only a Little Coward.....Mabel Bonner
Instrumental Solo.....Mabel Bonner
Recitation—"That Calf".....May Mawney
Vocal Duet.....Mabel Bonner and Mawney
Treasure".....First and Second Classes
Declamation—Little Hodgson.....
Violin Solo.....Violet Truell
A Play—"United States".....First Class
Singing—"Vacation Song".....School
Marching.....School
Singing—"Vacation Song".....School

CHAMPIONSHIP RECORD.

	Played	Won	Lost	Drawing
Plainfield	7	7	0	0
Elizabeth	7	5	2	0
Westfield	7	2	5	0
Rahway	7	0	7	0

Games lost	0	2	2	2
	Games won		Games lost	Games drawn
Plainfield	7		0	0
Elizabeth	5		2	0
Westfield	2		5	0
Somerville	1		2	0

It counts all others. She speaks from experience. Mrs. S. T. Moore, Jerseyville, Ill., writes: "I have used Piso's Cure for Consumption and find it to be the best cough syrup I ever used. It cured my little girl when all other remedies failed. We have used it for over five years, and would not be without it."

A sale of unclaimed property destined soon to be sold at auction by the express companies will be held at the Pennsylvania railroad freight depot, Jersey City, on Thursday, June 23, at 10 o'clock a. m. Among the articles to be sold are a number of trunks, valises, bundles, boxes, bicycles, etc.

STRANGE SEA ANIMAL.

Curious Specimen Found by the Crew of the Newark Coal.

One of the most developed specimens of the devil fish ever seen in this country is now on exhibition at the Manhattan Beach aquarium. The monster was fully fished and all united under the name of Diamphoteuthis. It is a curious looking thing, having eight, viewed from a pier-head, pouches in its body sheath, and rolling gently in the water. Its head is about the size and shape of a man's head, and on each side of the medium glow in phosphorescent light. Hydatinia sentinella, the fish has independent and free locomotion. It prefers to settle more permanently in the bottom of the ocean, and lies there on his shoals. It is common on the

ONE OF THE DIPO-DRAKENS.

coasts of England and Norway. The monster has the advantage of feeling. Its feeling organs are so delicate that at least seems the object. There may be some reason for attaching Dicotomous to the whole of this sentient crab, but as yet they have not been discovered. The part held in common by the different members of the species is a skin closely fitting to the shell and consisting of a layer of the cells of the body of which the polyp-like tubes consist. The feeling membrane is fatten themselves in this structure with their thread-like protuberances, and thus enable the animal to live and grow. The feelers of the monster are supported by fibers of length and strongly-developed tentacles, mouth and organs of digestion. These are the sources of the feelers and supply the necessary food for the individuals having so mouth. The latter are for all females and have, in place of the tentacles, a girdle or nettle-like hooks and at a little distance from the girdle a circle of pale capsules containing egg. The hair-like hares coming from the eggs is the founder of a new colony.

FOUCAULT'S PENDULUM.

How to Demonstrate to the Eye a Simple Manner a Scientific Principle.

At dessert one can easily repeat, with the aid of an apple or orange, the experiment of the pendulum of Foucault, made under the dome of the Pantheon at Paris in 1851.

Pierce the apple with a match or toothpick; the two ends should come out exactly opposite each other. Attach to one of these ends a thread; this makes the pendulum. Tie the other

end of the thread to a pin stuck firmly into a cork.

Support the cork by sticking obliquely into its sides three forks, the handles of which are rested upon the edge of a plate.

Oscillate the pendulum, after having regulated the length of the thread so that the lower point of the match almost reaches to the bottom of the plate. It will trace a circle with little mounds of sugar that are used to represent the circle of sand that Foucault had placed on the pavement under his pendulum.

The plate represents the earth. As soon as the plate remains stationary the match, at each oscillation of the apple, seems exactly in the direction that it has traced in the two heaps of sugar.

To represent the movement of the rotation of the earth, turn the plate carefully, without jarring, the forks and cork, of course, turning with the plate. It will be seen that the bearing of the plate does not influence in the least the direction of the pendulum, which continues to oscillate in the same plane as before, the match tracing a furrow distinct from the preceding one.

Thus can be demonstrated in a simple and practical manner the principle of the invariability of the plane of oscillation of the pendulum, the principle on which was based the celebrated experiment of the learned French savant.

EYE MEASUREMENTS.

An Almost Indispensable Requisite in a Good Mechanic.

A good mechanical eye is an almost essential requisite in a good mechanic, says the Manufacturer Gazette. Not one man ever attain distinction as a mechanic unless he is able to detect ordinary inaccuracies by sight, so that he can see if things are out of plumb, out of level, out of square, out of proper shape, and unless he can also detect the proportioned or ill-shaped patterns. This is a great professional attainment, and one which can be readily attained by an ordinary person. Of course there are defective eyes, as there are other defective organs; the speech, for instance, is sometimes defective, but the eye is susceptible of as much training as any organ. The muscles, the voice, the sense of hearing, all require training. Gaudier how the artist must train the organ of sight in order to detect the slightest imperfection in shade, color, proportion, shape, expression, etc. Not one blacksmith in five ever attains the art of hammering square, yet it is very essential in his occupation. It is simply because he allows himself to get into careless habits. A little training and care is all that is necessary for success.

His Memory Refreshed.

"Grindstone, do you believe all these stories about ballstones falling out west in big an whizzers?"

"As big as walnuts? Why, Kilpatrick, on my own farm out in the spring Creek neighborhood picked up one day in '59 a bushel basket full of hailstones half as big as an hour after they fell, and the smallest of them were bigger than hen's"—boomerang—"eggs."—Chicago Tribune.

Learning to a Business Basis.

Banker Reddie—Mrs. Al Bright technically me! I consider your request for permission to pay your addresses to my daughter as a kind of unpardonable presumption, sir. For a young physician on a starvation practice to aspire to the hand of the heiress of millions is a piece of presumptuous, sir. It is a piece of unparalleled impudence!

Dr. Al Bright—Yes, sir. Any of the family want vaccinating? No? Then good morning.—Chicago Tribune.

HE SAW THEM AGAIN.

Col. Booser suddenly becomes involved with one of the latest spring bonnets, and his eyebrows grow him into delirious

DELIRIUM.

An agued Boyder elder, who was seized by his intellectual organ, was restored to his normal condition by the use of Ayer's Ague Cure. Delirium is a symptom of the ague which this remedy never fails to cure.

Common Soap
Rots Clothes and Chaps Hands.
IVORY SOAP
DOES NOT.

And He Kept on Watching the Piano.

"What did you name your baby?"

"Well, as first she was as good as gold—never whimpered—had all worn off the back of her head with lying on it—and we called her Serena."

"What?"

"Well, since she began crying all night with teething we changed her name to Screna."—Chicago Tribune.

A Slight Difference.

Miss Elder—Did you hear Mr. Hunker pay me that nice compliment when he looked at my new photograph? He called me beautiful.

Miss Flypp—I heard him, but I was under the impression it was the photograph he called beautiful. Photographers are so smart nowadays.—Truth.

A Sore Place.

Lonely Walker—I'd like to have my life insured.

Agent—Well, there's the outline ten-dollar endowment plan, mutual benefit, old-time life, and—

Lonely Walker—Well, isn't there a plan by which I could get fifteen cents to-day in advance—on account?—Judge.

An Anxious Husband.

Day—Mrs. Smith called, did the doctor every day this week; she has lost her voice.

Knox—Isn't her husband anxious about it?

Day—I should say he was; working night and day to throw the doctor off the scent.—N. Y. Herald.

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All Goods Guaranteed as Represented
218 and 220 Market Street,
NEWARK, N. J.
We never carry any old goods!
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CLEARANCE
SALE!
During the month of June we shall sell, REGARDLESS OF ORIGINAL COST, OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF
Furniture, Carpets, Beds, Bedding, Baby Carriages, Refrigerators, Mats, Matting, Oil-Cloth, and almost everything
For Housekeeping.
These Goods are all
THIS SEASON'S PATTERNS
AND OF THE
BEST WORKMANSHIP.
Prices and Terms of Payment
MUST SUIT YOU!
Come and See for Yourself.
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CLEANING and DYEING.
Have Your Spring Wear Cleaned or Dyed in time for warm weather.
Chalties, Flannels, Summer Silks, Ladies' Dressing Sacques and Wrappers refitted to look like New.
Entire suit of Men's Cloth pantaloons cleaned or dyed $1.50.
Samples of the New Spring Shades on Hand.
HILLIER & CO., 49 North Avenue.
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Fancy Goods, Notions, Art Needle Work, Stamped Novelties, &c.
14 WEST FRONT STREET, PLAINFIELD, N. J
STAMPING AND DESIGNING A SPECIALTY
ARTISTIC OUTLINING AND EMBROIDERY.

DO YOU COUGH
DON'T DELAY
TAKE
KEMP'S
BALSAM
THE BEST COUGH CURE
Cures Colds Coughs Sore Throat Croup Influenza, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Pneumonia, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Hemorrhages, Consumption and all Affections of Throat, Chest and Lungs.
Sold by Druggists throughout the World.
Large Bottles 50 Cents and $1.00.

AN INCONVENIENT LUXURY.

Mr. Calhoun—Whadjer buff yo' pips hang down lak dat fer?

Mr. Clay—Dey is a trifle short, en when I gits it 'tween mah teef I done lurns mah lips agin d' bowl.—Judge.

CATARRH
ELY'S CREAM BALM
Cleanses the Nasal Passages,
Allays Pain and Inflammation,
Heals the Sores,
Restores the Senses of Taste, and Smell.
HAY-FEVER
A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at Druggists or by mail, registered, 60 cents. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren street, New York. 3 23 eod

1892. STALLION SEASON. 1892.
ROUND TOP FARM,
BERNARDSVILLE, N. J.
ATHELL.
Formerly Baby McKee.
Sire Electioneer, by Hambletonian 10.
Dam Flirtilla, by Mambrino Pilot, Jr.
Full brother to Arion—2 years—2:10 3-4. Nyquist's Hambletonian. 45 trotters in 2:30. Netwood, 2:16 3-4. 76 trotters in 2:30.
Season, $500. Return Privilege. Insured to 10 approved mares.
PALETKA, 5590.
Sire, Netwood, 2:16 3-4. by Belmont, 33 trotters in 2:30.
Dam, Atalanta, by Alcantara, 2:23. Head at 3 years old. 42 trotters in 2:30.
Season, $250. Return Privilege.
LORD ILDRO, 14024.
Sire, Mambrino Patchen, 2:29. by Mambrino Patchen, 2:29. 3 trotters in 2:30.
Dam, Kentucky Belle, by Nyquist's Hambletonian. Sister of Jay Bird, 2:10 3-4. 42 trotters in 2:30.
Season, $200. Return Privilege.
AVALANCHE, 9542.
Sire, Alexander, 2:20 3-4. by Mambrino Pilot, Jr.
Dam, Dora Wright, 2:20 3-4. by Nyquist's Hambletonian. 4 trotters in 2:30.
Season, $10 Payable in advance.
The above sires carry the blood of and elements that have produced over seventy-five per cent of the trotters and pacers in the 2:30 list of the world, including Nyquist's Hambletonian 10, Electioneer, Alcantara, Mambrino Patchen, Belmont, Netwood, Alexander, Mambrino Pilot, Jr., Mambrino Chief, Abdallah, Mambrino Paymaster, Mambrino Medoc, Miss Russell, Mambrino Chief, Jr., Mambrino Pilot, Mambrino Paymaster, Jr., and Sally Fowler. Descriptive pamphlets furnished on application.
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The Chesapeake and Ohio
ROUTE.
For detailed and visitors to the National Prohibition Convention, to be held at Cincinnati, June 29 and 30, the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway will sell excursion tickets from New York, $15.00; Philadelphia, $13.50; Baltimore, $12.00; Washington, $10.00; and proportionate rates from every other point. Tickets good going only June 28, 29 and 30, and returning until July 2, 1892.
Through Pullman Vestibule Sleeping Cars will be run from Washington to Cincinnati, leaving Washington at 8:00 p. m. daily, arriving Cincinnati 7:30 a. m. next morning.
For further information call on or address
H. W. FULLER, Gen'l Pass. Agt., Washington, D. C.
WILSON BUNTON, Agent, Plainfield, N. J.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SETTLEMENT.—Notice is hereby given, that the account of the administrator of the estate of Jacob Hoffman, deceased, will be audited and stated by the Surrogate of Union county, on the 30th day of June, 1892, at 10 o'clock a. m., and will be settled on the 30th day of July next.
Dated May 13, 1892. 5 20 5w

CITY DEPARTMENT.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE, THE COUNTY AND THE CITY, AND HAS THE LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY PAPER PUBLISHED IN THE COUNTY OF UNION.

J. A. DEMAREST - - City Editor.

—The excursion of the Methodist Episcopal Sunday-school takes place on July 8, to Asbury Park.

—A new Wallinghouse engine is being put in the press room of THE PRESS to run its five newspaper and job presses.

—Dog-catcher G. A. Lewis has gathered in the dogs of borough attorney Charles A. Reed and Street Inspector Isaac Taylor.

—There are at least six dogs in North Plainfield that are worth a total of $6. Of the 13 taken in pound last week, one half were bobtailed.

—The Sanford Avenue lawn tennis club of this city has been organized with a membership of fifteen. Ladies are admitted as associate members.

—A general order has been sent to all the companies throughout the State, by Gen'l Sewell, to the effect that the date of going into camp has been changed from July 16 to July 9.

—To show how far a letter carrier may be obliged to walk in a day, one of these public servants in Plainfield carried a pedometer as a test of the matter, and at the day's journey it had recorded 21 miles. He's been discharged since.

—The committee in charge of the second annual Christian Endeavor excursion, at a meeting held Friday night, decided to make the trip up the Hudson on Wednesday, August 10. A new three-deck iron steamer has been secured for the occasion.

—Freeholder Bullman of North Plainfield should investigate the cause of submerged sidewalks on Grove street, between Grove and Somerset streets, for every rainstorm the water in the gutters back up and flow over the sidewalks into the dooryards of adjoining property.

—A strawberry and ice-cream festival, under the auspices of the Ivy Leaf Circle, King's Daughters, of Trinity Reformed church, will be held at 50 North avenue, opposite the railroad station, on the afternoon and evenings of the 16th and 17th inst. Proceeds for church debt fund. Admission 10 cents.

—A generous merchant of West Front street who is a great admirer of Sergeant Lynch of the Force, has sent that officer a magnificent razor. It is of pure imported high-tariff tin with real copper rivets. This he will carry in his hatband with the gift and says: "I'll use it everyday if it makes a dude of me!"

—Landlord Bright, of the Woodport House, at the upper end of Lake Hopatcong, has been entertaining as high as sixty guests at a time since the fishing season opened, and all have expressed great sport in the abundance of small bass and perch. The catch of small mouth bass has thus far been small.—*Iron Era.*

—The members of the Crescent League are not to be treated as boys any longer. They are not to have the use of their club-house locked in their faces on Sundays hereafter but will have the privilege of occupying their own property every day of the week the same as the Country Club, the Bicycle club and all other clubs.

—At a meeting of the Crescent League wheelmen, held Tuesday evening, it was decided to hold a 25-mile handicap road race in this vicinity open to all members of organized clubs or the L. A. W. The first prize will be an 1892 Victor pneumatic and will be known as the "Rogers prize". It will be presented by W. H. Rogers of West Fifth street.

—During the week ending June 12, ten meetings were held by the Salvation Army at their hall on Second street—formerly the Elkwood saloon. There were six week-night meetings with a total attendance of 1,000, and four services on Sunday, beginning at 7 a. m., with a total attendance of 1,049. Total attendance for the week, 2,314.

—Complaints are made that men and boys are the habit of fishing on Sundays in the ponds about Washingtonville, who use profane language and drink whiskey and that people are passing by on their way to church. The State laws impose a fine of twenty-five dollars on any person arrested and convicted of fishing or shooting on Sunday, and disabling citizens threaten to prosecute those offenders if the practice is not discontinued.

—A horse owned by Alexander Gordon caused considerable excitement near Hopechapel, Sunday afternoon. First the animal was balky and then he ran into a ditch. One of the shafts was broken. After the horse was released from the wagon, the owner began whipping him. Then the animal ran away again, dragging Gordon a considerable distance. The horse after breaking loose was captured in front of the Potter Press works by Charles Burton.

—The "Stand" Gun club held their annual shooting tournament on Dan Terry's farm, near Dog Tavern, Monday. Two teams of nine men each were selected who shot at twenty blue rocks each, the team captained by Case being victorious. Refreshments were served on the grounds beneath cool shade trees, and the crowd spent a very pleasant day. One feature of the day was the breaking of 28 out of 30 blue rocks by Capt. Case. Some of the "Stand" boys were successful in breaking 18 out of twenty.

—Bound Brook is the loser of a grand improvement by recent action of the Somerset Court. It was the intention of the American High Speed Engine company to open and grade a fine avenue across the flats where there was once a pond, opposite the Yellow Tavern, if the company would donate the ground for the parkway. The courts have just decided that it does not belong to the county but to the borough of Bound Brook by virtue of their charter. This deprives all of their doing for certain reasons, and therefore the road will not be constructed.

The Invisible Independents.

Splendid weather favored the fifth contest of the New Jersey Independents' league, which was held Saturday on the South Side Gun club grounds in Newark. The Independents of Plainfield won the trophy for the fourth time by breaking 109 bluerocks out of a possible 125. Score:

Independent Gun club of Plainfield—Brant-ingham, 20; Mingle, 23; Squires, 24; Soper, 22; Hart, 20. Total, 109.

South Side Gun club of Newark—Brettnell, 22; Hudson, 21; Phillips, 18; Bauer, 20; Lindsley, 21. Total, 102.

New Brunswick Gun club—R. Pettit, 22; J. Bowden, 20; J. Palmer, 16; J. Irons, 14, and C. S. Vandine, 17. Total, 89.

Maplewood Gun club—C. Dunn, 20; W. Smith, 22; Case, 18; Richley, 20, and J. L. Smith, 22. Total, 102.

New Jersey Shooting club—Virden, 16; Pope, 17; Richmond, 18; Sunderman, 19, and Purdy, 18. Total, 88.

Passaic City Gun club—Vermorel, 20; Shaw, 22; Coeman, 20; Kewin, 16, and Wise, 20. Total, 98.

Bolting Springs Pointing and Gun club—Gardner, 20; Atwood, 20; Ayers, 22, and Meyer, 22. Total, 85.

Essex Rod and Gun club of Newark—Bauer, 20; Kruger, 19; Schmidt, 20; Tonne, 16, and Hensinger, 15. Total, 90.

Enal Gun club—Balthaus, 15; Dukes, 16; S. S. Redden, 16; A. Wheaton, 16, and G. Bowers, 12. Total, 80.

Wooden Spoon club of Newark—Geoffroy, 20; Stelzer, 20; Vanslyke, 20; Cockefair, 20, and Wallace, 20. Total, 100.

It was not anticipated that the Independents would win in Saturday's contest, as the strongest clubs did not participate. The "colts", however, went to the traps and smashed target after target in great shape. The next contest will take place on the grounds of the Independents in this city some time next month, or possibly the latter part of this.

PERSONALIA.

John H. Schenck is still very ill at his home in Washington.

Mayor Gilbert returned from the National Republican convention Monday.

Mrs. K. H. Bullard of this city is visiting her sister, Mrs. Seymour Hall, at Philadelphia, N. Y.

Consulmat H. E. Case has gone to Simira, N. Y., for a few days on business for the government.

Miss Lizzie Cushing, of Brooklyn, is visiting her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Hand, 260 Park avenue.

The engagement of Miss Helen Warman of Grove street and George Craig, formerly of this city, now of Texas, is announced.

A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Edward R. Ryder, last week. Her grandfather, T. J. Gillies, calls the little one Ruth Gillies.

Edwin Loomis, of the firm of Loomis & Rice, who has been quite ill of enlargement of the heart, at his home on Rockview avenue, is better.

The wedding of Miss Marguerite Harris and James Henry Webley will take place Wednesday evening of next week at 8, at the home of Mrs. James Mann, 451 Plainfield avenue.

Prof. Frees Miller, who was vice-principal of the Plainfield public schools in 1886, is in the city visiting old friends. He is to occupy a chair in the new Chicago university.

Little Marion Dickinson, of Vine street, celebrated her eighth birthday Saturday afternoon. Fifteen little companions spent the afternoon with her in games and a general good time, including refreshments.

George W. Bilyeau, an employe of Stockton's livery, on Watchung avenue, was overcome with the heat Tuesday afternoon, while working on Gen. Long's house on Grove street. He walked to his home, 20 Orchard place, though feeling pretty bad.

There's a third "Billy" Stanbury now, and a fine little lad he is. He was born yesterday. Mr. B. Stanbury of Scotch Plains is his grandfather, and Will Stanbury, jr., is his fond parent. You'll hear of him in the New Jersey gubernatorial convention of 1911.

The New York papers of Tuesday report that George Wolhersposat of this city has lost all sorts of sums from $3,000 to $11,000 by the failure of the opera of "King Wu" at the Broadway theatre. The fact of the matter is he did not lose a cent. He was merely engaged at a salary as treasurer of the organization.

Mrs. William I. Beekman died Tuesday afternoon at her late residence, Front street, Dunellen. Mrs. Beekman has been very ill for some time and her death was expected. She leaves four sons, the oldest being 19 years of age. Their father died a year ago last March. They have the sympathy of the entire community.

As Mason W. Tyler and others have been so successful in knocking out sewerage for Plainfield, won't they please engage Lindabury again and certiorari that ordinance that proposes to compel the two thousand bicycle riders in Plainfield to ring bells and toot horns all day and night to the danger of cattle and horses and the annoyance and discomfort of everybody?

The marriage of Miss Kittie Smith, formerly a member of the late Senator Livingston's household, and James Tolman, took place at St. Mary's church, Washington avenue, at 5:30. The Rev. P. J. Smyth officiated. The best man was the bride's brother, Philip Smith of Philadelphia, and the bridesmaid was Miss Katie Lyons of New York. After a bountiful supper at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Moore, corner of Fourth and Madison, the happy couple left for a trip to Canada and the bride's former home, Minerva, among the Adirondacks. They will reside in the future in the furnished home on the ground has secured at 43 New street, this city.

Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Phillips of this city, celebrated the fifteenth anniversary of their marriage at their home, 27 West Fourth street, Monday night. The rooms were beautifully decorated with flowers. Electric lights were tastefully arranged throughout the house by Mr. Phillips, to whose skill and good taste the elaborate lighting of the handsomest houses in the city is due. The presents were numerous and of the most costly and excellent music was rendered after which Davis, of Newark, served the supper. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Phillips, the Misses Phillips, Mrs. Finch Miss Finch and Miss Miller of Jersey City Heights; Mrs. J. H. Force, and the Misses Force, of Bound Brook; Mrs. Lydecker of New York; Mr. and Mrs. Dunn, the Misses Dunn, Mrs. Whitney, the Misses Whitney, Miss Martin, Miss Sherwin and W. F. Williams of this city.

NO SUNDAY CLOSING IN FANWOOD.

An Indignant Townsman Protests Against Liquor Selling on the Sabbath, and Blames a Well-intentioned Committeeman Who Has Gone to Sea.

To the Editor of THE PRESS:—On my way Sunday morning when the church bells are ringing in the town of Fanwood, there can be seen a motley crowd of old and young, both male and female, all wending towards those places of worship wherein they can bow before the shrine of Bacchus and partake of draughts to quench the thirst that was created by the debauch of the previous night. And as the day progresses there can be seen the same participants wending their way toward their places of abode. Many of them lay down by the wayside to rest.

Among the number of people on a Sunday afternoon not long ago, could be seen two brawny sons of Erin holding on to a fence and discussing the advantages of a saloon in the town. Says one of them to his friend, "Begorra, Pat, and who should we give the credit to for the we drop that we had in that house ?" "Why, Mike, don't you know, that I was a paper stuck to the wall in that house that said something about liquors and things that had the name of a Kite to it. Anybody that takes a Kite we will have to give the credit to. Three cheers for the Kite, and may it fly high and drop down our way that we will not need to walk so far on Sunday morning for a we drop." These remarks show plainly that the signer of the licenses that permits Sunday traffic, is held in high estimation by those who visit those places on Sundays.

Such are the results of the power of granting licenses vested in the town committee, for a town of law-abiding inhabitants. Appeals and protest avail naught before the committee, for they have their mind fully made up to grant all applications that come before them. Strangers ask why are they so liberal in granting licenses to all comers ? That question can be answered only by saying that their interest lies in depending upon their subservance to these great men who control the political destinies of the town. The last-mentioned is which Sunday is observed in the town cannot be attributed to any other reason. In the hands of the voters lays the power to remove this blighting shame from the name of the town, that their wives and daughters may pass through the streets of the place without being insulted by blear-eyed inebriated specimens from other places where the laws are enforced and respected on the Sabbath day.

A PROPOS.

Fanwood, June 13.

—Wednesday morning of next week is the morning of song at the high-school. Friends are invited.

CLARKE vs. MATTHEWS.

An Answer Issued Refers to the Minneapolis Convention.

The only paper in Plainfield with a correspondent on the ground to send a special representative to the National Republican convention at Minneapolis, was, of course, THE PRESS. In this it merely outlined what it had already accomplished for the benefit of its readers, and for the purpose of giving the people the news at any cost, and added further proof of its right to the title given it years ago of "Plainfield's only newspaper."

The Minneapolis despatches published each day in THE PRESS from its representative at the convention, Walter Irving Clarke, are to-day evidence of his foresight and the intimate association and confidence to which he was admitted by both New Jersey leaders in the battle at General Sewell and Mayor Gilbert.

The day the convention opened THE PRESS despatches were headed

"HARRISON WILL GET IT,"

and that same heading was again used yesterday even before the vote had been given. Through Tuesday's issue, Thursday's and Friday's issues THE PRESS representative prophesied the nomination of the president, and told why.

All of this caused the Republican organ of the city fits and spasms. They were not giving their few readers any information upon the only subject of interest to them, and their few readers were turning to THE PRESS for news of the convention and Mayor Gilbert's position in it. So they resorted to the ostrich philosophy, and probably fell back on the very proper defence that such news should not be expected of a truly local paper.

But the *Courier* raked up something by the name of "Matthews" and persuaded it to send the paper daily despatches from the spot. Well! Just get a file and look back at those despatches! Wednesday it was, "McKinley may lead the ticket". Thursday, "Acknowledgement on the part of the Harrison men that the nomination the President is well nigh impossible"; and Friday—Friday, mind you —after THE PRESS bulletin had announced Harrison's renomination, and THE PRESS extra with the fact and the candidate's picture was selling on the streets, the *Courier* ran out a half-sheet, called it an extra, and vainly offered it for one cent with the news of the result in one column and this important despatch from Minneapolis in another column:

It is not likely that either the President or his ex-Secretary of State will be nominated.

MATTHEWS.

Yet such people intrude themselves among newspaper men.

SUDDEN DEATH OF M. M. THORN.

He Expires at the Home of His Only Daughter, in California.

The following despatch reached THE PRESS office by wire Wednesday night:

SANTA BARBARA, Cal., June 8.

Died June 7, Martin M. Thorn, aged 68 years.

Martin M. Thorn was born in Lenawee county, near Adrian, Michigan, in May, 1818. He came to Plainfield in 1850 and married Sarah W. Vail, daughter of Stephen Vail, deceased, and they returned to Michigan where they lived until 1862, when they moved to Plainfield. Here he has spent almost the entire remainder of his life. Shortly after coming to Plainfield in 1852 he engaged in the commission business in the wholesale part of Washington Market, New York, and continued in this business till 1867. About 1870 he commenced the real estate business in this city and afterwards added fire insurance. In this business he continued until April last, when it was disposed of.

In April 1867 he lost his wife and from that time seemed to be gradually failing. He leaves an only child, a daughter, Ella M. Thorn, with whom he was living at Santa Barbara, and an only sister, Mrs. Thomas, now residing in Ohio. In the fall of 1889 Mr. Thorn went to Santa Barbara and spent the winter, hoping to recover his health. In March 1890, he returned to his business on North avenue, which had been cared for in his absence by his brother-in-law, M. F. Marsley. A change of climate proved rather detrimental to his health and in the fall he again returned to Santa Barbara, leaving the business in charge of Mr. Marsley. But at this time the change of air and scene and all other efforts were unavailing. He gradually grew worse and died as announced above at his home with his daughter in Santa Barbara.

Dent "Fly off the Handle".

To run a newspaper without occasionally publishing an item that is untrue, or gives offence, is like running a railroad without having smash-ups and accidents. It can't be done, truthfully remarks an exchange. No man in the world is so likely to be imposed upon as the editor of a newspaper. Scarcely a week goes constantly—day and night—he must rely in a great measure upon second or third parties for information as to the events that transpire during that week. Frequently statements are received from good, reliable people, but which are subsequently discovered, after having gone through many mouths, to be without foundation in fact. If, therefore, kind reader, you find yourself aggrieved by a statement in your home paper, keep this in mind. Don't "fly off the handle", but go to the editor and ask for a correction, and take THE PRESS'S word for it, in nine cases out of ten, if your cause is just, you will be received like a gentleman and the correction made with pleasure.

The Father Wants His Boy but Would n't Kidnap Him.

John B. Gable, whose wife as told in THE PRESS last week, accuses him of kidnapping their boy who is her only means of support since John deserted her, brought the runaway lad back Monday with his hair cut and dressed in a new suit of clothes.

Gable told a PRESS reporter that whenever his wife threatens to give up any of the children he would like to have them, and hopes that when she gets the divorce she is after and marries the man who is "keeping company" with her, she'll let him (Gable) have the boy. But he would n't take him from her, and when the boy left home of his own accord last week and traveled to New York and found his father at the shop where he works on South Fifth avenue, Gable took him at once to the barber's, the undertaker's and the clothier's and fixed him up and then brought him back to the mother himself.

A Good Deed.

This time of year reminds one of the necessity of some place to bathe. The various streams in the vicinity are not adapted for such purposes, and besides the authorities are not willing that a man should enjoy this luxury. What is wanted is a public bath. In cities not so large as Plainfield they are provided with such convenience and comfort. Most anyone would be willing to pay a reasonable fee for the privilege of taking a swim these warm days. Now that the city is supplied with water, there seems to be no reason why it should not have an institution of this kind.

Street Peace Needed.

Unless something very dreadful occurs there will be a great crop of peaches from Morris, Somerset, Hunterdon and Warren counties this year. Everything looks promising now, and the delicious fruit should be plentiful enough to be within reach of everybody.

—It is said that when the trucks of the street railway reach Somerset street, the grade will have to be put down nearly four inches.

THE WEDDING OF MR. EVANS.

A Son of the Late Ex-Mayor of Plainfield Marries His Valley of Willow-Banks, and They Sail for Europe.

From THE PRESS of June 9.

When the steamer City of Berlin left the dock yesterday for Europe, it carried a happy party of former Plainfielders. There was Mrs. Eliza Evans, widow of Ex-Mayor John H. Evans, and her son, Mr. John, her niece, Mrs. and Mrs. Cortlandt de Lacey Evans and their daughter Miss Meive, and Mr. and Mrs. Clark Wright Evans. Mrs. Cortlandt de Lacey Evans is a son of Samuel H. Milliken of Central avenue, and Mrs. Clark Evans was a Miss Wells of Willow-Barn. The latter is a bride of one week. Her marriage and that of the elder Mrs. Evans, were literally filled with elegant floral offerings. As the steamer passed Sandy Hook pilot boat No. 1 were fired from the grounds of Daniel F. Lewis, president of the Brooklyn city railroads, and Mrs. John Evans's brother.

The wedding of Mrs. W. Evans took place at noon, Thursday of last week, in the First M. E. church of Wilkes-Barre, and was one of the prettiest the society people of that place had ever witnessed. The bride was Marion Edith, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles D. Wells of that city.

The church was well-filled with friends and acquaintances of the bride. The altar was prettily trimmed with a dark green background of palms and smilax, and white roses on the railing. Taller palms raised their graceful branches on either side of the pulpit platform. It was not for some time after the appointed hour when organist Karl Schmidt began the Lohengrin wedding march, the middle doors swung open and all eyes were turned upon the entrance of the bridal party. There came first two of the ushers, E. N. Carpenter, of Wilkes-Barre, and Frank N. Brastow, and they were followed by the bridesmaids, Miss Grace Derr, of Wilkes-Barre, and Miss Susie Jermyn, of Scranton. They were exquisitely pretty costumes of pink mousseline de soie, gloves and slippers to match, and Leghorn hats trimmed with pink sweet peas. They carried huge bouquets of Marie La Franz roses.

The little maid of honor was Melva Valentine Evans, niece of the groom. She was a picture of loveliness. Her prettily fashioned hat fell over her shoulders. Her little Empire gown of white dotted Swiss just touched the floor as she walked, and in her arms she carried, tightly clasped, a beautiful bouquet of white and pink roses. They drooped from her arms or nodded languidly as she held them, and nestled coyly against her sweet face. The bride walked alone also, and wore a most becoming costume of ivory satin, on train, with tulle veil. A sun burst, of diamond crescent and diamond stars completed the ensemble. The bride's gown was thickly studded with diamonds which she wore at the front of the corsage was the gift of the groom. She carried lilies of the valley and white beautiful in figure and feature, her friends thought that, in spite of her slight pallor, that she had never look more lovely.

The other ushers, O. Hilliard Bell, of Wilkes-Barre, and Edward A. U. Valentine, of Baltimore, and last of all the ushers were black cutaways, gray trousers and white waistcoats, white cravats, caught with exquisite little pearl horseshoe pins, the gift of the groom, and white gloves. The bridal party was met at the altar rail by the groom and his brother, Cortlandt de Lacey Evans. The latter Dr. Boyle spoke the words which united the two. The ceremony was what is known as the longer marriage ritual of the Methodist Episcopal church, while long, was quite very distinct. At the close prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. E. F. Ketcham, of this city. The guests from the church went to the Mansion house wedding march. The vicinity of the church was a scene of unwonted activity from the rolling carriages and cabs.

A reception followed at the house at which only the relatives and intimate friends were present. Delicious music came from an orchestra entirely concealed by palms. Many gifts received congratulations as they stood in the east corner of the parlor. A basking of green ferns and white flowers was placed behind them. The expressions of good will were the heartiest. A wedding dinner was served. The bride and groom left on the afternoon train for New York from whence they sailed yesterday for a five-months' European tour.

THE MALE WILL CASE ENDED.

Chancellor McGill Agrees to Make Each of the Dozen Lawyers an Allowance Out of the Estate, and Whatever is Left Will Go to the Heirs—The Court Asked to Appoint New Administrators.

The final step in the matter of the alleged will of Job Male, Plainfield's wealthy ex-mayor, who died before he could sign the will, was taken before chancellor McGill in his chambers in Jersey City Monday afternoon. The chancellor had decided that the manuscript will which was offered for probate was not a will, and he had fixed Monday as the day for signing the decree. The heirs who reside in various parts of the country and Canada were represented by seven lawyers.

Ex-Governor Beelle, and Craig A. Marsh of this city, represented the proponents of the will. Beelle argued the matter before the court at length, showing how he and Mr. Marsh had considered it their duty to endeavor to establish the will, the amount of labor they had performed in the matter and how they were entitled to an allowance out of the estate which was invoiced at $200,000 real and $10,000 personal estate. He was followed by ex-chancellor Runyon and R. V. Lindabury, of Elizabeth, who each detailed the amount of work they had done in the case and declared that they also were entitled to an allowance out of the estate. Then Foster M. Voorhees of Elizabeth, C. A. Reed and W. E. Sullivan of this city, each lightened the chancellor as to the amount of labor they had performed in bringing about the declaration of the court that the will offered for probate was no will and presented their views as to the propriety of making each of them an allowance.

The chancellor listened patiently to all of the gentlemen, and after ascertaining from each that they had made no arrangements with their clients to be paid by the estate and that unless they were paid out of the estate they would not be paid at all, he intimated that he would make such an allowance as he considered to be commensurate with the estate which they represented.

Ex-Governor Beelle said that there would be no appeal from the chancellor's decree and presented a petition praying that the administrators pendente lite, John W. Harrison, of Jersey City, and Miss Pope, of this city, be continued in charge of the estate. Mr. Lindabury and ex-chancellor Runyon objected to this and presented another petition praying the court to appoint other administrators. The chancellor fixed June 14, as a day for considering the petitions.

New Tennis Club Officers.

The Arlington Lawn Tennis club which met at the home of Miss Lizzie Livesay, Thursday evening, elected the following officers for the ensuing year:

President—Miss Lizzie Livesay.
Vice President—Miss Mabel Bunting.
Secretary and Treasurer—Miss Ella Bunting.
Executive Committee—Miss Clara Goodwin.

After the business meeting, dancing was indulged in and refreshments served.

—Eight infant children were baptized by pastor Hoffman at St. Trinity Reformed church Sunday morning.

LOW LODGES HIS FRANCHISES.

The Supreme Court Reviews Them Illegal in Unlawful Fashion.

Two sums of money belonging to Plainfield were deposited temporarily in the Second National bank of Trenton. They are those brought by Mason W. Tyler, Rowland Cox and others to set aside the ordinance granting franchises which was granted to J. M. Low by the common council of 1891, Messrs. Tyler, Cox and their associates were successful in both cases.

The water franchise is declared invalid upon the ground pointed out at the time by the corporation counsel and by Chancellor McGill, viz: that the names of those who were to be associated with Low in the corporation were not given. The ordinance provided that Mr. Low had to give the names, but he declined to do so, and thereupon the common council ignored the advice of the corporation counsel and passed the franchise over Chancellor McGill's veto. The "ex officio" unnamed associates. This the Supreme Court decision could not legally do done. The franchise could no more be granted to J. M. Low and six unknown associates than it could be to seven unknown persons or to any seven persons whose names he might choose to designate. For this reason all of the proceedings are set aside with costs.

The other case could have been put up on the same ground, but as there was another point which was more palpable which the court stated as the ground of its decision. The original act to enable private corporations to be formed for supplying cities with a system of sewerage, was amended to suit the exigencies of the case and without consulting the corporation counsel or anyone else. The title attached to the amendment he declared it unconstitutional for several reasons, among others, that it was special legislation. Mr. Low's Jersey City counsel were of a different opinion and proceeded to act under the amendment. The court declares that the amendment is unconstitutional as being special legislation.

The prosecutors were represented by Gen. T. Lindabury and Mr. Low by Mr. Thompson of John R. Emery. The common council of 1892 passed resolutions declaring that in their opinion the ordinances were illegal and directing the corporation counsel to prepare ordinances to repeal them and further to bring suit to set them aside if Mr. Low should succeed in the Tyler case. The repealing ordinances were passed, and Mr. Low at once brought suit to have them declared invalid. That litigation is still pending, but it is believed will now be dropped as there is nothing left for Mr. Low to fight over unless he takes the Tyler case to the court of errors and appeals.

Mayor Gilbert says the Low ordinances which the supreme court has just declared void, and when they were passed over his veto, he refused, under advice of counsel, to be connected in any out their provisions. His position is now fully sustained by the supreme court.

THE CENSOR GOSSIPS AGAIN.

He Talks of Local "Culture" and a Railroad Crank, and Tells a Funny Story.

A Plainfield girl showed me one evening lately an invitation she had received not long before to be present at an afternoon reception at one of our so-called literary societies of women. The exact name of the particular organization escapes my memory at the moment. It was a big name with ornithological predilections. The polite note brought my young friend to enjoy with the club a "literary" (?) afternoon. I despised it, and let them. It was in black and white in the cultured member's own hand-writing, "Literary"; with two t's! And this was from a woman who has influence in fashioning many of the discourses about ethics of realism, and protoplasms of idealism, and chrysalides of fiction, and slow-burning conscientiousness of criticism, and a scientific confusion of such like harmless rot and nonsense, with a deferential, fearful humility that would make a dog drink a poor, ignorant man who would spell *literary* correctly.

This, of course, is only one of the multitudinous ways in which the feminine culture in our all-god literary female strains. It's tough to think of it, isn't it?

Not a thousand miles from East Fifth street there lives a very small boy who can give points to some of his elders in certain matters. I don't know just how old he is, but when I say that he still wears short skirts and curly ringlets. One night last week the family were all seated on the front porch and the young man, suffered to sit up much later than usual, fell into that pensive mood which often comes to children when they strive to settle once and for all the great mysteries of life and eternity.

There had been silence in the group for several minutes. The loud mother supposed the little one in her lap was away off in dreamland but that was where she was mistaken. He was very much the contrary.

"Mamma," said he, "when I die will I go to Heaven, an' be an angel ?"

"I hope so, my dear", was the smiling reply.

"An' will I have wings an' fly aloun' in the garden ?"

"I suppose you will."

"Well, Mamma," he said, confidentially, "then if anybody tells me to put salt on my tail an' ketch one, will you hit 'em wif a brick ?"

And mamma thought it was getting late for that little boy to be up and he was led away to bed.

There is a Bowery song with a refrain about the "funny things we see when we have n't got a gun" and I always think of it when I happen to take a certain train to or from the city and am treated to some of the funny things. One of them is a tall, lean man who looks as if he had just dropped out of an illustrated Dudleys or Dickens, whose always appears, no matter what he wears, as if he were attired in a bathing-suit. He carries a tennis-racket and is very nearly if not summer and dress-suit rass all winter. He rides, as we all do, cheaper know, in one of our lovely, exclusive, high-tariff club cars and I wonder how in whose his oddest freak comes in.

About once a week he brings to the train a lady of his own age and an extremely pretty girl, who, I think, is related to be his wife and daughter. With these he enters the car immediately preceding the "exclusive" and, leaving them there, goes to smoke into the club car. Where he remains until Jersey City is reached. Then, emerging, he rejoins his charges and condescends to cross the ferry with them in the same car with myself and the lady and the pretty girl into the club car once in a while—especially the pretty girl !

THE CENSOR.

Statistics Gathered by the Gatherers.

On the green of the Dunellen bowlers, Thursday afternoon were gathered a score of good fellows from this city, New York, Newark and Fanwood. Two rinks were chosen by Capt. Wood, Ellis and Charles Schoppis as skips. The sides selected included under Mr. Elliott's leadership, John Young, William Adams, George Woodruff and Dr. Bogert; under Schoppis, Mr. Schoppis, Frank Hoffner, Thomas Hay Smith, Andrew Love and Tom Hale. The game was a close one, Elliott's rink winning out with a total of 9 to Mr. Schoppis' credit against 3 for Mr. Schoppis. All the boys then adjourned to the hitherto prosaic hotel in Mr. Schoppis' home they were right royally entertained.

WAS PRESIDENT SIMON WRONG ?

He Let Commissioner Roach Whip Carey's Spotless Bill Through the Council.

To THE EDITOR OF THE PRESS:—How can the action of chairman Gilma of the council be justified in passing without the knowledge of a majority of the committee, Carey's bogus $500 claim. It was run through under conditions which is what is spite of the fact that the charter of the city, in section 7, expressly says: "No by-law shall be at any time altered, unless the same shall have been introduced and passed at two common council at a previous meeting."

Councilman Frazee's motion to vote on the Carey bill separate from the others, was perfectly just, and in the interests of saving the people's money, and deserved the support of the council. Only one member of the auditing committee signed the claim, and its passage under councilman Marsh's orders was an outrage.

TAX PAYER.

THE BEST OF BENEFIT ORDERS.

What the Royal Arcanum Has Done in the Case of Its Deceased Plainfield Members. Speaks for Itself.

Undoubtedly the best managed beneficent order in the country is the Royal Arcanum. It furnishes a benefit of $3,000 to the widows and orphans of a deceased member, and pays it promptly. The latter fact has been demonstrated in Plainfield Council No. 711, where two members have died during the ten years of its existence here, the rapidity with which necessary days were taken in these cases to pay the benefit to the family deserves to be noted.

The first death was that of J. Newton Jenkins, who entered the order April 9, 1880, and paid assessments (up to his death) to the amount of $70.20.

Date of death—March 18, 1882.
Proofs of death completed—March 20, 1882.
Proofs forwarded—March 20, 1882.
Death received—April 1, 1882.
Time elapsed from death to receipt of draft —13 days.
Time between death and payment—22 days.

The other death was that of Hon. Hezekiah D. Garretson, who joined the order February 26, 1883, and paid assessments during the nine years of his membership amounting to $200 26. Extra time was necessary in his case to complete the proofs of death, as the burial was in the northern part of New York State.

Date of death—March 24, 1892.
Proofs of death (complete)—April 11, 1892.
Proofs forwarded—April 11, 1892.
Death received—April 21, 1892.
Time elapsed from death to receipt of draft —28 days.
Time between death and payment—37 days.

The number attending private schools —boys, 197; girls, 204. Attending public school—boys, 126; girls, 99. Number of children not vaccinated—boys, 131; girls, 121. It will be noticed in the table above that the largest number of school children is between the ages of five and six, and the smallest number between seventeen and eighteen.

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A PRINCE'S ESCAPADES.

Rosalie Bonaparte the Lawful Wife of Louis Clovis.

Bad Blood Asserts Itself—The Mushroom Aristocrat in Search of Pedigree—Prison Ay—An Abandoned Confederate Hall.

According to recent advices from London Mme. Rosalie Clovis Bonaparte has established her right to be called the lawful wife of the scapegrace Prince Louis Clovis Bonaparte, the eldest son of the late Prince Louis Lucien Bonaparte, who was acknowledged by his father a short time before the latter's death. Mme. Bonaparte recently prosecuted her husband, the prince, and one William Alexander Thomson, a solicitor, on a charge of having attempted to defraud her out of jewelry valued at $100,000. Mme. Bonaparte was originally a Miss Rosalie Barlow. She is a pretty woman with brownish hair done up in a bunch behind under a tilted hat. There is little enough of the Napoleonic in the appearance of her husband. He is above the average height, with an ugly head and a very big black mustache. The lady's story is that Bonaparte and Thomson conspired to her ruin by prosecution for obtaining money by false pretenses had been commenced against Bonaparte and that he would be imprisoned. On these representations and to save him from that position in which she believed him to be the parted with the jewelry he had given her. It was family jewelry given to him by his mother.

LOUIS CLOVIS BONAPARTE.

Accordingly on September 27, very soon after he had got possession of his wife's jewelry, Prince Clovis left her and she did not see him again until she had him arrested. Subsequently she discovered that her husband went through a ceremony of marriage on October 12 with Laura Elizabeth Scott at Red Hill. She further alleged that the prosecution story of her husband and Mr. Thomson was false, and that the jewelry had been given to Laura Elizabeth Scott. Prince Clovis was indicted, Thomson also being indicted with him, but they were permitted to go free on returning the jewelry. In the course of the proceedings, however, Thomson had asserted that Mme. Bonaparte's real name was Eugene, and that she was married to a person of that name at the time she married Bonaparte and had never been legally separated, and that therefore Bonaparte could not be held answerable for her debts.

Mme. Bonaparte brought suit against Thomson for damages for making these statements. The case has been settled by consent, the defendant having stated that Mme. Bonaparte was the lawful wife of Prince Clovis and paying the damages. The plaintiff's version is a predicament, as, if Thomson's solicitation is true, the prince has committed bigamy in marrying Miss Scott. The latter belongs to a respectable family and was, it is said, induced to marry the prince through the glamor of his title, to which he had a right to bear after his acknowledgment of service to his father. Prince Louis Lucien, whereas Mme. Rosalie had married him when he was of no distinction, and that the jewelry under the stigma of illegitimacy. The marriage of Bonaparte and Miss Scott was announced in an illustrated paper, which gave a description of the jewelry given to the bride, this being Mme. Rosalie's jewelry. It is reported that Mme. Rosalie Bonaparte will probably follow up her vindication in a similar suit by criminal proceedings against her faithless husband.

Improved Punishment.

It is said that in a number of penitentiaries a 3-foot section of rubber hose is used for the purpose of inflicting corporal punishment on recalcitrant prisoners. Humanely speaking, the idea is an improvement on the old cat-o'-nine-tails and other instruments of correction, says a correspondent of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. A few years ago the principal of one of the schools in this city, who had been complained of for cruelty in flogging his pupils, experimented with a 3-foot piece of hose, and discovered, much to his satisfaction, that he could subject the most unruly and lusty howls from his charges without leaving a single perceptible mark on their skins. In fact, rubber hose is awfully but leaves no trace, and this circumstance has no doubt led to its employment in penitentiaries as well as schools.

A Mystery Solving.

The great sidewalk in the City of Mexico is the largest in America and most nearly $2,000,000. Its foundation was laid by the Spaniards in 1573 on the site of an old Aztec pyramid and the building was finished in 1667. Against its western wall leans the celebrated "Calendar Stone," covered with hieroglyphics and weighing twenty-five tons. A cast of this remarkable work of antiquity was exhibited at the New Orleans exposition of 1884-'85.

A Rapid Grower.

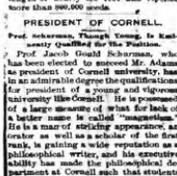
A single specimen of an Asiatic pemperion planted on Trevey grounds, Berlin, propagated a vine as large as a man's body, which in one season grew to a total length of nearly 300 feet and ripened more than 800,000 seeds.

PRESIDENT OF CORNELL.

Prof. Schurman, Though Young, Is Eminently Qualified for His Position.

Prof. Jacob Gould Schurman, who has been elected to succeed Mr. Adams as president of Cornell university, has in an admirable degree the qualifications for president of a young and vigorous university itself. He is possessed of a large measure of what for lack of a better name is called magnetism. He is a man of striking appearance, an orator as well as a scholar of the first rank, a training in wide research and philosophical writer, and his executive ability has made the philosophical department at Cornell such that students with doctors' degrees from German universities come here to complete their studies and receive further instruction.

Prof. Schurman is but thirty-eight years old. He received his first schooling in the village school in his native



PROF. SCHURMAN.

place, Prestcove, Prince Edward Island, attending until nearly thirteen years of age, after which he spent two years at a home school. Though already prepared for college, he resolved to have an education. After a year's preparation he left the farm of 1870 and entered Charlottetown, with no help in a collegiate course, but by the generosity of the government scholarships. He spent another twelve months in the academy at that place, and won several more prizes in 1872. He entered Dalhousie college, Halifax, and the London university, which is worth going to Halifax to get a degree. On this occasion he graduated in the year 1878, and

A BRIGHT YOUNGSTER.

Germany's Prince Imperial Made a Lieutenant at Three Years.

The old customs of the house of Hohenzollern, of which the recent reception of the crown prince into the Prussian army was one, are observed as rigidly as were the laws of the Medes and Persians. The youngest Hohenzollern behaved splendidly; he hopped, skipped and jumped during his first march with regiment, the Grenadier guard, to keep pace with the big fellows, and at the state dinner the ten-year-old had the honor of sitting next to his aunt, the empress.

But those who saw the little crown prince of Germany during his visit last summer to England, and remember the pale, thin, sickly-looking boyish child, into whose very play there entered something of the nervousness

THE CROWN PRINCE AT THE AGE OF 5.

consequent upon mental strain, will regret that the old custom of the heir to the German throne entering the ranks as his initial military step was not, in the sense, put aside. The crown prince of Germany, so his tutors say, is already thoroughly imbued with a sense of the responsibility of being the heir apparent of a great empire; he is quick, precocious, so to say—clothes and a few more years in the nursery would, from the physical point of view, be of immense benefit to the child; the excitement and strain of publicity, from which hypothetically he will escape for him, may do him very serious harm.

ON THE OCEAN WAVE.

From the British Isles to the Southern Ocean.

Kaddies's Fancy Skies and Bagpipe Reels —Tenerife and the Coupe de Vendre —Sailors Ashore—Illustrational Reminiscences.

[Special Letter.]

"Visitors ashore, all! Come, now, look sharp, time's up!" cries the husky-voiced old quartermaster, as he calls about the crowded quarter deck of the big steamer, gesticulating and pointing to the smart little steam launch now alongside the gangway for the purpose of conveying all not seaward bound back to the Plymouth docks. Silent little groups here and there suddenly become animated, hands are pressed, lips meets lips in the usual fashion, with a chorus of good-byes—some cheery, some sorrowful—the throng of visitors are soon huddled together on the narrow deck of the little steam launch.

Now she is heard and the tug-boat's swain's pipe pierce the air, over the hows a rattling and rumbling of chains and wheels are heard and the anchors hang suspended from the cathead. From the depths, far down below, a plunging bells is faintly heard, a deep, throbbing pulsation, felt but not heard, causes the ship to tremble and shake. She is moving! Slowly she revolves, the water about the stern is subtly disturbed and agitated—and we are off.

The red hills of old England dissolve into clouds. Plymouth's stately spires look more and more like specter fingers pointing upward, grow shinier and shinier, and then are lost in the mist. The Needles, the mariner's unerring landmark to the English channel, loom up on our starboard quarter, soon grow less distinct and finally dissolve in the distance.

On the afternoon of the fourth day out "land ahead" is proclaimed by the man at the lookout, and presently we are able to discern what looks like mountains a huge column rising out of the water, but ever changing in outline as we near it. It, in a measure, is a chain of lofty cliffs and shadowy canyons. This is the picturesque island of Porto Santo, situated a few leagues to the north of the island of Madeira. As we steam

THE TOMB, ST. HELENA.

close under its lee the rays of the setting sun, reflecting upon the basaltic cliffs a thousand feet above, gives them a rich golden hue. Sailing by Madeira rapidly as we do, Porto Santo is still plainly in view when Madeira is closely reached and the anchors drop with a splash into the tranquil waters of the sheltered roadstead of Funchal bay.

Nature has done much for Madeira, but man, little. Its picturesque hills and long-drawn valleys, many of them incomparable flora are all the free gifts of nature, but the blight of Portuguese government is painfully apparent throughout this fairy island. It has been overrun by the English, and beyond its natural attractions it has been enhanced, is now only famous for its wicker-work and fine linen, for its hammock-chairs and baggage. It is indeed the resting ground for the lame and the halt, the blind and the sick, the rich and those some to lingering consumption. To us it is a delightful haven of rest after the monotony of the sea. But it is not to be described among the

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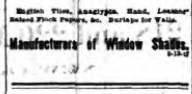
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Pamphlets and Reports of Financial Associations, or
any other matter for Publication or Private Circulation,

Everything from

WEEKLY CONSTITUTIONALIST

DAILY PRESS

(Chautauqua Building),

PLAINFIELD N. J.

AN UNMARKED GRAVE.

No Headstone Indicates Lester Wallack's Resting Place.

"Rip" Pierpont's Tomb—Some of the Interesting Inscriptions Upon Monuments in Greenwood Cemetery.

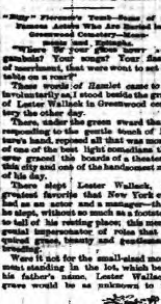
"Where the dead people are, sweetie?" Your songs? Your fashion of merchant, that were wont to set the table in a roar?

These words of Hamlet came to me involuntarily as I stood beside the grave of Lester Wallack in Greenwood cemetery the other day.

There, under the green sward that surrounds the last gentle home of Nature's hand, reposed all that was mortal of one of the best light comedians that ever graced the boards of a theater in this city and one of the handsomest men of his day.

There it lay, Lester Wallack, the greatest favorite that New York ever knew as an actor, and a citizen to the last degree, without so much as a footstone to tell of his resting place; this merry, merry comedian, in whom there was required genius, beauty and gentlemanly bearing.

Was it not for the small-sized monument standing in the lot, which bears his father's name, Lester Wallack's grave would be as unknown to the


LESTER WALLACK'S UNMARKED GRAVE.

passer-by as the pauper who sleeps in the potter's field.

Truly, "to this complexion must we come at last."

Lester in his time played many parts, but he never enjoyed after-life's fitful fever so much as such a part as this—the inmate of an unmarked grave.

It was not many months before he died that the comedian was the recipient of a benefit that netted him twenty thousand dollars, a fact remembered by those like has never been seen by the present generation.

Lester was not only his wellborn friend and fellow-player, Harry Montague. But the great, busy, bustling world that both have left behind, with their many odd traditions of the stage, has been much kinder to the younger and lesser actor, for a handsome monument marks the spot where he is resting in dreamless sleep.

Just above the grave of Henry Want Beecher, a trifle higher up on Ocean hill, facing the blue waters of Atlantic ocean, whose foam can be seen from the spot, lies the burial plot of the Wallacks. On this plot the following tablet tells us:

Three theaters have been known as "Wallack's"—the first on the west side of Broadway, just below Broome street; the second at Broadway and Thirteenth street; the third at Broadway and Thirtieth street. Now there is no "Wallack's" now. Even the name has disappeared, and the man who made all three theaters famous, with his genius sleeps in an almost unknown grave.

Surely no stronger commentary could be made on life—applause and fame on one hand; an unmarked grave on the other.

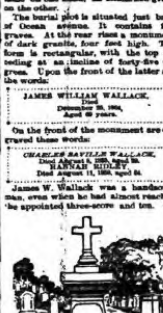
The burial plot is situated just back of Ocean avenue. It contains five graves. At the rear rises a monument of dark granite, four feet high. The form is a heavy, massive slab, with a projection at an incline of forty-five degrees. Upon the front of the latter are the words:

JAMES WILLIAM WALLACK,
Died
December 25, 1864,
Aged 68 years.

On the front of the monument are entered these words:

CHARLES SAVILLE WALLACK,
Died
August 11, 1866, aged 34.

James W. Wallack was a handsome man, even when he had almost reached the appointed three-score and ten. He


FLORENCE'S MONUMENT.

was an Englishman who came to this country in 1818. He remained for 7 of that year he made his first appearance, at the old Park theater, which was situated on Park row. In the New York audiences, and for forty years he was a prominent figure in theatrical affairs in this city. He was at one time master of the National theater, at Church and Leonard streets. This was in 1837.

In 1852 he became lessee of Brougham's Lyceum, which he renamed Wallack's Lyceum. His last appearance was the character of Mathias in "The Veteran," a drama written by Lester Wallack and which was produced at that theater on January 17, 1858. It ran until May 14, when Mr. Wallack bade farewell to the stage. Previous to the production of "The Veteran" he had appeared for thirty-three nights as Shylock, that memorable, sixty-eighth, an unprecedented event. And Mr. Wallack was then sixty-four years old.

His death was a terrible blow to his favorite child, John Lester Wallack. Almost the last time I saw the latter Lester spoke of the coming Christmas and how he dreaded it, for it brought back sad memories, and whose words "tears in his voice" as he spoke.

If the elder Wallack was unknown to the general throng, his son John Lester was not. His personation of the part in "Rosedale" was one of the great attractions of the day.

And he sleeps in an unnamed grave so far as any except his family knows.

Harry Montague, the friend of Wallack Manis, was also a handsome man. Women raved about him and men admired him, for he was a fine specimen. He sleeps to-day in a grave in the Wallack plot beside the Wallacks. The spot is surrounded by a handsome iron fence of light-colored granite in the shape of a diamond, on the top of which is cut these words:

[illegible]

BARNEY WILLIAMS' TOMB.

wit in the true sense of the word. His humor was natural, as all the written plays ever written. Born in the Green Isle, he was naturally lively and companionable. He liked amusement many times, but his efforts always resulted in failure. At one time he was manager of the old Bowery theater, after he had failed with Broughton's Lyceum.

His legacy in career in this country at the Park theater on October 4, 1842, in O'Callaghan in "His Last Legs," and he died a short period before his death. Time dealt lightly with him, and his laugh was as hearty and his merriment as contagious at sixty-five as it was when he first greeted the New York public.

Close by, not a hundred feet away, sleeps Charles M. Walcot, the best Rolf Acres that this stage has ever known. Only witness his performance in this character, with Broughton as Sir Lucius O'Trigger, in the case of which Mr. Abeckle, was a treat that New Yorkers of a third of a century ago enjoyed and remember. His grandchildren, white marble slab characteristic of his retiring nature—with this inscription:

CHARLES SEELTON WALCOT,
Born December 25, 1804.
Died May 18, 1865.

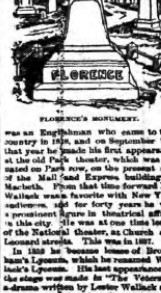
On the top of the stone is a small marble book, on the leaves of which this sentence is engraved:

Another prime favorite at the same theater was the handsome Laura Keene, whose various ways were prototypes of those of the Bernhardts; in fact, the same restless, tireless energy was as native to the dead actress as it is to the living.

Her resting place on Dale's avenue is within sight of John Brougham's monument. The plot is inclosed with an arbor vitæ fence and the monument is of granite, a lamb, on which stands a cross. Only this simple sentence is to be read:

LAURA KEENE,
Died November 4, 1873.

This sadness was English by birth She became leading lady at Wallack's in 1853 and she was afterward lessee of Laura Keene's theater, situated on the east side of Broadway, below Houston


BROUGHAM'S TOMB. BURTON'S TOMB.

street, where she produced "Our American Cousin," with Joseph Jefferson, E. A. Sothern and Edward Kinchen acting in the cast. Shealoo produced the celebrated "Seven Sisters."

Miss Keene's mother is buried in the same plot.

Another actor, and one better known to the present generation of theater-goers than any of the others, who is also buried in Greenwood, is William J. Florence. His monument is the most pretentious, with one exception, of that of any actor in the cemetery, but it was erected long previous to the comedian's death. The plot is on Fir avenue, directly opposite the magnificent vault of the old gambler, Dunser. The monument is of light granite, with the single word "Florence" on the base. It is surmounted by a large cross. Above the cross is a floral wreath, one of the emblematic tributes so frequently found in cemeteries. Only a short distance away is the last resting place of the great tragedian, Edwin Booth, and to the outer world fully, this monument is the most unpretentious of any in the cemetery. Booth's grave is marked by a plain granite slab, and many a time, while my business was residing with Booth, I have stood before the unpretentious monument and wondered why the great actor was not honored with a more costly shaft.

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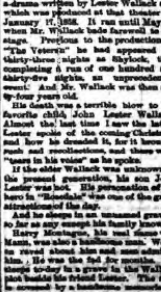
WALCOT'S HEAD-STONE. LAURA KEENE'S GRAVE.

opinion that the flowers of spring would come more appropriately to his grave.

Near by is the grave of Dion Boucicault, the Irish playwright, who died in August, 1890. He was a handsome man, and was very much admired by the ladies. His monument is a plain granite slab, with the following inscription:

DION BOUCICAULT,
Born in Dublin, Ireland,
December 26, 1820.
Died September 18, 1890.

Not far away is the grave of Joseph Jefferson's son, who died in infancy. The monument is a small marble slab, with the following inscription:

CHARLES STUART JEFFERSON,
Born
Died
Aged 1 year.

Near by

The Constitutionalist.
W. L. FORCE. A. L. FORCE
Editors and Proprietors.

Democratic Nominations.

For President,
GROVER CLEVELAND,
of New York.

For Vice-President,
ADLAI E. STEVENSON,
of Illinois.

AS OF YORE.

The first gun of the Revolution was fired at Lexington, but the first act which led to the long drama of war, closing with the attainment of American Independence, was forcible resistance to the imposition of unjust taxation upon the colonies by their arbitrary English rulers.

Throwing of high-taxed tea into Boston harbor by patriot hands signaled the coming storm of popular fury.

It was the protest of a wronged people against evil governments.

Its effect at the time was potent, and its history remains to-day an honorable record.

A hundred years and more have rolled away since that just rebuke was given King George, but yet the identical wrongs which fired the people of this country are still victims of similar oppression.

Onerous taxation and class legislation distinguish the present, as in the one hundred and fifteenth year of American Independence.

Strange but true.

Stamp taxes are resumed and enforced that purposeless war taxes in times of peace.

Tariffs, not for the legitimate and Constitutional purpose of raising revenue to meet the just obligations and expenses of government, honestly and economically administered, but to foster extravagant expenditures.

Not to give healthy vigor to business enterprise and industry, but to cast impediments in the path of both.

Not to restrain the rolling masses by lowering, as far as possible, the cost of life's necessities, but to increase it for the special enrichment of privileged persons and combinations.

Not to reward and protect honest home labor, but to place it within the grasp of heartless monopolies.

The forefathers resorted to bullets as a weapon of liberty's defense.

American freemen of to-day possess a peaceful weapon of mightier power.

IT IS THE BALLOT!

Grover Cleveland will carry New Jersey by 15,000 and perhaps 20,000 votes. This is a very strong labor union State. The workers are employed in New Jersey and Tennessee and they will make a great campaign against their arch-enemy, Whitelaw Reid. The protective cry will fall flat on the ears of the North Jersey factory employee whose pay has been reduced all along the line since the passage of the McKinley law. The strong Blaine sentiment has been intensified by the unfortunate withdrawal of the Maine statesman. The Republican party will go into the election in the worst possible shape, the Democratic in the best possible.

It is a matter of pride to all Jerseymen to see Governor Abbett playing so distinguished a part in the proceedings at Chicago. He secured the first plank for the National platform, and presented the name of Grover Cleveland to the Convention. It may be Senator Abbett's next few months only. Next March it may be Secretary Abbett of the Interior Department or, perhaps, Attorney-General Abbett, and a splendid acquisition to any administration our great Democratic Governor would be in either capacity.

In the nomination of Grover Cleveland the party and people have a candidate worthy of their support and he should be elected by a handsome majority in next November's election.

Both tickets are unexceptionable; standing with the party they represent and the people at large, and it is safe to assume that they will be triumphantly elected in November next.

AT GRAY GABLES.

New Cleveland Received the News of His Nomination—Free of Congratulations.

BUZZARD'S BAY, Mass., June 24.—A reporter was admitted to Gray Gables this morning to tell Mr. Cleveland and his guests were all awaiting news from the Convention.

The ex-President was heartily congratulated on all sides.

Gov. Russell expressed his delight and predicted that the Democrats with such a standard bearer were assured of a glorious victory at the polls.

Mr. Cleveland said that he was deeply touched by this latest mark of esteem from his party. He felt that as he had declared, that no fellow countryman stood ready to place the mark of approval on those principles for which he was willing to make any sacrifice. He did not think that differences in Democratic Conventions were to be deplored, but in view of the importance of a Democratic success he could not consider any cause for fear that a vigorous or united and effective effort to win in the coming campaign.

Mr. Cleveland's time this morning has been largely occupied in reading congratulatory telegrams from all parts of the country, of which 200 have arrived.

Among those expected to be present as delegates in Boston by the over-ded solicitation of the press. Among those received are telegrams from ex-Governor Abbett, of New Jersey, Gov. Pattison of Pennsylvania, ex-Governor Hoke Smith of Georgia, one or two from members of the Tammany organization and a number of telegrams have been from friends.

Mr. Cleveland was asked if he had received any congratulations from Mr. Hill or the Tammany organization as a whole, but he replied in the negative.

HILL TAKES IT COOLLY.

Declines to Talk Except to Express His Pleasure at the Result.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—Senator David B. Hill, surrounded by the morning papers, was looking cool and comfortable when I found him and made known to him at the apartments in the Arlington Hotel.

The senator was all smiles. He read up his copy of the Chicago dispatches in the Constitutionalist, and when he had finished he said: "I am pleased at the result. I am pleased that the platform has been adopted and that Cleveland has been nominated. I am pleased that the Democratic party has entered the field of battle with a platform and candidates that are entirely satisfactory to the people

CITY DEPARTMENT.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE, THE COUNTY AND THE CITY, AND HAS THE LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY PAPER PUBLISHED IN THE COUNTY OF UNION.

J. A. DEBARRY . . . City Editor.

—Carrie Nation hops can be had at Bradley's.—*Westfield Leader.*

—Justice Nash announces that he will advertise a [illegible] house property for sale in the city in connection with the delinquent taxes.

—The annual meeting of the Women's Christian Temperance union of New Jersey will be held in the auditorium at Ocean Grove on July 6 and 7.

—The New Jersey society of King's Daughters, of which Mrs. Margaret Bottome is president, will meet in annual session at Ocean Grove to-day.

—Under the caption "Good for Tax Payers" the Westfield Standard congratulates the authorities on the purchase of a new [illegible] engine to "clap" at the growing citizen.

—The first trial heat for the Elizabeth Jr. sweep trophy will take place next Saturday. The other heats will be sailed Thursday, October 12th, Rosette Ramblers and Elizabeth Athletic club.

—One of the things needed very much in connection with street cleaning, in this city, is a regular hour when ashes, cinders, may be on hand can be disposed of without unnecessary delay.

—Louis Spring, of Howard street, North Plainfield, has been confined to the house for nearly ten days, suffering from a fractured leg. After returning from Westfield on June 19th he slipped and fell. He hopes to be able to get out in a few days.

—The picnic at Grader's grove, near Evona station, on Thursday last, was greatly enjoyed by the large number present. Everything was of an orderly character. Mr. Grader is expecting to hold another picnic at the same place on Monday next.

—A committee of the board of freeholders, A. L. Vanderpool, chairman, met on the Fairview avenue bridge over Cedar Grove, on Thursday, and voted to build a new iron bridge at the point. All the bridges in the county are to be [illegible] to iron structures.

—George H. Babcock is endeavoring to purchase the lot on Mesa Front street where No. 3 Engine house stands. This directly adjoins the Laing's hotel property which he owns. He intends erecting a row of brick buildings with stores on the first floor and apartments above.

—Another bicycle accident is reported for Sunday evening. It occurred in front of the Pond Tool Works. A boy riding there ran into a boy playing in the street. Both were thrown to the ground. The damage was slight. This is another case of a rider who did not carry a lantern or ring a bell.

—The annual Field Meeting of the children of the Sabbath-school, between the ages of 11 and 13 years of age, on members of the Courier office had the right hand instead Friday afternoon, in the grounds adjoining the Methodist church. His own father, Dr. Simpson's office in a carriage where the wound was dressed, and then to his home, 35 Pearl street.

—The following notice is posted in the public library: "Borrowers desiring to take library books away with them for the summer, should apply at the desk, as special arrangements will be made for their accommodation, by means of which books may be retained beyond the limited time.

—There are 1,471 corporations in New Jersey already assessed for taxes, representing a capital stock of $499,948,503, the aggregate taxes amounting to $630,-760.56. These are the returns of 1892, more companies to be assessed, and this will bring the total tax up to about $675,-000, which is the largest yet secured by the state.

—A musicale will be given at the Sunday-school rooms of the Holy Cross church, on Saturday afternoon at 4, for the benefit of the mission church of the Heavenly Rest, on Watson street. The rector and vestries of the Holy Cross church have most kindly given the use of their rooms for the occasion, Mr. Miner, has generously offered his services, and all those who take part give of their best in the same spirit, without compensation. Every one is ready and willing to help the little mission in its present need.

Tree Shelter.

There will be an all-day shoot at Evergreens and nine rooks on the grounds of the Independent Gun club, North Plainfield, Thursday, June 29, commencing at 9:30 a. m. Under the management of Charley Smith ("Dutchy"). The admission will be free. Following is the programme for the day:

Events.	Blue Rocks.	Entry.
No. 1	10	$ 50
" 2	10	" 50
" 3	15	" 75
" 4	15	" 75
" 5	20	" 1 00
" 6	25	" 1 00
" 7	25	" 1 00
" 8	30	" 1 00
" 9	30	" 1 00
" 10	25	" 1 00

Live birds.		
" 11	4 Live Birds	$ 00
" 12	"	" 00
" 13	"	" 00
" 14	"	" 00

—Mrs and out.

On the 25th of June the ninth contest between teams of the New Jersey Trap Shooters league will be held on the grounds of the Independent Gun club. This club has already won first place in four out of the five contests held, and of course will win the next.

A two days' tournament at live birds and live rocks will be held on the Independent's grounds July 21 and 22. "Dutchy" Smith will manage the shoot, which is expected to draw a large number of crack shots.

THAT SEAT POISONING CASE.

Is Pronounced by the Assignment Master Served by Some Local Papers.

The poison seats which took place in Raritan, and which was described in all of the New York and some Philadelphia papers last week, and which caused the breakfast here of the people were seriously ill and some of them got positively say that he was made sick by eating of the meat. Mr. Gulick, who had the seats put up for the purpose, is furious over what he considers a plot to ruin his business, and threatens to cause every newspaper that is and will be connected with the unfortunate affair.

Some freely accuse many people of having from this conspiracy, simply on the analysis of the spread bed can prove where the fault lies.

The Press made no mention of the to-bacco, as it was not worth the space enough is a common story was in Trenton Press office as early as Friday morning of last week. This only goes to prove what The Press always says: "If you do it's one in in The Press, it is it's in."

—Dr. Hall's office was Elliot.

—Col. Fole C. Bass, who for twenty-five years was claim agent for the Pennsylvania Railroad company, was killed by a Philadelphia express train at the Marion station, on the Long Branch division. Col. Bass was sixty-five years old and lived at Lincoln. He had many friends in Plainfield.

E. Vreeland.

Complaints are being received at this office in regard to small cases of whooping cough, and the prevalence of the disease. There is a new method of treating this, and all it is not accepted until one will be made an example of by being prosecuted.

PERSONALS.

Mrs. Andrew Vanderpool has gone to Saratoga.

Mr. H. De Mott spent Sunday at the old home, Somerville.

Miss Nellie Harrold, of West Front street, is visiting in Philadelphia.

Mrs. David W. Yoke, of West Seventh street, is confined to the house by illness of three weeks.

Clifford Mellen, of this city, and a student of Yale University, is at his home in North Plainfield.

Harold Ryder, of West Second street, has gone to Lebanon for a week to visit relatives and friends.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Herbert Johnston are at Asbury Park[illegible], John Taylor Johnston's cottage, for the season.

Madame Hattorp, of East Front street, is on the road to recovery after enduring severe illness for nearly two weeks.

Miss John Jamieson, of West Third street, left this morning for Ocean Grove, where she will remain for a short time.

Major J. H. Ackerman, of New Providence, was in town Wednesday, and showed his genial face in The Press office.

William Howatt will take another three months' lay-off on the 15th inst. He is now on the "Crescents" of the Archer line.

Miss E. Bourassa, of Quebec, Canada, is visiting her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Philpott, of Tr Mountain avenue.

John Doull Miller, of Halifax, is with Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Pidgeon for a few days, his business having called him to New York.

Mayor Alexander Wilbert was one of the committee that notified president Harrison Monday afternoon of his nomination by the Minneapolis convention.

Miss Sally Jacobus, daughter of Mrs. Samuel H. Jacobus, of Somerville, and Miss Mabel Hatfield, daughter of Charles Hatfield, of Cedar Grove, on Thursday, cast votes to build a new iron bridge at the point. All the bridges in the county are to be [illegible] to iron structures.

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THE MEETING OF THE DOLLS.

Miss Bessie Bonnell and Robert Gaston Entertain Many Friends at Their Home.

The Second Art Separation.

The Dolls' Fair and Dance, participated at the Society by Mrs. John Ward Stimson, in honor of Miss Bessie Bonnell's "Brute Indian Missing," which had friend, Robert Gaston, [illegible] years, was given a complete success and a most delightful event of the season, on Wednesday evening, and their interest in the novel idea that all the old Fantasy to rejoice. All the children brought their favorite dolls. Some were hundreds of years old and had been lovingly cherished heirlooms; others were new, fashionable dolls brought from the farthest poles. Some were made by [illegible], some by Scandinavian, Egyptian, Swiss, Dutch, Italian, Spanish, and others of course displayed the glories of the brightest and prettiest modern [illegible]. Some were antiques and most amusing were those which the old dame had invented and toiled assiduously to array in becoming or appropriate costume.

One poor old Mother Hubbard, seated so comfortably in her arm chair as to deceive the shrewdest, gave great merriment to the crowd. Then the most wonderful Punches and Judys and (apparently) warded off flies with a fan, and the cradle beneath her. Little Jack Horner was there in stiffest of costume; little negresses with superb bandanna handkerchiefs; New Zealand or Australian dolls noted to their queer costume; Dutch dolls with their caps, etc. Each one was pretty and comical groups conversing or drinking tea another. Some of the attendance and attitudes were particularly happy.

One table especially popular was a farm scene with woods, hay ricks, cattle, [illegible], boys sliding coasters and a party of merry dolls disporting themselves in the hay and plodding under the trees. The prizes awarded were dainty compliments to the doll by Miss Bessie Blake to Miss Dorothy Ogilvie's Indian that had traveled 8,000 miles in three years. Miss Frank Stimson's Norwegian couple that had traveled 7,000 miles from Arctic seas, and little Miss Shriver's which finally got it by having attended the season through Europe. The best family of paper dolls was Miss Mattie Wadsworth's.

After the awards came a stroll and merry dance of the children and their Dolls of various Nations, and in the evening a second dance of the older young people and the fifty Dolls of the day, far beyond first expectations and indicate it may be hoped, a softening remembrance in Americans toward the brave and intelligent little redskins whose bodies are so long been plundered from them. Of course there were plenty of pretty tables of refreshments rare by still prettier waiters, but all the well-known young families of Plainfield society were present during the day with their little ones, and seemed to enjoy the outing of novelty equally with the children. The whole were brightly hung with many pretty sentiment by the art stamperie of the Seminary.

TEA IN FAIRYLAND.

The Wednesday Tuesday Club Entertained in the Somerville Seminary.

The second of the semi-monthly Saturday afternoon teas given by the Hillside Tuesday Club was well attended, last Saturday. Mrs. J. J. H. Pollion made a most gracious hostess on this occasion, and in receiving was assisted by Mrs. Charles E. Foote and Mrs. Miss Mary E. Wade greeted all the tea table, which in consequence was a particularly pleasant centre of attraction. No less enjoyable, however, was the scene about the long [illegible] at which Miss Wood exercised her powers of pretty entertaining.

The [illegible] pretty cottage that is the club's home was tastefully decorated with [illegible] flowers, roses and grasses. Mid the [illegible] of green [illegible] leaves the tiny fairy lamps. The effect was beautiful and quite novel.

Those who were among the club's guests during the afternoon were Mr. and Mrs. George Hollick, Mrs. Babylon, Mrs. Rue, Mr. and Mrs. James L. Anthony, James Anthony, jr., Miss Anthony, Miss Stone of New York, Mr. Kennedy of New York, Mr. and Mrs. Henry E. Bowen, Major Robert L. Burnett, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Wade, Mr. Wood, the Misses Twosley, Miss Mary Twosley, Miss Cook, Henry Ogilvie, Charles Ogilvie, Dr. Baker, Howard Beebe, Mr. Wadsworth, the Misses Martine, J. J. H. Pollion, Mrs. E. F. F. Fiske, Miss Finch and Charles Foote.

HYMENEAL.

Bonding—Dunn.

The weddingof Miss Clara Owen Dunn, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Solomon F. Dunn of Park avenue, and John Henry Bonding, assistant secretary of the Young Men's Christian association of this city, took place in the Crescent Avenue church on Wednesday afternoon. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Charles E. Dunn, of Albany, the brother of the bride. The Rev. Dr. Richards officed the prayer. The ushers were Mr. Hollis Bonding, president of the Y. M. C. A., Joseph J. Robinson, Charles Powlison, secretary of the Germantown branch of the Philadelphia Y. M. C. A., and Gerard S. Chapman Jones Ustor was organist.

The church was prettily decorated with daisies, roses and ferns by the [illegible] big bands of Miss Cousin Bishop, Mrs. Henry Rankin, Miss Marguerite Weaver, the Misses Demarest and other particular friends. The contributions were from the Misses Demarest and other particular friends. The contributions were from the hotels appreciation was the topic of universal admiration. She was dressed in a grey rose traveling gown trimmed with [illegible] and a corset of pink, and carried Marquet roses. The groom at her throat was a great crowd the gift of Mrs. John Doull Miller.

At the home of the bride's parents a wedding supper was served after the ceremony. Only the immediate relatives of both families were invited. Mr. and Mrs. Bonding left at 6 o'clock for New York on a shower of roses that covered the railroad track and station platform. They will take a wedding trip to Europe. They will make their home when they will be at home on Park avenue.

Among the very many presents, was a purse of gold from members of the Y. M. C. A.

An Unfinished Test of Rank.

A gentleman that had been in a medical remedy for over fifty years is now willing to [illegible] $50,000 to any one who will prove that Dr. Miles' Nervine will not [illegible] all nervous diseases. Sold by druggists on guarantee first bottle will benefit. Book on nerves and wonderful cures sent free. Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

ONE TWO, THREE, WHAT?

Chief Hall Has Another Mystery to Solve—Somerville Now Claims Its Share.

Somerville had [illegible] by a chain of [illegible] circumstances, was the scene from Plainfield's nine on Saturday which [illegible] upset of the "old folks" at home. They had been [illegible] to do so. But they sought the [illegible] entertainment just where the [illegible] was [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

CALL IT A GOOD TIME.

Fielding Entertains a Friend in True Metropolitan Style.

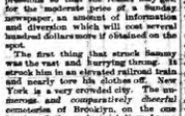
It Is a Little Expensive, But It's Called Correct and There's a Good Deal in a Name—Betting Pole Dancers on the Terror.

[COPYRIGHT, 1893.]

As a rule, when people whom I used to know, but see no more, get to be forgotten, write to inform me that they will visit the city and will be pleased to see its attractions, I politely decline. I want a pressing engagement in the interior of Connecticut. But Sammy's case is different. Sammy has a lot of money, and I could not bear to think of the chance that, in this great and wicked city, he might be robbed by somebody else. I determined to first test him; to stand between his innocence and the lurking palms of my fellow citizens. So when he wrote that he was coming, I promptly replied that I would meet him at Delmonico's for dinner time. His rejoinder by wire requested me to meet one of his friends at seven and breakfast with him at 7:30. I have not breakfasted at that hour since compulsory prayers were abolished at college in my freshman year; and the indications were that his visit to the great city would result in more novelty for me than for him. However, I arranged a little programme which I thought would give Sammy a very fair idea of life and death in the American metropolis. I shall have occasion to describe the impressions so that the reader may get, for the moderate price of a Sunday newspaper, an idea of information and diversion which will cost several hundred dollars more if obtained on the spot.

The first thing that struck Sammy was the elevated railroad. He got a stroke him in an elevated railroad train and nearly tore his clothes off. New York is a wicked place. The unmerciful and comparatively cheerful commotion of Brooklyn, on the one hand, and the boredom of Jersey City on the other, do not furnish sufficient outlet for our surplus population. The way our hall rooms are occupied is a puzzle to a stranger. I thought the spectacle would be novel and instructive to Sammy, who lives in interior Massachusetts city, where one may walk down the principal street in business hours and meet not even a solicitor.

We passed the forenoon as agreeably as could be expected. A forenoon isn't much use anyway. Most people use it to work in, but I never could reconcile myself to beginning a day that way. I took Sammy to Park Row, to show him the big newspaper offices, and for a time we amused ourselves watching a man throwing rolls of paper, weighing



A BIT AND ON THE TERROR.

five hundred pounds apiece, out of a cart and to the heads of the passersby. Then we strolled over to Broadway to see a man or two run over, and so got pleasantly on to lunch time.

I asked Sammy if he had ever seen a modern buffet lunch, and he said he never had, as I took him to see one. His wife is, and if there be requisite for a man to take him where he could get something to eat, Sammy is a man of diminutive stature, and he fights very well for his size in the light-weight class he is not designed to prowl by a heifer lunch. The alleged nutrition is piled upon a counter, and the animals take food as best they may. By long reach and varied experience enabled me to obtain sandwiches and raisin over the shoulders of the thirsty. Perceiving Sammy at a loss for a cup of coffee, which was poured down his back by a gentleman behind him, I observed that I had some idea of the amount which can be obtained by a skillful, long-legged man by settling my account at the desk.

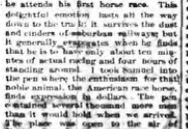
Later we formulated our plans for the day. I asked him what he had come here to see, and he replied that he had always thought that the statue of Liberty must be ridiculous in Central park, must be very interesting.

"My dear boy," said I, "you can never get any kind of idea here by looking at obscure, inanimate curiosities of that sort. But there is going to be a prize fight in Jersey City to-night that will be a liberal education for a young man," and, in the meantime, we might run out and see Mr. Delafield's bankings. I have a sure thing."

Samuel accompanied me willingly, for his relatives at home had told him to stick close by me and not go running around by himself, for I was a well-brought-up young man should never visit. On the way to the mosquito I asked him what I had started by a sure thing, and I explained to him as much of it as one can really understand without personal experience. He said that he had never bet on anything, but did not think it was wrong if one were sure not to lose his money. He feared him that some of the best people I knew were habitual bettors. Indeed, a few of them were so good that they were not required to put up cash. He remarked that he would prefer to have me bet his money that way, and I was obliged to confess that I was not one of the few.

It is pleasant to watch the childish excitement which possesses a man when he attends a fight for the first time. A delightful emotion lasts all the way down to the ring. It survives the dust and accident of the ride to the ring, but it generally evaporates when he finds that he is to have only about ten minutes of actual fighting, and that all the standing around. I took Samuel into the pen where the enthusiasm for that noble animal, the American man, finds expression in dollars. The pen contained seven thousand more men than it was built for, and the air in the place was open to the air of Heaven, but the air very discreetly remained outside.

While I went to bet our money on the next fight I left Samuel standing on a wooden post which helped support the partition and the equally wooden intelligence of one of the ushers, who was also newspapers professionally. As I had taken charge of all the money Sammy could spare, I did not regard the personality of the professional gentleman as dangerous. When I came back Sammy was looking quite pale, partly from the effects of the cigar which the professional adviser had given him for purity from nervousness over his money. He seemed to suggest that my sure thing



PATRONS OF THE TURF.

might go wrong. Therefore a fresh citizen person who overheard him remarking up the business very freely. I was

"Well, Sammy, old boy, what is it?" I asked, as I approached him. "Are you sick?"

"I've been waiting to find somebody to ask you about," he replied, with a little pitiful air of timidity. "I'm afraid that I will disturb you."

It was now time for the first race to be run, and Sammy went out to see it. Then I had to go and get my budget in behind a six-footer just as the horses started, and it was all over before he could move. Then I went to look at the bookmakers and waited for the relief home or more.

I would say that my friend was not having as good a time as he might have had if I had taken him to see the obelisk, so in order to avoid a failure in the proceedings I bet ten dollars of his money on the second race, and lost it. As Sammy seemed touched on our reserve we were obliged to get it back, so, by my advice, we bet twenty dollars on the third race and lost that also. Then, by the process of elimination, we found the other way.

The fourth race was the handicap. As the time for starting it approached, I began to be annoyed at nervous myself. In former days I had noticed that my money on a horse would make me sick to my stomach, but now I was interested to it with a bolter, thereby avoiding any danger of his falling down in front of the first hedge and getting stepped on, or in any other way interfering with the successful running of some stranger, who, although willing had never heard of, and only the bookmakers were interested in. Well, my bolt had not deserted me. When the Brobdignag started my horse was headed so soon, and, while the others were scrambling over the first hedge, by the time the jockey had turned his second there was nothing in sight but a little old distant cloud of dust.

As we wandered away from the track I told Samuel that the prize fighting could be over so much more fun, and besides I know more about prize fighting, and would give a better show if anything. two gentlemen, bar a draw. I have noticed that many men others on their way home something to sight like a little old distant cloud of dust.

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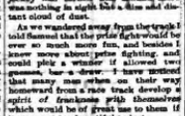

THE BUFFET LUNCH.

right track by a policeman, who was getting the other way. We arrived about 9 o'clock in a great hurry, for the fight was announced for 10, and that hour. But at 10 o'clock it had not opened. At 11 o'clock the master of ceremonies announced that half an hour the men would take their places. But they didn't. It was midnight when the men stepped into the ring, and the commander Terror began a new day well by partially closing the left eye of the Rising Star of the West, and by the use of young friend's money on the Terror—and he never had a chance afterward.

They fought for eighteen rounds, the last seventy of which were spent in waiting for each other to get up. The Rising Star of the West, unable to bear the burden of my backing, fell down and out. The day was breaking and we were all ready to go home, and we were homeward. Samuel was silent and evidently thoughtful. At length his mental agitation found vent in words:

"Howdy," said he, in a sad, low voice, "is this what you call a sure thing?"

"Is this what you call a good time?" Howard Fielding.

NAPOLEON NOT A GEORGIAN.

A Watermelon Episode Failed to Improve the Great Conqueror.

It was at watermelon season held in the presence of the enemy at Rastadam that Napoleon first granted gratuities to privates, officers, sergeants and even knights of the empire and members of the Legion of Honor.

An old grenadier, who had made the campaign of Italy and Egypt, not hearing his name called, came up, and in a few words asked for the cross.

"But," said Napoleon, "what have you done to deserve it?"

"I was Lieut. Alix, who in the desert of Joppa, when it was so terribly hot, gave you a watermelon."

"I'll wager you for it again; but the gift of the fruit is hardly worth the cross of the Legion of Honor."

"But the gratuities are up till then had been so cool as ice, working him and up since the Empire, and I am the nearest washbills." "Well, and don't you reckon seven wounds received at the battle of Austerlitz, at Eylau, Marengo, at the Pyramids, at Aspern, Austerlitz, Friedland, eleven campaigns in Italy, Egypt, Austria, Prussia, Poland?"

But the emperor cut him short, laughing and, unsticking his excited manner, cried: "There, there, now you work yourself up when you come to the essential point. That is where you ought to have begun; it is worth much more than your cross. I make you a knight of the empire with a pension of twelve hundred francs."—Boston Globe.

Herrmann Wasn't in It.

When Herrmann, the prestidigitateur, was in Chicago he had an interview with the Whitechapel club. He seemed as much pleased with his visits as they were with him. Roland Reed did all the fun that prevailed and contributed some interesting sketches from his professional career. The sleight of hand work that seemed more wonderful when viewed from close quarters than when standing some feet away. Toward the close of the session he took a deck of cards and ran them through his hands and at a time, at the strips of unfolding which ran around the upper part of the sleeves, and, with a quick flip of the hand, the section he made the cards stick in the crack between the molding and the wall. He did it was evident that he could have made most of them stick there if he had really wanted to. When he reached the last card he carefully placed it in the lodgment of those that preceded it, he laughed quietly and, flipping the card into the crack, carefully fluffed it down to this date. An evening or two afterward a member of the club who had been present in saw the card and asked how it got there. When told, he gravely got himself a pack, took a card, examined it, and stuck it in the wainscoting about ten inches from the floor. And while it was the janitor found it and asked him how it got there, he replied that he had put it in the morning. Herrmann had to do it. I did this myself the first time."—Chicago Tribune.

Bill Nye's Bee.

Bill Nye believes the hard times he farmers in due to "only not feeding enough bees to their crops." He tells his experience in feeding bees game to a giddy "early-colored lassy," as Josh Billings would call it. At last accounts he is up to the top of his bees' spirits, and has them all safely away over the pasture lots, the hum of their busy wings across the state, and what did not go up the side of my overcoat would climb down my trousers leg and get out at the cuff. But after awhile the air is still, growing and then the black army began to settle down on the fragrant clover, and not more solidity of stomach, more unanimity of purpose, more harmony of action could be found in a Democratic convention. Then I began to see some of the bees that had gone up the side of my overcoat would climb down my trousers leg and get out at the cuff. But after awhile the air is still, growing and then the black army began to settle down on the fragrant clover, and not more solidity of stomach, more unanimity of purpose, more harmony of action could be found in a Democratic convention. Then I began to see some of the bees that had gone up the side of my overcoat would climb down my trousers leg and get out at the cuff.

THE WOMAN OF FASHION

Attends a Very Fashionable Wedding in a Very Fashionable Church.

How the Bridesmaids Were Dressed. The Girl in Pale Mauvette de Lirtz. Why Everybody Was Surprised.

Expressly for Sunday.

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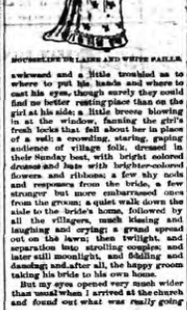
It was such a very pretty wedding it was held in a fashionable, little, village church you ever saw, with a pure white marble altar that was piled high with beautiful and fragrant flowers. When I heard them say to proceed to the town that day I pictured it to myself, and this is the way it looked: A sweet, solemn, country sunlight streaming with reverent effect and flashing checks before the nuptial parson; by the side of the rail of the altar, which, also, had a coat of white lilies

SOCIABILITY IN LACES AND WHITE PAILS.

awkward and a little troubled as to where to put his hands and where to not to, though surely they could find no better resting than on the girl at his side; a little breeze blowing in at the window, fanning the girl's fresh locks that fell about her in place of a veil; a crowding, staring, gaping audience of village folk, dressed in their Sunday best, with bright colored dresses and hats with brighter-colored flowers and ribbons; a few shy nods and responses from the bride, a few stronger but more embarrassed ones from the groom; a quiet walk down the aisle to the bride's home, followed by all the villagers, much kissing and laughing and crying; a grand spread out on the lawn; then twilight, and separation into strolling couples; and last still moonlight, and fiddling and dancing; and after all, the happy groom taking his bride to his own home.

But my eyes opened very much wider than usual when I arrived at the church and found out what was really going



THE BRIDESMAID'S GOWN.

on. In place of my shy maiden was a tall stately lady clad in a satin dress of fashionable hue and make, with a train, and in place of the kneeling groom was a long and flowing veil of spotless tarlatan, and in the rear of the bride was a modest glimpse. For the bride was very self-possessed and calm and quiet; in fact almost cold. And there wasn't the slightest trace of confusion to be detected about the groom as he answered the questions put to him, in a clear, even tone. And my village boys were all crowded over in their Sunday clothes, clad in soft and beautiful colors; there were, indeed, a few country fills at the back of the church, but they didn't look well with the others; the colors they wore seemed so coarse and inharmonious beside their fair city sisters. And I sighed and thought, after all, it is only a fashionable wedding.

And having arrived at this deeply philosophizing conclusion, I immediately began to take a great interest in the costumes about me. For it is seldom that a woman's instincts are overpow-

THE BRIDE AND HER MAIDS.

ered for a length of time. Mine soon recovered from the shock of finding myself in the wrong church, and I carefully divert or console her, and carefully—to give it to her in the proper tense—to take in the details of the costumes about me. I was interested in everything that is going on. And so first of all, I noted that the bridesmaids' dresses all of them looked very beautiful.

They were clad in white silk that had satin stripes, and the skirts were made with long trains and had the satin stripes running diagonally. Each skirt had a small satin ruffle, and a pale green silk ruffle, with a puffed heading of green chiffon. At their necks they had a small pale green yoke that narrowed to a V, and was not the hollow of the same shade, that was covered with lace like the ruffles. Over this a blue silk, at the edge of the V was a berthe of delicate lace, and a deep lace ruffle was round the edge of the bodice likewise, headed by a white satin rope twisted loosely. Over their shoulders, on top of the lace, a satin bow fell; it had only one end, which fell to the front in the back, and two ends in front. They carried fluffy chiffon fans, back and the other in front. The sleeves were big lace puffs over green, with deep lace ruffles. Small bouquets. They wore white gloves and white slippers and big leghorn hats with large white plumes standing straight back. In the front were white loops and bows with pale green leaves, and under the rim peeped a small bouquet of them. They tied the streamers which came from the sides of the hat in a very pretty bow. Each girl wore her hair in a plain coil at the back of the head, and the ribbons were brought around the coil, and fastened underneath it, then they separated again, and were brought around and tied under each girl's chin.

After I had admired them for a time I looked at the bride, and thought how pretty she looked beside the white marble altar, and how pretty the altar looked with the white bridesmaids beside it, and how pretty both were with big bunches of roses and peonies tied on them. I began to examine the bridesmaids.

But just then every body arose and I found that the ceremony was over. Then all the people came crowding around the bride and kissed her, and then the groom kissed her, and then all the bridesmaids kissed her, and then the groom kissed the girl and the flower girl kissed by on the knee.

Then I had to endure to see some more kissing. The first that started my sister and a close circle, when she was done, she kissed me, and I kissed her back, and then I kissed the bridesmaids, and then I kissed the flower girl, and then I kissed the groom, and then I kissed the bride, and then I kissed the groom again, and then I kissed the bride again, and then I kissed the bridesmaids again, and then I kissed the flower girl again

The Constitutionalist,
A DEMOCRATIC WEEKLY.
W. L. FRINCE & A. L. FRINCE, Editors and Proprietors.
AT PLAINFIELD, NEW JERSEY
TERMS—TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.

THE CONSTITUTIONALIST.

VOL. XXV. PLAINFIELD, N. J., THURSDAY, JUNE 30, 1892. No 26.

"Support the Constitution, which is the element of the Union, as well in its limitations as in its authorities."—Hamilton.

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Storing of Furniture, Pianos, etc., with care and safety.

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WILLIAM A. WOODRUFF,
FIRE AND LIFE
INSURANCE AGENT,
Office cor. Front St. and Park Ave.,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Real Estate for Sale & Exchange.
MONEY TO LOAN
On Approved Security.

Fresh Garden Seeds
AND FERTILIZERS,
Farm and Garden Implements.
Lawn Mowers Refrigerators,
Gasolene Stoves, Ice Cream Freezers
Hardware, Tools, etc.
J. J. HEDELOFF,
No. 12 Somerset St. 3-15-87

GEORGE A. MOORE,
(Of the late firm of Moore Bros.)
is now the sole proprietor of the old establishment
No. 14 NORTH AVENUE,
Where he will continue to supply patrons with the finest grades of
Fresh and Salt Meats,
Fish of all kinds, Oysters, Clams, Game in season, at the Lowest Market Prices.
Anything and everything kept in stock, furnished at short notice.

CANOPIES
For Weddings, Parties, Etc.,
TO HIRE. CHARGES REASONABLE
Hugo Weigman,
30 EAST FRONT STREET, PLAINFIELD, N. J.

LEWIS B. CODDINGTON,
(Successor to T. J. Gillies.)
Furniture and Freight Express!
OFFICE—N. W. FRONT ST.
Leave orders at Store, Park avenue, or Residence, Somerset street, for Furniture Moving, Packing, Storing, Freight or Express Business.

TOBACCO, SEGARS, &c.

H. EGGERDING,
No. 17 Park Avenue,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Manufacturer of the Celebrated
C. O. D. CIGAR.
The best cigar consigned to the State, and made entirely from tobacco from the Connecticut.
CUBAN HAVANA CIGARS A SPECIALTY.
Cigars made to order from Imported Brands of Foreign and Domestic Cigars. Cigarettes and Tobaccos always on hand.
Smokers Articles in Great Variety.
1y20

C. M. FINE,
Dealer in HAVANA & DOMESTIC
—SEGARS!—
4 to 8 SPARE AVE., (Next entrance GROCERY.)
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Tobacco and Smoker's Materials,
Of every description.
The celebrated "Old Judge" Smoking Tobacco. With other popular brands constantly on hand. 1y20

A. WOLFF,
Manufacturer of
CIGARS,
And Dealer in all kinds of Smoking and Chewing Tobacco, and smokers' articles, has removed from 305 W. Front street, to 61 West Front, one door east of Madison avenue, and solicits the patronage of his friends and the public generally. 4 3 87

PAINTERS & PAINTERS' SUPPLIES.

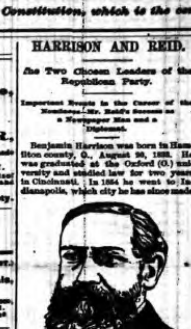
Paints, Varnishes, Glass,
WINDOW SHADES AND FIXTURES.
WALL PAPERS!
PAPER HANGING A SPECIALTY.
A. SWAIM,
No. 6 North Avenue, Plainfield.
1y20

L. B. WOOLSTON. T. F. BUCKLE
Woolston & Buckle,
PAINTERS,
Wall Papers,
PAINTERS' SUPPLIES. 30 NORTH AVENUE
1y20

HARRISON AND REID.

The Two Chosen Leaders of the Republican Party.

Important Sequel to the Career of the Monarch Mr. Blaine Becomes as a Wayfarer and a Diplomat.


PRESIDENT HARRISON.

Benjamin Harrison was born in Hamilton county, O., August 20, 1833. He was graduated at Miami (O.) University and studied law for two years in Cincinnati. In 1854 he went to Indianapolis, which city he has since made his home. Mr. Harrison was elected reporter of the supreme court of Indiana in 1860, six years after he had begun the practice of his profession. At the breaking out of the rebellion, he joined the union army, in which he was commissioned a second lieutenant. He was mustered out a seventy-five thousand volunteers who answered President Lincoln's call. After a short service he organized Company A. of the Seventieth Indiana volunteer infantry and was appointed colonel. He was mustered out in June, 1865, with the rank of brigadier general. Returning to civil life he discharged the duties of court reporter for four years. In 1876 he was a candidate for governor on the republican side, but was defeated. He was appointed on the Mississippi river commission in 1879. Mr. Harrison was elected United States senator for Indiana in 1880 as the successor of Joseph E. McDonald and took his seat on March 4, 1881. His term of office expired March 3, 1887. In 1888 he was nominated by the republicans for the presidency and was elected over Grover Cleveland, who was renominated by the democrats.

Jacob Whitelaw Reid, republican nominee for vice president, is editor in chief and one of the proprietors of the New York Tribune. He was born in Xenia, O., in October, 1837. His parents gave him a good education. At the age of fifteen he entered the Miami university at Oxford, Butler county, where he was graduated in 1856. He began the active duties of life as principal of the graded schools in South Charleston, Clark county, in the same state, but did not continue in this occupation long. In 1857 he bought the Xenia News and did such good work on that journal as to give it a reputation wide across the state. This led to his engagement by the Times and Gazette of Cincinnati and the Herald of New York as their Ohio correspondent. The war gave him an opportunity of distinguishing himself as a correspondent at the front. He served the Cincinnati Gazette in this capacity, and in 1863 became a member of the staff of the Herald, publication of which he subsequently assisted in the capacity of associate editor. He did this occupation long. In 1867

The Constitutionalist.

W. L. FORCE, A. L. FORCE
Editors and Proprietors.

Democratic Nominations.

For President.

GROVER CLEVELAND,
of New York.

For Vice-President.

ADLAI E. STEVENSON,
of Illinois.

ONWARD TO VICTORY.

The done and alright.

The Democratic National Convention in nominating Grover Cleveland for President of the United States carried into effect the will of the people.

Such action truthfully represented public sentiment, and therefore deserved the eulogium of well done faithful delegates.

Never since the days of Andrew Jackson was the voice of the people, the honest and patriotic masses, so emphatically proclaimed and obeyed as it was in the late Chicago Convention.

It could not be repressed. In thunder tones, without dispersing clouds of eminent men, it declared for the candidature of Cleveland.

Why adch demand?

The reason is as clear as sunshine, and it portrays the very highest grade of honest, deserving candidate ever received a nobler testimonial.

It was because the people, the honestly swayed people, interested solely in good government and the practical administration of equity and economy, repose implicit confidence in the strict integrity and enlightened statesmanship of Grover Cleveland, he having passed honorably through the ordeal of one official term as Chief Magistrate of the Union and proven himself to be then and there the right man in the right place, a vigilant sentinel, whose no human power or personal allurement could budge a mite from the post of duty and allegiance to the best interests of country.

The people nominated him and the people will elect him.

He has been our editorially-expressed first choice from the very start, and it is with joyous pride we now unfurl his name and reiterate his merits as the regular Democratic nominee—

For President,
GROVER CLEVELAND,
of New York.

And as a fitting conclusion, the Convention placed as second on the national ticket the name of a distinguished Democratic citizen of the West, a gentleman of known ability, of Congressional and other political experience, and the recipient of well deserved personal popularity—

For Vice-President,
ADLAI E. STEVENSON,
of Illinois.

AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE.

Monday next marks the one hundred and sixteenth anniversary of the Declaration of Independence.

It will memorize the most glorious event on the page of our national history, the doing of an act which eventually broke into fragments the sceptre of royalty on these shores, and planted secure a standard of sovereign independence that now waves triumphantly over sixty millions of freemen.

The Fourth of July is a day dedicated to the cause of patriotism.

It becomes us to observe it as patriots by laying aside political and other differences, and with unity of feeling and purpose to render the God of Heaven thanks for the priceless heritage we as American citizens enjoy, and to invoke from Him that it shall be transmitted unimpaired to coming generations.

Let the deep-toned cannon roar
From inland vale to ocean shore,
And let the sky illumined be
In honor of Freedom's victory.

Mr. Stevenson, the Democratic candidate for Vice-President, speaking in Congress thirteen years ago of the revolutionary policy of the Republican party of Federal interference at the polls, afterwards embodied in the Force bill, used the following ringing words, which every citizen who values the rights and privileges secured to him by the Constitution ought to carefully read and seriously ponder. Mr. Stevenson said:

"It would be difficult to conceive of a question of higher moment or which more vitally concerns the sacred right of the citizen than that of the exercise of the elective franchise free from apprehension of unauthorized arrest and imprisonment. This is the CITIZEN CORNER STONE OF ALL HIS OTHER RIGHTS AND PRIVILEGES. Are the liberties of the citizen safe when the life and liberty of the humblest citizen is subject to the caprice or by the deputy marshals? He who believes that the American people will consent that their liberties may be permanently be held by so brittle a tenure, has studied the history of our race to little purpose, and the history of the ballot-box must be maintained. None should be permitted to approach it except such as have the lawful qualifications. To these the pathway must be unobstructed and unimpeded. Every guard must be thrown around it to protect it against fraud. But, sir, while this is true, it is all important that the right of the people, unawed by menace, to elect their representatives shall not be abridged. Upon this fundamental right depends not only the maintenance of the independence of the popular branch of our Government, but of the integrity of the Government itself."

New Jersey Trap Shooting League.

The sixth league of the New Jersey Trap Shooters' league, will be held on the grounds of the Independent Gun club, North Plainfield, Tuesday, June 30. There are ten cups, besides money for the prizes. Five men from each club constituting a team, who shoot at twenty-five blue-rocks each, from known angles. The Independent club have already won four out of five contests for first prize. There will be numerous shooting before and after the league shoot. Shooting commences at 9 o'clock a. m.

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TO THE PRESS AND TO PLAINFIELD

Belongs the Honor and the Glory of Having the First to All This Land to Nominate Grover Cleveland for President in 1892.

Only because the varied claims from clashy people, of many parts, and by many papers, have caused the rise and progress of a doubt as to who by and where Grover Cleveland was first nominated for president in 1892, does This Press put aside the natural and customary modesty to set at rest the question.

The report of the president showed seven cases received true, and satisfactory evidence, and ten cases put forth by the society in looking after and correcting the many abuses existing in and around this locality.

A letter of commendation was received from the Hon. A. V. V. Raymond, of Albany, N. Y., who was one of the original incorporators of the society. The society is doing a good work and ought to be upheld and sustained by the citizens generally. Any cases needing the attention of the society may be reported to the president, Charles Place, 63 Grove street, or to J. B. Ward, secretary, 7 Park avenue.

FEELS IN THE HALE WILL CASE.

Is Usual Counselor Harsh Comes Up Another—That Chancellor Says He Did His Best to Keep Will Out Cases and Pays His Counsel.

Special Dispatch to The Press.

CLEVELAND, IN 1892.

It caught the ex-president's eye as he gazed from the window, and he turned and bowed with a smiling bow.

Further proof is needless of our right to the honor of first naming Mr. Cleveland for the nomination that has just been so gloriously accorded him. His appreciation of THE PRESS'S esteem and admiration, as expressed as follows:

MANSION, MENT.

J. A. DEMAREST, Esq.

DEAR SIR:—Your letter has been forwarded to me here, but the paper to which you refer has not reached me. I suppose it is at my office in New York.

Though my only political concern is to see the Democratic party true to the Democratic faith and honest in the performance of duty in the cause of the people, I am not insensible to the evidence your note furnishes of your friendship to me personally.

Yours Very Truly,
GROVER CLEVELAND.

A Democratic Legislature.

Our Republican friends who are talking hopefully of electing a legislature in the fall which will choose a Republican United States senator—says the Hackettstown Gazette—are, in the ugly parlance of the street boy "talking through their hats". The last legislature had a Democratic majority of thirty-five on joint ballot—eleven in the senate and twenty-four in the house. If the Republicans manage to return all the senators elected this fall they would still be in a minority of five in that body. Three of the counties, Hudson, Bergen and Mercer, are more than likely to return Democrats, while Morris is in doubt, and it is more than possible that the Republican representation in the senate will be reduced instead of increased. With the election of an entirely new house of assembly the Republicans would have to overcome a majority in joint meeting for United States senator if there was not the same Democratic majority in the senate to be overcome. With the senate standing as at present they will have to elect thirty-six assemblymen to get a majority of one in the joint meeting. That is to say, they must elect twice as many members as they did last fall. In the extremely unlikely event of the election of seven Republican senators in November they should still be obliged to elect thirty-three assemblymen to control the joint meeting.

It is put in the words. The fairest hope of electing a Republican legislature this fall to choose a United States senator may as well be dismissed for good. The next senator will be a Democrat.

Republican Compliments to Mrs. and Mrs. Cleveland.

(Philadelphia Telegraph—Harrison Republican.)

All political considerations aside, there is one thought running through the minds of the American people to-day creditable alike to the public head and heart. This is the inspiration of gratitude felt for the bright-minded and beautiful woman who, as the bride and mistress of the White House, a few years ago, occupied a place in the hearts of the people of this American people not exceeded by any President's with since the foundation of the Government. To Mrs. Cleveland's personal pride of place in the past as well—there will go our sincerest well wishes. The good mistress of "Gray Gables" never parted with a friend as she trudged in any way into the political arena, and during all the excitement of the coming contest she will scarcely be seen and never heard. But if the attacks of the politics should recall her to the historic mansion where her presence was a perpetual charm that delight, there will be a wave of congratulation that will fill the whole political bounds, no section, no class lines of any sort. To Frances and the baby the average American citizen to-day presents his warmest compliments.

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The True American thinks the effort that is evidently being made in certain quarters to defeat the candidacy of Hon. Leon Abbett for the United States senate as one of the most ingratitude. So does the Press. Mr. Abbett has been the friend of "Whatever may be said against Gov. Abbett, he has broken the Republican strength. New Jersey; has made the Democratic party the party of power, and continued the House of Assembly that it is no longer necessary for the Democracy to poll a two-third vote in order to have a majority in that body. Whatever of success there may have been in Governor Abbett's actions, it has been so blended with the interests of the people, that he has placed his State in a position of political safety and his party in such security that it is now, for the first time, profitable to Democrats to come out and fight for the maintenance of the independence of the popular branch of our Government, but of the integrity of the Government itself."

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A SOCIETY'S GOOD WORK.

Regular Quarterly Comments and Annualized Which Be Added to Form.

The annual meeting of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children was held at the Republican association rooms on Friday night, when the following persons were elected as trustees for the ensuing year:

Charles Place, Dr. H. K. Carroll
W. J. Jackson, J. B. Ward
L. W. Rushmore, J. E. Terrill
Rev. Thomas Ferguson, W. F. Johnson
Spurgin Miller, L. S. Howard

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NIAGARA FALLS IN COLORED FIRE.

Closing and Beautiful Picture Planned for Plainfield's Fourth of July Celebration—Few Words for the Greatest Cataract.

The pyrotechnic display on the grounds of the Central League, the night of July 4, will be probably the finest ever witnessed in Plainfield. Such an exhibition will be a rare treat to the public. The committee, having the matter in charge, has employed Hall's band, of New York, which will precede the fireworks, and will be worth going miles to hear, as may be judged from the following musical programme:

March—"Un Tara"..... Alfred D. Robe
Overture—"La Dame Blanche"..... Boildieu
Selection of airs from "Paul Jones", "Pete Jonathan", and "Hot Stuff".
Waltz—"Free Flirtation"..... Strauss
Fantasia—"The Patriot"..... Gungl
(Solo for baritone by F. X. Dube.)
Overture of American National airs..... Tobani
Intermission from the Cavalleria Rusticana.
Moonlight
Popular selection—"Betty and the Girl"..... Herbert
Fantastic Characteristic—"Consonant Dissonance"..... Herbert
March—"Crescent League"—Dedicated to the Masons of the Crescent League.
Alfred D. Robe
Finale.

The fireworks programme is most excellent, and shows how lavishly the League is planning for the entertainment of the people. It is as follows:

Signal maroons or aerial shrapnel, fired from two mortars and exploding at a great height with tremendous report.

Ascent of monster balloon carrying powerful illumination light and colored fires.

Magical prismatic illumination with lights of intense brilliancy, changing color repeatedly, by the electric calcium light.

Flight of 12 colored rockets, celestial stars, comet tourne, peacock plumes, silver streamers, etc., etc.

Nest of blazing fiery serpents; acoustic effects.

Flight of bayonet tourbillions, forming beautiful fountain like cascades of fire in assorted colors.

Fiery whirlwind surmounted by a cordon of golden gerbs.

Flight of grim sacrocits, mammoth rockets the chancellor would vindicate counsel and allow them counsel fees into the bargain. His prediction was verified to-day. The chancellor signed an order appointed Sedin and Mr. March $2,950, to ex-chancellor Runyon $1,500, R. V. Lindabury $1,250, and to Cline, A. Reed, Wm. M. Sullivan and F. M. Voorhees $750 each.

The same gentlemen who had been appointed administrators pending the will case were re-appointed administrators. They are H. B. Pope and John W. Harrison.

The Union County Press Club.

The Union County Press club met Friday afternoon in the rooms of the club, at Elizabeth. The Hon. Foster M. Voorhees was present and advised in relation to matters for the incorporation of the club.

The incorporators are: Joseph D. Lowden, of the Elizabeth Journal, president; A. E. Pearsall, of the Plainfield Standard, first vice-president; Abram T. Pendleton, of the Elizabeth Herald, secretary; John C. Wetmore, Willett T. Bingham, H. A. Pierson, A. W. Schwartz, Frederick Zier, Conrad H. Moore.

New members were added to the roll as follows: Charles H. Schmidt, of the Elizabeth Free Press; J. A. Demarest and Walter Irving Clarke, of the Plainfield DAILY PRESS; Will S. Harrison, of the Elizabeth Journal, and Ira J. Hall.

The club will meet in the new quarters furnished, and the formal opening will take place on Saturday evening next. No cards of invitation have been issued, but all the friends of the club are invited. Mayor Rankin, the Hon. Fred. C. Marsh, the Hon. Foster M. Voorhees, president of the board of freeholders, Sheriff Ogden, Dr. Isham and other prominent men of the county, will be present. There will be some brief speeches and other pleasant features.

The rooms are brilliantly illuminated every evening by the Suburban company's electric lights. A telephone and telegraph instrument was to be included in the equipment of the room. Files of all the State papers, books of references, etc., are to be kept for the convenience of newspaper and public men, and the rooms will be the center for much information.

The "Courier's" Rise Illustrating Facilities Not Appreciated.

The Somerset Democrat says: "The Plainfield Courier has at the head of its editorial column the names of Cleveland and Reid. Poor Harrison; even the Courier already gives him two black eyes."

The Democrat, for a wonder, is wrong this time. Those cuts are not pictures of Harrison and Reid. They appear to be two worn-out "I took your pills and was cured" physicians. One has taken Hood's Pinkham's brother as much as it does like anything. The other evidently was taken to the asylum for the cure of the American people not exceeded by any President's with since the foundation of the Government. To Mrs. Cleveland's personal pride of place in the past as well—there will go our sincerest well wishes. The good mistress of "Gray Gables" never parted with a friend as she trudged in any way into the political arena, and during all the excitement of the coming contest she will scarcely be seen and never heard. But if the attacks of the politics should recall her to the historic mansion where her presence was a perpetual charm that delight, there will be a wave of congratulation that will fill the whole political bounds, no section, no class lines of any sort. To Frances and the baby the average American citizen to-day presents his warmest compliments.

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RATHYING THEIR TICKET.

Plainfield Republicans Indorse Their Convention's Nominees and Platform, and Make a Rousing Night of It—Be Ready to Find With Cleveland Though, But Unqualified Praise Issued from Plainfield's Newest Mayor.

(From The Press of June 29.)

The first Republican ratification of the present Presidential campaign in New Jersey was held in Plainfield last evening. The local Republicans turned out in good force, and, after enjoying out-door music by Gottman's band, assembled in Music Hall to listen to campaign speeches.

The Hon. John Ulch of Plainfield, State organizer for the party, called the meeting to order, in the absence of chairman of the city executive committee, and made a fulsome speech in support of the Republican ticket and in praise of the Republican platform. Plainfield's Al-Xander Gilbert, the city's popular Mayor, for president of the meeting, and Mr. Gilbert was unanimously elected to occupy the chair.

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Where to Go, and How, in Private to the Sandy Hook Route and the All Rail Route of the Central Railroad of New Jersey.

Whether you will pass the "Glorious Fourth" at seaside, lake, mountain or country resort, or take in the sights at the Park race course, the comprehensive service afforded by the Reading railroad system will be found suited to your every requirement. Excursions will leave the most salient diameters of the Sandy Hook route all points on the New Jersey coast from Atlantic Highlands to Point Pleasant are especially attractive. Those who like a sail bay, followed by a charming ride over the New Jersey Southern railroad is fast becoming a favorite excursion.

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All trains leave the ferry at foot of Liberty street, North River. Boats sail from pier 8, at the foot of Exeter street. Time-tables of both routes will be found in The Press.

William Sillmore in a nomination.

William Sillmore, of Plainfield, has been nominated for grand treasurer of the Knights of Pythias, at the session of the grand lodge now in session at Morristown. Mr. Sillmore is a member of Plainfield lodge, No. 31, and has been prominent in the order for many years. He will probably be elected, as he has the endorsement of the Plainfield lodge.

Miss Bulkley Honored.

The testimonial presented to Miss Bulkley was in book form, and there were a number of blank sheets; which all of the alumni present signed their names. Among those present from out of town were: Andrew M. Parker, Miss Agnes Bryan, Miss Kate Kimball, Ernest O. Somers, Charles Georgia, Miss Mary Bentley, Bessie Lewis, Miss Agnes Morton and Frank D. Miller.

RATHYING THEIR TICKET.

Plainfield Republicans Indorse Their Convention's Nominees and Platform, and Make a Rousing Night of It—Be Ready to Find With Cleveland Though, But Unqualified Praise Issued from Plainfield's Newest Mayor.

(From The Press of June 29.)

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Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

When baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had children, she gave them Castoria.

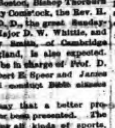
No Fair for Bachelors.

An unusually attractive programme has been arranged for the grand excursion and picnic which will be given at Asbury Park, on Wednesday, July 6, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian association of Dr. D. Moody's Bible school at Northfield this summer. Almost the well-known speakers are expected, the following: Rev. Dr. Frank Bristol, one of the most eloquent preachers of the West; President Gates of Amherst College; the Rev. Dr. A. J. Gordon of Boston, pastor of Clarendon church, Anthony Comstock, the Rev. H. Clay Trumbull, D. D., the great Sunday-school worker, Major D. W. Whittle, and Mr. Charles Stuart, of Cambridge University, England, is also expected. The singing will be in charge of Prof. D. B. Towner. Robert E. Speer and James McConnaughy will conduct Bible classes daily.

It is safe to say that a better programme has never been presented. The attractions, including all kinds of sports, will probably be in charge of the renowned pitcher of Yale college, A. A. Stagg.

There are many other attractions at Northfield, and any young man in Plainfield contemplating taking a short vacation could not do better than join the party, which will leave Plainfield Friday afternoon of this week. The whole expense of the trip, including board, etc., for ten days, is only about $17. The conference will last from July 2 to 13, inclusive. Last year nearly six hundred young men visited Northfield.

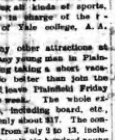
Additional information, etc., will be gladly furnished at the Y. M. C. A. rooms, or by Charles Brown, 69 West Second street.



ELY'S CREAM BALM

Clears the Nasal Passages, Allays Pain and Inflammation, Heals the Sores, Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell.

Ely's Cream Balm is a positive cure for Catarrh. It is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at Druggists; by mail, registered, 60 cents. ELY BROTHERS, Owego, N. Y.



25 Cents a Bottle. Cough, Cold, Throat, Croup, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, Consumption.

THE PLAINFIELD

PACKING HOUSE!

26 West Front Street,

Which it is prepared to sell at

Reasonable Prices!

to all goods delivered free of charge.

C. M. ULRICH.

Husband and His Wife.

Wife—I need a little more money.

Husband—It is only two days since—

Wife—Now, dear, don't! I want you to understand that I wouldn't ask for money if I didn't need it, and I don't intend to be punished that it's only two days since you gave me any. I am not a child, or a menial, nor a slave, to be treated like an irresponsible being, and I just want you to know that I won't stand it, either, so there, now! You got me a certain sum of your money as you have, so there, now, you—

Husband—My dear, I was merely going to remark that it is only two days since I drew my salary, and you could have all you wanted then.—N. Y. Weekly.

Attempted For Much.

The burglar came tumbling out through the back window in desperate haste. His hat was off, his coat torn, his eyes were starting from their sockets, and his features worked convulsively.

"What's the matter, Bill?" whispered his pal, hurriedly, when the two had reached a place of safety. "Was somebody after you with a gun?"

"Gun nothing!" gasped Bill. "There was a young woman in the parlor singing the 'Two-dollar-room-day' song!"—Chicago Tribune.

"OFF ON A BENT."

—Life.

Indoor Sports.

Husband—It's all non

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE, THE COUNTY AND THE CITY, AND HAS THE LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ART PAPER PUBLISHED IN THE COUNTY OF UNION.

J. A. DEMAREST - - City Editor.

—H. Stockton of Central avenue, and H. Bundy of Elizabeth street, were each pelted to call upon dog-catcher Fridato to shoot their dogs supposed to be mad.

—Mr. Frisbie says it is not his dog but George Scott's dog that is mad. In such an emergence to the neighborhood, Sheriff Fitch and State streets must of Park avenue.

—East Fifth street is having its curbs line correctly established. In front of many houses the result is a narrowing of the roadway and a broadening of the sidewalk.

—The Boys' club will be closed Thursday night and reopened September 1. The superintendent will be at the club rooms daily from 10 to 12 a. m., and 4 to 5 p. m., from July 1 to August 31.

—Borough marshal Pangborn thinks that stray cows and horses are becoming too much of a nuisance on the borough streets, and he is having the numerous impounded to await claimants.

—The charge made by Richard Day against James Babbitt, alleging that Babbitt maintained a disorderly house, has been set down by Judge Condit upon to come up for trial next week Tuesday.

—A resident of Peace street violated a city ordinance Sunday evening by discharging a gun, but he did a good thing for the community in the killing of two of the many offensive cats abounding in that neighborhood.

—Entries for the 20-mile handicap road race to be run July 9 will be closed after July 3. Entries are being received at the Wheelmen's headquarters and at J. Hersey Dodge's. Those making to enter must do so before the 30.

—A Fourth of July picnic that will undoubtless be enjoyed by many will be held at Evens grove, near the station, afternoon and evening. There will be fine music for dancing, and the grove will be brilliantly illuminated at night.

—Two young men were quarrelling in school's Saturday night, and adjourned to the back yard and had a set-to. About 50 people were attracted to the spot, but fifteen Grant and Gloss appeared, and the young men went back into the saloon. There were no arrests.

—Most of the bicycle riders of this city seem to be afraid of one another. In spite of the fact that in the proposed race three of the riders have had a spill each, and each will be given a start over the others according to their ability, yet the entries are still less than twenty. Saturday is the last day to enter. Send in your name, everybody!

PERSONALIA.

George Winans, of Washington Valley, is stopping at Asbury Park.

The family of W. L. Patton will leave town Friday for the Leslie Cottage, Asbury Park, to spend the summer.

L. S. Bond, superintendent of the Boys' club, has accepted a position as basso soloist at St. John's church, Elizabeth.

Miss Kate Kimball, general secretary of the Chautauqua, Circle at Buffalo, is at her home in this city for a week's visit.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Blair and family, of East Second street, have gone to Ocean Grove for the months of July and August.

Mrs. D. D. Vermeule and daughter Maggie, of Peace street, are visiting Mr. Vermeule's brother Charles, at Asbury Park.

Comptroller Williams of the G. R. & of N. J., drove a party over from Elizabeth who invented the symbolic standard. The *earliest men had them.* The Romans fi the time of Romulus found patriotic inspiration in the sword of state fastened to a pole. Miss Burton's description of the symbolic meanings of the various pat terns which go to make up the flags of the different nations was the first of many to spread through the audience.

"Unwritten Music" was the theme that Miss Lillah E. Cooley read about. The voice of the speaker was in tuneful very melodious, and her fanciful treatment of nature's harmony was delicious. She made ego think of running water, singing birds, soft-blowing winds and beautiful bells. Neither poem nor music selected chors could approach the beauty of the unwritten music of nature was the idea that Miss Miss Cooley's essay on the *"New England Roots of the American Elm"* was a bright, attractive paper, and she read it well. The present sturdy American type of National power was traced to its beginning. Miss Cahoone told of the early Puritans, of their settlement of islands off the Massachusetts coast, and of the wisdom that the country's strength came from these men. They were the roots of the grand Republic of to-day. Her description of Nantucket and Martha's Vineyard, were good.

Owing to illness, Miss Grace J. Carroll was unable to be present at the Conference meeting of Miss Addie P. Ackerson, read her essay on "The Power of Ideas." Miss Carroll proved that the man with ideas always was, is, and always will be the commanding power of the world, and she wrote that the rewards awaiting young men and women with good ideas were many, and added that the truest fame was gained when onward to fight battles and win victory.

"The Sisterhood of Three Great Religions" was the theme Miss Charlie A. Ingleman discussed. His three religions were Buddhism, Mohammedanism and Christianity. The history of each was detailed by Miss Ingleman. Their creeds were explained, and the effects of their teachings were shown. The beautiful religion of Jesus Christ was the one great religion, he said, and the world will not be perfect until all forms of worship from the countless people who lived lives that conformed to their teaching?

The editor of THE PRESS does not believe in publishing the essay and valedictory address delivered by the valedictorian simply because it is customary. The valedictorian of the High School class of 1892 is Miss Grace Howard Fetrie, and the subject of her valedictory is "The American Nationalist". The PRESS is impelled to give prominence to Miss Fetrie's effort because such evidences of intense patriotism fill it with pleasure, endeavors to recognize in Plainfield's young men and women. Miss Fetrie's essay and valedictory remarks are therefore given below:

THE MODERN METHUSELAH.

A modern writer of great prominence made the following statement: "I am not at all sure that Abraham Lincoln did not live longer in his memories, and in that of supervening centuries, aspirations, enjoyment and sorrow, in all that makes up life, save the mere fusion of time, I am not at all sure that he did not live more years than Methuselah." The PRESS is inclined to think that the author of the above statement is right. Who of us did not form some of our early ideas of the higher mathematics from the old Methuselah? "Was the oldest man that ever lived," was the first thing we knew about him. Then we learned that he was the oldest man that ever lived. Then we learned still he was over one hundred. Yesterday this period of his life was not at all remarkable, but to-day it is extraordinary. Yesterday the life of the child of the present day. To-day the youth becomes the aged patriarch. To-day he is the object of the most tender solicitudes for surpass those of the smallest child. To-day all varieties of the pleasures of the world, while Methuselah had opportunity to study only the very simplest of these. To-day a child of eight or ten takes a book of travel and sweeps over the whole world through Europe, Asia and Africa, and all lands. To-day a child of history he becomes familiar with the heroes of all ages he takes Plutarch's Lives, Gibbon's Rome, Hallam's Middle Ages, Prescott's Mexico, written by noble scholars and famous about wonderful conquests and heroic deeds. When he went to school his geography consisted of a few pages about the earth, and on foot or on the backs of slow animals. Now he has a geography of a volume or two, and can be carried in or per hour. Methuselah knew little more than this in his time.

We must draw the broad negative of ocean in a week's time, but such speed would have startled Methuselah. He would be horrified to hear of an ocean or the best of navigation, as the ark was only to be compared to a coffin, and the first ocean steamer would not compare with the modern vessels. Methuselah knew little of the world in which he lived. It took almost one half a day to go from the Garden of Eden to Mt. Ararat, a distance of about five hundred miles.

Consider what the modern inventions are to us. The ancient world knew little of steam or gas, would have accepted Methuselah for years. But we must not find fault with him. He did the best he could. Could he help it? Could he only see the work that is going on in the building cities—the monuments that are publishing houses, the many exchanges—all would give him a clear idea of the rapidity of the modern life. He could see the steamboats and car conflicts of all ages and from all countries. He could see how the lightning and electricity is to us. Now, by it, our sisters are turned into day, our meals and our cities are lighted, messages are sent by it all over the world, our diseases are healed, our machines of all kind are made and moved by it, and we are to become more and more dependent upon it as new uses for it are discovered.

How Methuselah would have had no newspaper! It was fortunate that he was ignorant of what he was losing, or he would have fretted, and not have been the godly man we suppose him to have been. But the modern newspaper would have driven him mad. Think, within a few pages we learn the news of the world for yesterday!

Daily we must men who have searched for more in their sheet. Even then Methuselah in the days of his youth would have considered it fair game for the world's welfare than he, for the first thousand years of his life the advancement has been made than in the other hundred and sixty-nine years of Methuselah's life. Methuselah would have been driven to the wealth at his feet; he has but to reach forth and gather the treasure.

VALEDICTORY.

Citizens of Plainfield—Through your aid this school has been made what it is. You are proud of the success that has been attained and well done for us. We thank you for your interest, shown on this night, and at many times during the past year. You are here to-night, and we, that our Principal, Miss Bulkley, is about to leave us that she has been called to add a better interest not only in our public school system but also in each individual connected with it. In the words of the *Board of Education Journal* she is the cause of "a thank you for the noble work done and the inspiration" of the High School. Such a course of study has been established that after graduation we are able to enter the leading colleges and the scientific schools of the country. You have established a standard of excellence which will make our school the best possible, by the quality of our work we have tried to show our gratitude.

Classmates—We have had privileges given us by our instructors not only those of the textbooks but even of many in our own country; Everything that others have been able to do for us has been done for us. We have had the opportunities and each member of the class knows how faithfully this has been done.

We are familiar with the couplet:

"Thrice is he armed that hath his quarrel just
Than a quote of Gathay."

and on this we have based our entertainment again drawn to the fact that we are living in the golden age of opportunity, that we are called upon to do our part in the world's service to us by the early struggles of our fathers and forefathers, and we will not fail.

Better 67 years of our life
Than 999 of Methuselah's.

GRACE HOWARD FETRIE.

The flowers presented to the graduates by admiring friends and proud relatives were unusually beautiful. Miss Bulkley was not forgotten this year, for a very numerous basket of exquisite roses was sent to the stage for her after Miss Fetrie had finished her remarks.

The graduating were addressed this year by the Rev. Dr. William R. Dirpsa, professor of Biblics in Rutgers college. He was introduced by President Babcock. His address is one of the best ever heard on a like occasion, being crowded with sharp and witty remarks appreciated by everyone. His idea was that the day of occasion was one of congratulation; yet he warned the graduates from taking the attitude of one young man just out of college whose exalted opinion of himself led the questioning remark: "Are you anyone in particular?"

Rev. Dr. Dirpsa took his seat, Mayor Gilbert came to the front of the stage and said in substance:

MISS BULKLEY—It would hardly be considered an appropriate ending of this very interesting occasion if we should omit to make making some allusion to yourself and your labors amongst us during your connection with the public schools of this city. For many years you have been recognized as an important factor in our educational work—for eleven years you have stood at its head,—upon you has rested the great responsibility of shaping and moulding the characters and destinies of the boys and girls who have been committed to your charge, and you have most nobly discharged your responsibility is evidenced by the success that has attended your efforts. It is most indeed, to be congratulated upon to you, on the eve of your departure from our midst, to know that your work is appreciated and that the people of Plainfield profoundly regret that the tie, which we had hoped would bind you to us for many years to come, is to be severed. You have won for yourself a warm place in the affections of our people, and the only consideration which enables us to regard complacently the proposed time has existed between us, is the knowledge that your sphere of action is to be one of the most honorable position. That you will do it with great credit to yourself and to the satisfaction of your employers we have no doubt, we can readily believe—and it is our desire that you should carry with you to your new field of work, not only the pleasant memories that will cluster around your Plainfield life, but also the warmest wishes and prayers for your future welfare.

You have been faithful here. The success which you have achieved for yourself, as the result of your labors, proves your faithfulness. It furnishes a bright illustration of the thought that rewards are always in waiting for those many, many years after your unselfish desire to labor for success. The extent of your work and influence can never be known. It is enough to know and far-reaching enough to give to our school system an enviable reputation throughout the State, whose will" shall be revered in the hearts of the boys and girls who have received instruction and guidance which will serve to keep fresh and strong your memory for long, long years to come.

The sentiments which I have endeavored to express have been embodied briefly in a set of resolutions by the Board of Education, these resolutions were presented to you and I now do so with a great deal of pleasure.

As Mayor Gilbert concluded his remarks he handed Miss Bulkley a hand somely engrossed set of resolutions prepared under the direction of the board of education.

The resolutions were handsomely bound in album form, and consisted of five pages in rich gray cardboard, with a unique design on each page and signed by each member of the board. The treatment was in Payne's gray, Winsor and Newton's flake white and India ink. The covers were of a light golden brown with white watered silk, and the book as a whole was a work of art and will be all the more highly appreciated by her as it was designed by W. Woodward Smith, a past graduate of the High school under Miss Bulkley; who has already won for himself an enviable place as a designer.

Miss Bulkley seemed deeply affected for a moment by the mayor's glowing tribute to her worth, but recovered sufficiently to say:

"I wish that I deserved all that has been said of me."

The presentation of awards was made by Dr. John B. Pangborn, the winners of the prizes are named below:

For Spelling, offered by E. L. Finch, Poems of Sir Walter Scott, 5 volumes—Miss Lillie Estes Moore, Miss Estelle Ackerson, Elizabeth M. Cahoone, Florence E. Wilder.

For Penmanship, offered by the Rev. J. L. Hurlbut; for best penmanship, Miss Ida Worthington's Pocahontas, 1 volume—Mattie J. King. For greatest improvement, Tennyson's Poems, 3 volumes—Edith Rosebery.

The Longmeadow offered by Erastus B. Ashworth; Lotte, Mommsen's History of Rome, 4 volumes—Elizabeth T. Pound, Mary Hamilton Hoyt, Florence E. Wilder. Mary Hamilton Hoyt, Florence E. Wilder. Hyslett's Hesiod's Odyssey, 1 volume—Grace Howard Fetrie.

For Mathematics, (the late Dr. C. H. Stillman prize), offered by Mrs. C. H. Stillman; Frost, 916 and Lyman's Astronomy, Second, $10 in gold—John Alfred Wilson.

For United States History, offered by J. E. Rosengren, Esq., Bancroft's History, 6 volumes—Clyde B. Burnet. Honorable Mention—Elizabeth M. Cahoone, Edward B. Finch, Harry D. Pangborn, Lambert R. Hall.

President Babcock presented the diplomas to the graduates after making remarks of a complimentary nature to them and to the audience. The names of those who received the parchment roll are:

Charles Horton Applegate, Edith Jane Bonham, Haines May Cahoone, Grace Johnson Carroll, Emily Mary Catherine Carter, Stephen Hopkins Cobb, Lucy Bell Cornell, Agnes Carr Dickinson, Mabel Estelle Dunn, Little Estes Moore, Everett Louise Munday, Lillian Estelle Oakley, Louise Paten, Grace Howard Petrie, Charles Elmer Southard, Jr., Josephine Stelton, John Wesley Stelton, Josie L. Elliott VanArsdale, Philip Bartlett Wells, John Alfred Wilson.

After the exercises at Music Hall a large number of the persons directed their steps toward the Stillman High School to participate in the reception given by the retiring principal, Miss Bulkley, to the graduating class. At 11 o'clock, several pieces from Capps's Seventh Regiment Band appeared and enlivened the scene with very lively music. Then a grand promenade followed in order. The refreshments, consisting of cream and cake, were served in good style in the basement. The display of the drawings by the different classes reflected much credit upon the work of Miss Lucas, the drawing teacher. The crowd dispersed at 1 o'clock.

NORTH PLAINFIELD GRADUATES.

What They Spoke About—A Splendid Commencement.

The Commencement exercises of the North Plainfield public school, held in Warren Hisbee chapel, last evening, are said to be the most successful ever held. The chapel was well filled with friends and parents of the graduates.

Sitting on the platform were Mayor Gilbert, Principal C. E. Rose, President of the Board of Education S. St. J. McClothen, School Trustee E. L. Bonney and Samuel D. Drummond.

A delightful match was played on the piano and organ by Miss Carrie Randolph and W. H. Miner. The graduates marched in and took their seats on the platform during the playing.

The first number on the programme was singing by the school under the direction of W. H. Miner. Miss Carrie Randolph was the accompanist. During the entire programme the music by the school was of the most commendable, and reflected credit on Mr. Miner.

It is quite difficult to pass comment on the various speakers of last evening, for never has such a superb array of graduates been called upon to address a public audience that distinction is hardly possible. The programme that followed was as given in full in last night's PRESS.

Among those especially well rendered were "Nations and Humanity," by Walter Raynolds. This was given in a clear and forcible manner. "The Better of Brugge," by Miss Lillian Avery; "Columbus," by Miss Gertrude Conover; "A Musical Instrument," by Miss May MacDonald; "A Walk at Sunset," by Miss Nettie Gardner, and "The Secret of the Sea," by Miss Margaret Belle Lewis, were all very well spoken.

Warren D. Church gave a declamation on "Whitewashing", which was very good and showed that the speaker knew what he was talking about.

Miss Mary Adelaide Lewis gave a delightful recitation on the journeys and life of "Columbus".

Miss Lillian Avery rendered a medley, which brought forth loud applause. It consisted of all the old-time songs arranged in a most pleasing manner.

Miss Beatrice Saunders recited "The Monk's Vision" with much force and clearness. Chauncey F. Colthar declaimed on the subject of "Why Not Go to Divide" with much power and eloquence. "The Bible Legend", by Miss Alice Needham, was very good, being well spoken and distinct tones.

"Harmonon", by Miss Leanore Williams, and "The Bicycle Ride", by Miss Josie Coddington, were very much enjoyed and appreciated. Miss Anna E. VanArsdale told in an interesting way of "The Petrified Fern". "The Dignity of Labor", by Edward Lambert, was exceedingly well given. It showed much thought and study. "A School-room Colloquy", by Miss Elsie R. Horne, was very good and gave a vivid description of the subject.

The musical selections went to make up the complete success of the evening. The diplomas were presented by S. St. J. McClothen, president of the board of education. His remarks were very appropriate. He told the friends of the school how successfully it was conducted by a competent principal, and teachers. Addressing the graduates he gave them excellent advice, telling them that "When a man leaves the army he likes an honorable discharge, and so we, too, are going to give you each an honorable discharge."

The scholars, he continued, were ready to accept any honorable position they might be called to, and he hoped they would make the best of life and be of benefit in the world.

Mr. McClothen then presented the certificates to the retiring scholars, and after singing by the school the exercises closed.

CLEVELAND RATIFICATION.

The Chorus of the People, the Boom of Cannon and the Glare of Fireworks Testify Gratification in This City Over the Chicago Nominee.

The Democrats of Plainfield proved how far ahead in enthusiasm they were by a grand demonstration Friday night over the nominations of Cleveland and Stevenson for president and vice-president. An immense throng assembled in front of the Park House office at 8, where the Independent drum and fife corps delighted them with excellent music, and the scene was made bright by the glare of numerous calcium effects. Several hundred rounds were fired from a brass cannon which was located on the turreted circle of Somerset street and Park avenue. Two Fame office a large body of citizens marched behind the drum corps through some of the principal streets with the sky shapes then illuminated by fireworks.

After returning to the starting point, James E. Martine addressed the multitude in a ringing manner, while cheer after cheer went up for Hon. Roger A. Chotee—Grover Cleveland. For an impromptu affair it was a grand success, and the enthusiasm displayed for the Democratic nominees was an evidence of the people's satisfaction with the ticket.

Many residences were illuminated along the line of march, and the whole affair presented with cheers and fireworks. It was expected that Judge Nathan Harker would be present to address the assemblage, but business prevented him. Other efforts at out-door speaking prevented his attendance.

—The property owners on Front street, from Grove street to Madison avenue, are considering the advisability of giving two coats of Portland cement to one side of the roads taken by the new railroad company.

A FINE ENTERTAINMENT.

St. Mary's School Scholars Render Charming Concert.

The first entertainment of St. Mary's school was held Friday night in Music Hall. The house was filled with friends of the school, very few seats being unoccupied. The concert was given under the leadership of Prof. Guttner, furnished the music.

When the curtain was raised a very pretty stage picture greeted the audience. The scholars were seated on the stage, and opened the exercises by singing "Columbia, Sing in Wonder Tones."

The tableau "Rainbow", representing all the colors of the rainbow, was very pretty. This closed the first part of the programme.

The second part was opened by a piano trio by Misses E. Kelley, A. Roth and K. Curtis.

The "Death of King Canut of Man Norse", a concert recitation, was one of the best numbers on the programme. The recitation of the participants was noteworthy.

The tambourine drill was well arranged, and the evolutions of the young misses pretty and facile. A vocal solo by Master Thomas Connealy was exceedingly well rendered. He has a very promising voice.

The medley Dance by twenty cleverly acted, and created much laughter.

St. Mary's Cadets appeared next and sang "Our Gallant Boys in Blue". They made part second with a commendable drill.

A vocal duett by Misses J. Schaffer and J. Day was very well sung and much applauded.

The following young ladies have completed the prescribed course of studies, and in testimony thereof were awarded diplomas and laurel crown: Miss Katie Quinn and Miss Julia Day.

Fathers Smyth and Stafford awarded prizes as follows:

SENIOR CLASS.

Highest average in arithmetic, gold medal, (Father Smyth's gift), Miss Julia Day.

Best composition, gold medal, (Father Smyth's gift), Miss Katie Quinn.

FIRST PREPARATORY.

Proficiency—Miss Anna Roth.
Composition—Miss Zelpa Phillips.
Arithmetic—Master Frederick Hughes.

SECOND PREPARATORY.

Proficiency—Miss Mary Lynch.
Composition—David Sheehan.
Arithmetic—Miss Maggie Ryan.

THIRD PREPARATORY.

Proficiency—Miss Anna Roth.
Composition—Miss Celia Phillips.
Arithmetic—Miss Mary Lynch.

FOURTH PREPARATORY.

Proficiency—Miss Mary Lynch.
Composition—Patrick Quinn.
Arithmetic—Richard Scott.

The following young ladies received first premiums for punctuality and attendance during the year: Miss Anna Roth, Miss Frances Moore, Miss Mary Doll.

Special prize for good conduct—Miss Quinn.

Other class prizes, also prizes for fidelity to Holy Mass and Sunday-school will be given on Sunday afternoon at the Sunday-school.

Miss Katie Quinn was the valedictorian of her class. Her essay was unusually excellent, and THE PRESS takes pleasure in reproducing it in full:

THE END CROWNS THE WORK.

"I sleep and dreamed that life was beauty.
I woke and found that life was duty."

Many years ago, and some we have never heard these lines, have learned from experience, the lessons they teach.

Life is a stern reality of short duration and every one, therefore, should be up and doing. Life is like a race, the earliest dawn of our reason, we perceived the starting point, and we have been hurrying on to when the "course is spent" that we both were destined to pass.

Some, indeed, in starting out in life, no doubt have a noble object in view, and that, too, a worthy one, but when they reached it, love it and learn to derive pleasure from the labor required for the attainment. As a natural consequence they disregard, in a measure, all secondary goals in success, therefore the lives of the great men of our nation's history were filled with trials and the obstacles they had to encounter: But they gained the victory.

Let this sentence stand to misfortune, "I'll not be overcome."

When Columbus conceived the idea that he could find a new and shorter route to India, and the nation to which he belonged took to aid him? Did they who would reap all the benefits, should his ideas become real, do so? Not a single one. But he persevered in his struggle going from one crowned head to another under the supposition of, and being well known, but his persevering energy overcame every opposition. The World's fair, which will be held in 1892, will be a vivid description of the subject.

The mental selections went to make up the complete success of the evening. The diplomas were presented by S. St. J. McClothen, president of the board of education. His remarks were very appropriate. He told the friends of the school how successfully it was conducted by a competent principal, and teachers. Addressing the graduates he gave them excellent advice, telling them that "When a man leaves the army he likes an honorable discharge, and so we, too, are going to give you each an honorable discharge."

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ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.
A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—*Latest U. S. Government Food Report.*
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., N. Y.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound
Acts in perfect harmony with the laws that govern the female system under all circumstances. Its success is quickly and permanently curing all forms of
Female Complaints,
is unparalleled in the history of medicine. Is almost infallible. Use it with confidence in cases of
WONDERFUL!
SCREENS, HAMMOCKS —AND— NET CANOPIES.
SPECIAL ATTENTION
Is directed to a large variety of patterns which we are offering at liberal reductions in price. Some
Best All-Wool Ingrains, at 55c. Yard.
Tapestry Brussels, at 75c. Yard.
Wilton Velvets at $1.00 Yard.
L. S. Plaut & Co. 707 TO 721 BROAD ST. NEWARK, N.J.
BEST ADJUSTABLE WINDOW SCREENS.
SPRING-ED WINDOW SCREENS MADE TO FIT ANY SIZE.
HOUSE DOORS.
MOSQUITO CANOPIES.
HAMMOCKS, STOOLS AND CHAIRS.
COTTON DRAPERIES.
Window and Door Frames, Wire and Cotton Nettings.
RARE GOOD MAYTAG VALUES.
10% Discount to Buyers of Full Rolls.
MAIL ORDERS FILLED.
L. S. PLAUT & CO.
707 TO 721 Broad Street, NEWARK.

NOTICE. JUNE 1st, 1892.

Estate of John Allen, Deceased.

Pursuant to the order of George T. Parrot, Surrogate of the County of Union, notice is made, on the application of the undersigned, administrator of said deceased, to the creditors of said deceased to exhibit to the subscriber, under oath, their demands against said estate and to settle with the subscriber, at the office of Edward A. Apgar, in the city of Plainfield, in said county, within nine months from the date, or they will be forever barred from recovering against the undersigned.

CHARLES DANA ALLEN, Administrator.
$7 20

ADMINISTRATOR'S SETTLEMENT.—Notice is hereby given, that the account of the subscriber, administrator of George W. P. Dayton, deceased, will be audited and stated by the Surrogate, and reported for settlement to the Orphans' Court of the County of Union, on Monday, the twenty-ninth day of June next.

Dated April 16th, 1892.

JOHN G. STUTZER.
4 30 5 28

ADMINISTRATOR'S SETTLEMENT.—Notice is hereby given, that the account of the subscriber, administrator of Elizabeth Ann Hall, deceased, will be audited and stated by the Surrogate, and reported for settlement to the Orphans' Court of the County of Union, on Monday, the Thirteenth Day of July next.

Dated May 2, 1892.

ALVAH A. CLARK,
5 21 6

Union Savings Institution OF PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Is now receiving Deposits payable on demand, and interest on the same will be paid to you each month if you request it.
JOHN W. MURRAY, President.
WILLIAM HOWARD, Vice-President.
NATHAN HARKER, Secretary.
MILTON S. PAUL, Treasurer.

A CHANCE FOR YOUNG MEN.

Once Every school there comes a time when we make it a point to do the most practical and most expensive advertising in the whole year. We accomplish this by making in one or more departments a series of HEAVY REDUCTIONS, cutting off all the profit and sometimes more, and giving the public a chance to get the most carefully made goods at a price far below all the ordinary standards.

THIS VERY DAY

We have made this cut in the Suit Department for young men. Blue Gray Cheviot Suits, in stripes and checks, are marked from $14 to $10. Light and Fancy Plaid Cheviots from $15 to $12. Genuine Bedford Cords, in light browns, at $22 and $25 to $18. The very finest imported Fancy Worsteds, from $26 to $20, and endless lines of similar goods made expressly by us for young men of from 16 to 20, equally reduced in price.

Avail Yourself of This Rare Opportunity.

MARSHALL & BALL,

807, 809, 813 and 813 Broad Street, NEWARK, N. J.

STILL KITING OVER THE SAME TRACK.

Selling Fine Clothing every day, Pleasing Customers with every Sale thereby making many staunch friends. Come our way and you too will be more than satisfied.

Just now warm clothing is at a discount and we are having a big run on

Thin Coats and Vests.

We've a fine stock of these which comprises all the desirable materials, such as Alpacas, Mohairs, Seersuckers, Imitation and Genuine, Linens etc.

Our Summer Clothing

For the little ones is all that you can ask for. We are ready to fit the boys out for the mountains or seaside at small cost.

McGregor & Co., 850 and 852 Broad St NEWARK, N. J.
8 17 y

Carpets!

Buy Direct from the Manufacturer.

JOHN & JAMES DOBSON.

SPECIAL ATTENTION

Is directed to a large variety of patterns which we are offering at liberal reductions in price. Some

Best All-Wool Ingrains, at 55c. Yard.
Tapestry Brussels, at 75c. Yard.
Wilton Velvets at $1.00 Yard.

Superior in quality to anything offered in this market at prices quoted. Also a large variety of Fancy China Mattings at exceedingly low prices.

COUNTRY ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

JOHN and JAMES DOBSON,
40 and 42 WEST 14th STREET, N. Y.
JOHN VAN HAMEREEK, Manager. 6-21-3mo

TRY ONE OF OUR

BLACK THIBET SUITS

And see if it is not the most satisfactory suit you ever bought

FOR $15.

They are made in Cutaways and Sacks and will never wear shiney.

Business Suits

In Fancy Cheviot, Cassimeres, Serges, Check Suitings, &c.,

$10 and $12.

KILPATRICK & BETTS,

CLOTHIERS,

745 and 747 Broad Street,

NEWARK, N. J.
4 21 tf

DO YOU WANT A PIANO?

Strictly High Grade. Moderate Price. Sold for Cash or on Easy Monthly Payments.

The "OPERA" Piano.

Renown for its durability and rich, powerful and sympathetic quality of tone. Unique and Artistic in Design; Superior Workmanship. Manufactured in over 30 different styles and sizes.

PEEK & SON, 47th & 48th St., Manufacturers, New York.
ESTABLISHED 1870. 4 28 3m Please mention this paper.

SIDNEY DILLON'S LIFE.

Incidents in the Career of the Noted Financier.

Dillon was a Poor Boy—Early Struggles—How He Succeeded—One of the Industrial and Most Powerful Men in the Country.

SIDNEY DILLON.

The career of Sidney Dillon, of New York, who died a few days ago, affords one of the most notable examples to American history of the possibilities which await men of talent, industry and integrity.

Mr. Dillon was born in Ashfield, Mass., in the year 1812. His father was a farmer, and Sidney was brought up to the same occupation. He received a common school education, and when he was 21 years old he left his father's farm and went to Canada, where he engaged in the lumber business. He remained there for two years, and then returned to Ashfield, where he married Miss Sarah Sherwood, a daughter of Judge Sherwood, of that town. Mr. Dillon then went to Ogdensburg, N. Y., where he engaged in the forwarding business. He was very successful in this, and in 1836 he removed to Oswego, N. Y., where he established a forwarding business on a larger scale. He remained in Oswego for about ten years, and then removed to Chicago, where he became interested in railroad building. He was associated with Alexander Mitchell, the president of the Chicago & Milwaukee Railroad, and with Mr. Mitchell he built the Chicago & Galena Union Railroad. He was also interested in the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad, and was one of the builders of the Chicago & Iowa Railroad. He was also interested in the Illinois Central Railroad, and was one of the builders of the Chicago & Alton Railroad. He was also interested in the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, and was one of the builders of the Chicago & Milwaukee Railroad. He was also interested in the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad, and was one of the builders of the Chicago & Iowa Railroad. He was also interested in the Illinois Central Railroad, and was one of the builders of the Chicago & Alton Railroad. He was also interested in the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, and was one of the builders of the Chicago & Milwaukee Railroad.

A King Killed by Fright.

One of the most remarkable instances in history of death by fright is that of King Frederick I., of Prussia. He was actually scared to death by his wife. He was one day sleeping in an armchair when his queen, Louisa, of Mecklenburg, who had been hopelessly insane for some time, crept up from behind him and made her way to his private apartments. As mentioned above, Frederick was dozing when his wife, dressed in a pure white gown, dashed through the plate glass in the door and threw herself in a raging, frenzied manner. In breaking the glass she of course cut herself most horribly. The king had not been apprised of the approach of her case, and was astonished beyond measure at the appearance of the woman, clad only in linen and covered with blood. His shrieks aroused the whole palace, but it was not until Louisa secured the king himself was found to be in a raging delirium. From thisday never recovered, but died trying to hide from terrible phantoms.

Queer Facts About Gold.

A cubic inch of gold is worth, in round numbers, $300; a cubic foot, $592,380, and a cubic yard, $9,797,760. this on the basis of $18 per ounce. At the beginning of the Christian era there was $437,000,000 of gold in the world, but at the time of the discovery of America the total of the world's gold supply had been reduced to $57,000,000. The amount of gold now in use is estimated at between $10,000,000,000.

Spray Deserters.

From the beginning to the end of the war of the rebellion there were 268,000 desertions—exactly 1 in 11.

CARPET SPLASHERS.

They Are Serviceable, Easily Made and a Great Protection.

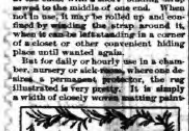
Carpet splashers or protectors of some kind are necessary in all closets and bedrooms with carpeted floors, and in many houses such floors are still found, for there are few with last summer's expenses with the warmth and comfort afforded by carpets, notwithstanding the amount of labor required to keep them clean and wholesome.

If there is no bathroom in the house, a washstand in the sleeping apartment is the usual substitute, and in such a case one cannot bathe with comfort unless the carpet is properly protected from the splashing of water.

A rug or "guard" made of matting, so large that one may move about freely upon it, is one of the best things ever used for this purpose. It is also handy when giving the baby his bath.

For occasional use one needs only a strip of matting, which may be laid down at the ends, with a short binding strap sewed to the middle of one end. When bath is finished the strap and matting are fined by winding the strap around it, when it can be left standing in a corner of a closet or other convenient hiding place until wanted again.

But for daily or hourly use in a chamber, nursery or sick room, where one desires a permanent protector, the rug illustrated is very pretty. It is shaped by a width of closely woven matting pain-



ed with a running vine-like design of long leaves, with two shades of brown —oil colors.

The initial letter sketch shows the first part of the work, the first heavy foundation lines in the darker shade, each produced by a single stroke of the brush; the lighter shade is added last, by drawing the brush in a slightly reversed direction at the tip of every heavy stroke nearly to its base, giving it the appearance of a long, curving leaf (one such leaf at the tip of every heavy line).

Rightly stretch the design with a colored pencil on unbleached muslin with a piece of bread, or the design might be original; when complete, rub off the bread crumbs and mark a more pure than pale shade (an occasional wiping with cold salt and water), and wear is rapid and durable.

Nothing more appropriate could be chosen to place beneath a plant-stand in a family room. The decoration would be pretty in shades of leaf-green or in faded red.

A similar guard is very serviceable in a large bedroom, and in a small one the chamber vanished by a wood stove; it should extend well toward the stove so as to catch all scattered bits of coal or bark; such litter is much more easily removed from matting than from carpet.—Youth's Companion.

SICK ROOM "DON'TS."

Don't tiptoe. A tiptoe will seem times cause more disturbance than if carefully, squarely placed footfall. Don't tiptoe.

Don't whisper. A whisper will often wake a light sleeper, when an ordinary voice would not. Don't whisper.

Don't sniff or sigh. Sniffs and sighs may better be indulged in in the open air where a gust of wind can blow them away. Don't sniff or sigh.

Don't handle rattling papers. The folding and unfolding of papers that "rattle" is well calculated to "rattle" invalids, to say nothing of those who are strong and well. Don't "rattle."

Don't shout, or allow the voice to be keyed on a high note. Shouting may be a necessity in connection with the treatment of "insane" people, but it should be counted a luxury for indulgence in-doors, or when associating with those who are "dead as a post."—Don't shout —Good Housekeeping.

CRUDE PETROLEUM.

Its Value in the Household is Not Generally Understood.

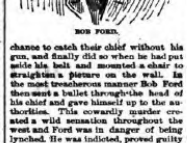
Very few housekeepers understand the full value of crude petroleum in the household. It is not always easy to get the crude oil, and when obtained it is much more expensive than kerosene, a pint bottle costing from 25 to 50 cents in the drug stores, where it is sold. It is one of the best oils that comes for filling hard wood floors. It not only cleans out the dust, but it gives a soft, new polish to old furniture, which it is dressed with, and, unlike other oils, it does not stay on the surface, but evaporates rapidly with slight rubbing. The hard wood finish on the interior of houses, which has become scratched, may be more successfully treated with crude oil than with anything else that we know of. It should be applied with a soft flannel cloth, and rubbed in with a hard cotton cloth or a pad made of cotton cloth.

The use of crude petroleum in cases of rheumatism and some skin diseases is well known, and, strange as it may seem, is of very great value. For many centuries the Baku well, of St. Catherine's, has existed, near Edinburg, over the coal measures, which is famous for its cures. It is now known to be nothing else than a petroleum well. The well was said to have come into existence from a portion of holy oil accidentally dropped on that spot by Saint Catherine, once on a time of pilgrimage. It was for centuries a resort of pilgrims, at its miraculous cures were famous. —N. Y. Tribune.

Good Smelling Salts.

One gill of liquid ammonia, one quarter of a dram each of English lavender and of rosemary, and eight drops each of oil of bergamot and cloves. Mix all these ingredients together in a bottle and shake them thoroughly. Fill the vinaigrette, or any small bottle which has a ground glass stopper, with small pieces of sponge, and pour in as much of this liquid preparation as the sponge will absorb, and cork the bottle tightly.

EVIDENCE OF PROSPERITY.



Aunt Hurley Low—An' you say Johnny Smart is on the produce exchange down in York? How his business pear to be a-growin'?

Farmer Whitlow—I guess so! He told me he'd jes' bought ten thousand bushels of wheat; an' Furby, his office boy, he's got no more storage room 'n your parlor.—Puck.

On a Street Car.

Pretty Girl—Will you put me off at the next crossing?

Conductor—No, miss.

P. G. (indignant)—Why not, sir?

Conductor (thinking)—There's no occasion to, miss, but I'll stop the car and let you got off if you wish.—Detroit Free Press.

A Miracle.

Here rest the bones of one, smack!
Who all his life was cross;
Until he tried to drive a hack
And so turned his teamb

—Judge.

Singular Oversight.

Rivers—They say old Gulper has made an assignment.

Banks—Yes. And he forgot to record the deed to the property he made over to his wife last month. Singular thing will have to go. For a man of his experience that was an awful bad break.—Chicago Tribune.

Not Surprising.

French Artist—I have some several pictures hung in America, monsieur.

Crusty American—That should cause no surprise you; it's the usual mode of execution these days.—Puck. In this country they would have been guillotined.—Lippincott's Magazine.

Know His Gifts.

"I have made this case," said a lawyer to a Penobscot county jury, with extreme severity, "in a great many places where I could be ashamed to be seen myself," and then he paused and looked with astonishment at the smiling countenances of the jurymen.—Kennebec Journal.

When His Head Was Turned.

Head of House—I believe Miss Keys is getting deaf; she has left out parts of sentences in this letter, and filled in the gaps with stars.

Office Boy—Please, sir, probably them's the times I have seen Mr. Bokeep kissin' her.—Truth.

Definitive Sight.

German Officer (to soldier on guard) Don't you know anything wrong?

Guard—No, lieutenant.

"Don't you see anything wrong yet?"

"No, lieutenant."

"You wretched man, can't you see that you have got your helmet hindside before on your head?"

The Doctor Was Thoughtful.

Patient—I guess I'm about well, sir!

Doctor—Almost.

Patient—What's my bill?

Doctor—You're not quite strong enough for that yet.—Detroit Free Press.

A Perpetual Gallop.

Dicky Perkins—Father, I can't see why you never puts on your Sunday clothes.

Bobby Piker—But I does. I wears 'em seven days in the week.—Puck.

Taken Literally.

Statistics—Since my love there is nothing I would not do for you.

Ethel (yawning)—All right; wind up the clock and let Fido good-night.—N. Y. Herald.

Quite Reckless of Expense.

Jackson—Watt! help de store Edward to the cap, Sambo?

Easton—Yo' ignorant nigger, dat to keep de fish from goin' out.—Truth.

A Rational Practice.

Old Dutch Settler—What always has an exquisite bouquet.

Young Spruce—Limburger cheese.—Judge.

BOB FORD'S DEATH.

The Cowardly Slayer of Jesse James Passes Through Denver.

Bob Ford, who shot and killed Indian Deputy Sheriff Edward Kelly in a dance hall in Creede, Col., a few days ago, has been notorious throughout the west for many years and feared as a contemptible character since he killed Jesse James, the outlaw chief, in a St. Joseph (Mo.) cottage on April 3, 1882. He came into Colorado when the boom first started and has been there ever since, except for short or several weeks, when he was forced to leave by the authorities for having for promiscuous shooting in the streets while on a drunk with Joe Palmer. Kelly, who fought Ford in a dance hall, is the man who was reported to have killed him last February, and the row a few nights ago is supposed to have been due to the former quarrel, of which Kelly had the worst. At that time he swore vengeance against Ford, and was always expecting to be downed by Kelly or some one else. The shooting was done with no other words than "Halloa, Bob," from Kelly and none at all from Ford, who died instantly. Kelly is now under arrest and guarded by an unknown, who is supposed to have handed him the shotgun with which he killed Ford.

Bob Ford's death is not regretted. He has had several rows in Colorado, but, being a coward, never went into any fight without an advantage. He has been held in contempt ever since he killed Jesse James in such a cowardly fashion in that St. Joseph cottage. Jesse James, because of the extraordinary nerve he always had carried, was forced to retire to that cottage, where he lived with Bob and Charley Ford, the two men who later on betrayed him and killed him.

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BOB FORD.

chance to catch their chief without his gun, and finally did so when he had put aside his belt and revolver in order to straighten a picture on the wall. In the most treacherous manner Bob Ford then sent a bullet through the head of his chief and gave himself up to the authorities. This cowardly murder created a sensation throughout the whole west and Ford was in danger of being lynched. He was indicted, proved guilty of murder, and sentenced, but was pardoned in the court room by Gov. Crittenden, to whom it was learned he had given promise to commit the murder.

TO RESCUE PEARY.

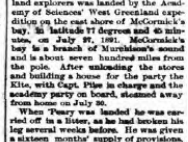
The Ship Which Carried the Party North-ward Is Ready for Sea.

The relief party sent by the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia to bring back home Lieut. Peary, his brave wife and band of followers from arctic fields is set sail a few days ago.

Lieut. Peary's party of North Greenland explorers was landed by the Academy of Science's first Greenland expedition on the east shore of McCormick's bay, in latitude 77 degrees and 40 minutes, on July 21, 1891. McCormick's bay is a branch of Murchison's sound and is about seven hundred miles from the pole. After unloading the stores and building a house for the party the Kite, with Capt. Pike in charge and the wedding party on board, steamed away from home on July 30.

When Peary was landed he was carried off in a litter, as he had broken his leg several weeks before. He was given a sixteen months' supply of provisions, seven tons of coal, besides a good supply of kerosene and alcohol.

The situation of Lieut. Peary's party is this: As far as last winter was con-



MRS. PEARY.

cerned they were as safe as regards fuel and food as though they were living in Canada. The danger that awaits them is the possibility of their being forced to leave the ship before the end of a second winter, in case no relief ship can get to hand, or the possible disasters that might overtake them were they to attempt to make their way this summer along the coast.

Besides Lieut. Peary and his wife there are five other members of the party. The chief man is Longdon Office, of Long Island, the ornithologist J. M. Verhoeff is the next man in importance on the expedition. The other members are Astrup, a Norwegian, and Watt Henson, a Philadelphia colored man.

The ship in which the rescue party sailed has a steam launch which the explorer was carried to Greenland.

A PUZZLING QUESTION.

Does the Upper Half of a Wheel Travel Faster Than the Lower Half?

This question is one which should apparently be easily settled by a scientist. Yet it is the scientists who are puzzling themselves about it. Not long ago, says Chicago Rambler, it was generally claimed that the upright position of the rider on a bicycle was held by inertia balancing by the rider, thus keeping the gravity over the base, and that a high wheel, other things being equal, therefore was firmer on its base than a lower one —in fact, it has often been proven that one can ride on a high wheel without the rider is in coasting position (with legs over the handle bar) than when the feet are upon the pedals.

The moving base idea, one would naturally argue, applies to the rolling wheel in the same manner that it does to a stick balanced upon the finger, but the solution does not satisfy a scientific man down to the bottom who claims that in centrifugal force the correct answer to be found. He says, with reason, that a wheel is kept upright by the direction of the centrifugal force. For the purpose of his argument, a wheel is like a ball and rolls forward, backward or to the right or left as the motive power is directed. The centrifugal force created by pressure upon the pedals increases and is strongest at the outer edge of the wheel. If the wheels were suspended, the base or center would be the hub and the force would be equally great all around the rim, but

with a bicycle the ground is that base or center and the rim or periphery is being expanded away from the center, the wheel most revolves if the force is strong enough, and in that respect the high wheel can be proven. Place a buggy wheel against the wall, affix a pencil to its rim and roll the wheel. It will be found that the pencil will trace semi-circles, not circles, thus showing that the center of gravity of the wheel's weight revolves is on the ground.

If O is will mark the path of the pencil in the center of the wheel, between D D B that is the lower. Their relative

A Mystery.

"Paw, how wide is the Mississippi river?"

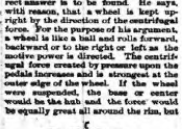
"In some places, my son, it is now ten or twenty miles wide."

"And how wide is a railroad track, paw?"

"Four or five feet. Why 'do you ask?"

"Cause the fellers that made this X, Y and Z railroad map have got it just the widest of any I ever saw."—Texas Siftings.

A POWERFUL EXTRACT.



Little Pet—I dess those biscuits mamma made was dest wight, wasn't they?

Papa—Yes, they were delicious.

Little Pet—I didn't my mom, but I about seen.—Good News.

Open-Handed.

Bella—Do you know, Beanie, Mr. Lifeseat gives one-half of his income every year to charity? I don't think that would be a more generous way of giving.

Beanie—Oh! dear me! Now Uncle Harry hadn't a thing in the world, he'd give away every cent of it.—Harper's Young People.

An Offer.

Boy—Want a boy, sir?

Boston—What for?

Boy—Why, I'll carry three dollars a week to Saturday night.

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"Professor, are you reading from your own book?" said Mark of the Daily Hatchet.

"What are you going to do about it?"

"I don't know," said Mark, still, a whisper Sapleo, "unless we cut Mark Twain's John."

Very Plain.

Miss Gustom—Mamma, shall I invite Amy Littmug to my party?

Mamma—Certainly not. She is the nine hundredth daughter.

"The nine hundredth daughter's got invited to everything."

"Always."

"They has lots of fun, I guess. I wish my papa was a minister, instead of a mile aire slaver."—Good News.

An Expensive Process.

Shrogbit—The Draperies! — Young Bangs wanted me to hire him as a prescription clerk, but I can't afford to employ a man who has been converted into opium morphine for quinine.

Gayboy—That's dangerous, isn't it?

Shrogbit—Oh, pretty dangerous sometimes as much as opium.—Judge.

Social Life in the Deep.

"How do you do," said the crab to the lobster; "how is your dear little baby?"

"Very well, indeed," said the lobster, "we haven't named her yet—names are so hard to find."

"Why not call her Crawfish?" suggested the crab.—Jury.

Generally Delighted.

Miss Passay—Well, Mr. Do-Do, you know the effect of cocktails on the human system?

Mr. Do-Do-Gay—That depends on whether you're used to them. I should advise you to go very easy at first.—Detroit Free Press.

Remarkable Thoughtfulness.

Hojack—So poor Staggers is dead.

Tomtit—Yes; and did you hear of the wise foresight of Mrs. Staggers?

Hojack—What did she do?

Tomtit—Had him laid out in an asbestos shroud.—Judge.

A Masterly Defense.

Mobley—How did you come out on that chicken-stealing case?

Jobkins—Oh, fine. Mah lawyer proved dat de jedge didn't had no jurisdiction 'cause it was his own chickens I done stole.—Puck.

Had Some of the Cranberry.

"I met Wadsley on the street yesterday, but he did not recognize me."

"Was he under the influence of booze."

"Yes, but that's no excuse. He was in his cups just the same."—Chicago News.

Up to the Times.

"How old is your coat of arms?" asked Mrs. Dowling of Mrs. Peabody.

"OMIT" replied Mrs. Peabody with some feeling. "Why, we had that coat of arms made to order."—Harper's Bazar.

A Free Lunch Fiend.

"Men become what they eat," said Hicks.

"You don't eat much, do you?" said Cynicus.—Life.

Changed.

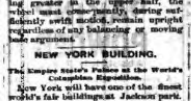
"Jack" is to my husband prize."
Cried Clara, "is he is so wise!"
"Yes," Jack's wife replied said,
"But now he's changed since you he wed!"
—Brooklyn Life.

NEW YORK BUILDING.

The Empire State's Palace at the World's Columbian Exhibition.

New York will have one of the finest world's fair buildings at Jackson park. Plans for it have just been completed by Architect McKim, of the firm of McKim, Mead & White, of New York.

Mr. McKim is the designer of the splendid building at Jackson park. In the New York pavilion he designed on the Italian Renaissance. The structure will be 192x16 feet and two and one-half stories high. The contract



NEW YORK WORLD'S FAIR BUILDING.

for building it has been awarded to George Fuller & Co., of Chicago, for $90,000.

This does not represent the entire cost. Furnishings, such as carpets, lighting fixtures, etc., will add an amount to $40,000. Save been promised as donations by New York firms.

A Wonderful Woman.

Physically and mentally, the late Secretary Bayard's daughter, Mrs. Henry Schwerin was, in truth, the most remarkable woman in the century. Born on February 28, 1862, it was not until 1888 that she had any serious illness. Imagine eighty-five years of married life and 26 children! Such a life is a beautiful beauty and goodness. It is true that the late cranky duchess had to endure the loss of her husband and half a century of widowhood, and that one by one she mourned the death of all her children, but that is one of nature's penalties for the privilege of it one of attaining to old age. Such a love and affection which existed for so many years between the grand old couple as that of the late Mr. Bayer Williams, was the great happiness of her long life, and its countless acts of unassuming goodness made it a blessing to herself and others. That there must have been much that was remarkable in the character of her leading days may be judged by the enthusiastic admiration which the sight of her evoked in the lovely face developed in the cynical philosopher poet Heine, who confessed that to gaze upon Your Schwerin's perfect features and features made him feel better man.

An Airy Flyer.

All light is the spider's web that a single thread will float in the sunlight of the world, and then leave enough to catch from New York to Francisco.

What He Wanted.

"Miss Quillock," said the young man earnestly, "I have been calling on you steadily for more than a year, and I think I have perhaps hitting that now I should propose to you. I have been thinking the matter over, and I have come to the conclusion that I love you."

"I may say," he continued, as the fair young creature by his side began to pant to nestle in the strong arms that were all his, "I may say that I believe you love me, too. Am I right?"

Then Miss Clara, one evening two months ago, as we were sitting side by side, she let her head suddenly throws open and your elder brother entered and whispered something in my ear."

"I do," she replied, "but George, dead, what has that to do with the subject in hand?"

"Only this," he blessed through his set teeth, "that I should get back that drop shirt he borrowed."—Judge.

The Cottage by the Sea.

It's been written up in story, It's been sung in rhyme
In captivated thousands with its symmetry (meaning)
Of beauty,
But it's a fact, nevertheless, that the Cottage by the Sea,
Is not what you have pictured it to be.
It might have been fixated half a hundred years ago;
But now it's out of business, when that cottage you shall seek,
You'll find the sign up, "Boarders Twenty dollars by the week."

—Boston Transcript.

Changing Her Mind.

"The rooms will suit me exactly," said the lady who was on a househunting tour, "and the price is reasonable enough, but—but I may as well tell you. We have six children."

"That will make no difference, ma'am," replied the owner of the flats. "We don't object to children."

"Then I don't want the rooms," rejoined the lady with decision. "This must be a dreadfully unneighborly neighborhood."—Chicago Tribune.

A Mystery.

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"In some places, my son, it is now ten or twenty miles wide."

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"Four or five feet. Why 'do you ask?"

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Adams, Mrs. C.	9 West 7th street
Bentley, F. W.	19 Cleveland pl
Booker, Joseph	Second Front
Bennett, Chas. F.	20 North ave
Bennett & Dana	20 North ave
Bennett, Mrs. Chas. F.	20 North ave
Bennett, John	Central ave, and 5th st
Bennett, Jos.	Park ave and 5th st
Board of Education—Jos. F. Bell, Sec'y	5th st, bet Park and Central ave
Board of Education—5th st, bet. and Union ave	
Booth, S. E.	5th st, bet Park and Central ave
Clark, E. S.	2 Fairwood place
Chamberlain, Jas.	Park ave and Front st
Chester, James T.	Richmond and Front sts.
Construction Office	3 North ave.
Cook, A. D. & Bro.	Park ave and 2d st.
Cooley, Dr. H.	Manning and Watchung ave.
Cox, Jas. P.	Seventh st.
Chapman, Mrs. F.	3 Third Place
Crabtree, S. A.	132 Central avenue
Cannon, F. W.	Somerset st
Cann, R. F. M.	Somerset st
Central Pharmacy, H. E. Engel, Prop.	Park ave and Front st
Daily Press	3 North ave.
Dunn, A. J. & Co.	Jackson ave.
Day, Frank	28 W. South st.
Dunn, H. P.	One st. bet. Park and Madison ave
Day, S. R.	Berkeley ave
Dumont, F. M.	37 Park st
Dumont, Chas. H.	37 Park st
Decker, Truman	Westfield, N. J
Dumont, James	37 Park st
Dunham, F. Gardner & Co.	30 5th st
Dunbar, S. P.	13 Madison ave
Davis & Bergen, Coal and Wood	Jackson ave
Dumont, Dr. Geo. W.	Park ave, and 4th st
Evening News, T. W. Morrison, Editor	7 North ave.
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Engine No. 2	Front st.
Engine No. 3	Front st.
Fire Dept. Headquarters	Washington ave
Fist, Chas. F.	20 West Seventh St
Fisher, Wm.	7 Somerset place
Freight House	C. RR. Depot.
Fraser, Prof. & Son	Somerset st.
Fraser, D. F.	15 Park ave
Fleming, Howard	26 Park avenue
Fox, Fleming	26 Park ave
French, C. Frank	99 Somerset st
Grant, Gen. W., Chief of Police	36 5th st
Gardner, C. A.	3 Third Place
Gillen, A. M.	12 E. Front st.
Garrison, E. G., W'f'd	Central ave & 5th st
Gilbert, A.	Cor. Central Av & 5th st
Gowell & Hadly	North Avenue
Gifford, Miss Abbie	Somerset st.
Hegeman, R. A.	107 Somerset avenue
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Hedges, Mrs. Jas.	16 Somerset st
Hadfield, John R.	304 South st
Harder, Francis G.	132 Madison ave
Hutchinson, Chas.	Somerset st.
Hoagland's Day Express	29 South st
Hulsart, Dr. D.	12 Plain st
Hulsart, Mrs.	12 Plain st
Hulsart, Mrs.	12 Remington st
Kirkbar, J.	8th and Liberty sts
Kaufmann, W. F.	29 W. 7th st
Lowry, Rev. Robert	Madison ave and 8th st
Lovell, S. W.	Somerset st
Lovell, Mrs.	Somerset st
Lounsbury & Kidd	Somerset st
Lounsbury, Mrs.	10 Broadway
Lake, J. F.	41 W. Front st
Lake, Frank	41 W Front st
Lounsbury, T. C.	12 Plain st
Lee, Wm.	10 Somerset st
Lee, Mrs.	10 Somerset st
Lee, Stanley A.	10 Somerset st
Lee, Mrs.	10 Somerset st
Miller, J. W.	Watchung ave
Mott, Geo. A.	Somerset st
Mott, Mrs. Geo. A.	Somerset st
Manning, Benjamin	Somerset st
Murray, Dr. Wm. H.	3d Broadway
Mathews, Chas.	32 Grove st
Mallard, A. & F.	10 Somerset st
McIlvaine, T. W.	11 Somerset st
Macdonald, J. F.	8 Front st
Mathews, Mrs.	Somerset st.
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VOL. XXV. PLAINFIELD, N. J., THURSDAY, JULY 7, 1892. No 27.

"Support the Constitution, which is the cement of the Union, as well in its limitations as in its authorities."—Madison.

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Manufacturer of
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And dealer in all kinds of Smoking and Chewing Tobacco, and cigarettes. 4 Park avenue, Plainfield. Moved from No. 9, Front street, to 62 West Front street, one door west of Park avenue, and solicits the patronage of his friends and the public generally.
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Coaches for Weddings, Funerals and Private Calls. Light carriages of all descriptions for pleasure.

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Careful, safe drivers for shopping calls or pleasure drives. Specialattention given to boarding horses by the day, week or month. Activity!
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RICKERT'S
ACCOMMODATION EXPRESS.
OFFICE—Vanderbeek's Music Store, Park avenue. The undersigned respectfully informs the public that he has established an express line between Plainfield and Bound Brook, and will attend to the prompt carrying of Furniture, Pianos, etc., with care and safety.

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Fresh Garden Seeds
AND FERTILIZERS,
Farm and Garden Implements.
Lawn Mowers Refrigerators,
Ice Cream Freezers
Gasoline Stoves, Hardware, Tools, etc.
J. J. HEIDELOFF,
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GEORGE A. MOORE,
(Of the late firm of Moore Bros.)
is now the sole proprietor of the old established market at
NO. 14 NORTH AVENUE.
Where he will continue to supply patrons with the finest grades of
Fresh and Salt Meats,
Fish of all kinds, Oysters, Clams, Game in season, at the Lowest Market Prices.
Anything not usually kept in stock, furnished at short notice.

CANOPIES
For Weddings, Parties, Etc.,
TO HIRE. CHARGES REASONABLE
Hugo Weigman,
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LEWIS B. CODDINGTON,
(Successor to W. J. Cory.)
Furniture and Freight Express!
OFFICE—26 W. FRONT ST.
Large Covered Vans or Trucks. Goods delivered promptly to all parts of the city. Orders left at residence, 10 Somerset street, P. O. Box 1 or 26 W. Front st., will receive prompt attention.

D. W. LITTELL,
No. 9 North Ave., Plainfield, N. J.

Sketches of Notable New York Literary People.

John Bonner, Walker's Remarkable Career—The Editor of Harper's Monthly and His Great Work—Julian Ralph's Success.

[COPYRIGHT, 1892.]

Writers and editors of to-day differ widely from those of a half a generation, but it must not be supposed that romance went out of the profession of letters with the advancement of the good taste to withdraw. Many of the names associated with our leading magazines bristle as much as the chronicles of him who knows the secrets of the inner circle.

Take the case of J. Brisben Walker, the editor and proprietor of the Cosmopolitan Magazine. He has had a career remarkable for many of the phases of change and contrast. Few men have

JOHN BRISBEN WALKER.

had so wide a range of experience, and I know of no one who has ever made such a mark as he has made after many years of relative failure. There is no trace of any of his remarkable traits and characteristics in the stern Head of his regulation-featured face. There is hardly a gray hair in his short black locks, although he must be, to-day in the neighborhood of forty-four years of age. He has been throughout a man of remarkable fortitude and self-reliance.

A Pennsylvanian by birth, at the age of ten Mr. Walker entered a Methodist school in Washington, D. C. He pursued his studies at various schools for the next few years, finally graduating from West Point in 1858 to enter the military service of the Chinese government at the instigation of Hon. Anson Burlingame, who was on his way around the world as ambassador of that country, accompanied by Hon. J. Ross Browne. Returning to the United States in 1860 he engaged in mining and in the Kanawha valley and in active interest in politics and was nominated for congress in the years 1873 and 1874 he lost his entire fortune. Turning to the meanest work at hand he procured a series of articles for the Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette on the mineral and manufacturing interest of the country.

Mr. Walker shortly afterward became managing editor of the Telegraph, and early in 1876 was made editor in chief of the Washington (D. C.) Daily Chronicle, and for three years was engaged in journalism. In 1878 he removed to

HENRY MILLS ALDEN.

Denver and engaged, in a small way, in the mining business. He was a pioneer in the introduction of that wonderful plant, and gave his farm his closest personal attention, wearing overalls and flannel shirt, working in the stitches, or spending his day on horseback, and the end of ten years made a ranch on the line of the great Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railway system. He was engaged in a series of engineering operations which secured from the Platte river an area equal to that of two hundred acres adjoining the Union depot of Denver and almost in the heart of the town.

With all this business and the farm, from the sale of his property he has come to the rescue of the Cosmopolitan Magazine and has made a handsome financial success.

For more than twenty years Henry Mills Alden has been managing editor of Harper's Magazine. With the solid fulcrum of such a publication, even a pigmy lever would insure enormous influence, but he would be a positive force in any sphere of human activity. He is in complete harmony with the traditions of the great publishing house which practically foster but one identity—that of the magazine itself. On the surface the individual is subservient to it, but simply one of the hidden springs contributing to the vast ocean of literature which overspills the pages of Harper's. It happens that the managing editor, in that capacity, is a comparatively unknown man. But his associates are seen and known only by the few. They are not encouraged to go beyond the reach of accidental discovery that, without a guide's services, they are sincerely made welcome.

Daniel C. Beard's "Moonlight" is beginning to be spoken of frequently in literary circles among those who enjoy discussion of social inequalities. "Moonlight" could not have been produced by anybody but Dan Beard, and to read it is to get a fair view of the author. He is the son of J. B. Beard, R. A., and was born 40 years ago in Cincinnati. His childhood was spent in that city and at Painesville, O. He was educated in the public schools of Cincinnati and at the Art Students' League, New York. Worrall's academy in Covington, Ky., where he studied the human figure anatomy and prepared himself for his profession as civil engineer.

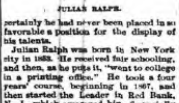
With the visions of big suspension bridges, massive aqueducts and difficult railroad tunnels floating through his head, he accepted a position with Mr. Earnshaw, C. E., in Cincinnati, and for weeks dragged a heavy iron chain over the dusty limestone roads and quarries, or with a bulky sledge drove the oak stakes home in the mud of Mill Creek bottom. He left Mr. Earnshaw to take a place in the office of R. C. Phillips, at $5 per Week, $2 advance of just $52 per week on his previous salary.

He soon afterward took a position in the city civil engineer's office, and then one in topographical engineering under Gen. Bickenlooper. Later and more remunerative professional engagements brought opportunity for study which he eagerly accepted, and in the next few years he made surveys for many city, town and village between the Mississippi river and the Atlantic, the gulf of Mexico and the great northern lakes.

It was during this period that social problems attracted his interest, and he never missed an opportunity of interviewing employes of the workmen in the shops, the mines and the fields.

While in New York on a vacation, Mr. Drake, of the Century Company, made him a proposition that he illustrate some natural history sketches, personally he had never been placed in so favorable a position for the display of his talents.

Julian Ralph was born in New York city in 1853. He received fair schooling, and then, as he puts it, "went to college in a printing office." He took a four years' course, beginning in 1867, and then started the Leader in Red Bank, N. J., which swamped him financially in eleven weeks. He had the usual fortune of a newspaper writer for a time, and at last became connected with the staff of the New York Graphic. There, in 1875, he made his first real hit. In his reports of the Beecher trial. These won him a good place on the Sun, which he held until recently, with the interludes of a year when he was city editor of the World under Mr. Pulitzer.



JULIAN RALPH.

Dog Necessary Evidence.

Smith—You needn't tell me that dogs don't know as much as human beings. I took Pontic to church with me last Sunday.

Jones—Yes?

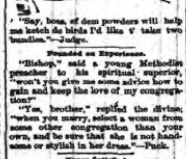
Smith—Well, sir, he slept through the whole sermon.—Life.

Attracted Them.

Dottie—Are you going to wear your red and white blazer at the seashore this summer, Lottie?

Lottie—No indeed. I hadn't been there a week last year before I was propozed to by three barbers.—Good Review.

A RARE BARGAIN.



"Say, boss, of dem powders will help me ketch de birds I'd like t' take two hundred."—Judge.

Gasoline an Experience.

"Bishop," said a young Methodist preacher to his spiritual superior, "what does one mean when he says he's gain and keep the love of my congregation?"

"Yes, brother," replied the divine, "when you marry, select a woman from some other congregation than your own, and be sure that she is not handsome or stylish in her dress."—Puck.

Never Satisfied.

"My children have been an awful trouble to me," complained Gwendolen. "When they were small I could not get them to stay at home, and now that they are grown up I can't get them to leave it."—Brooklyn Life.

Sound Up All Around.

First Sport—Ah! Glad to see you! What you doing now?

Second Sport—Doing the races.

First Sport—Well, we are in the same line. Only the races are doing me.—Chicago News.

To Modern Poet.

Winks—I can tell a poet the moment I see him.

Minks—How?

Winks—He never looks like one.—N. Y. Weekly.

A Sure Shot.

When asked in framing
Why he married Miss Pinkham
He said he could not
Resist her five to Ace

Unappreciating.

"You say my future happiness," he whispered.

"Well," she answered, pleasantly, "you let it go."—Truth.

MEN AND WOMEN.

How They Endure Pain, Suffering and Illness.

The General Opinion Is That Women Suffer More Than Men, But Stand Them Better—The Reasons They Are More Used to It.

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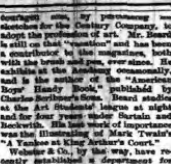


CESAR LOMBROSO.

Dr. Lombroso, the progenitor of legal medicine in the university of Turin, Italy, and one of the great lights of modern science, is at present engaged recently with a new theory which he calls "the physical inferiority of women."

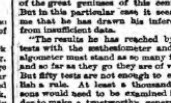
He declared that the common conception that women are more sensitive than men is an opinion that is not confirmed by scientific research. He had made a hundred experiments with the esthesiometer to measure the sensitiveness of touch in women, and had found it to be in general nearly twice as obtuse as that of men. He had made experiments with the algometer on "no less than fifty women" to test general sensibility and sensitiveness to pain, and from the results he is inclined that women are characterized in general by a marked degree of sensory obtuseness.

From some of the principal surgeons of Europe he had learned that women follow themselves to be operated on with astonishing insensibility. By distinguished dentists he had been told that women undergo dental operations with more fixidity than men, and do not scream nearly so frequently in the dentist's chair.

He concludes that women suffer less pain than men, both moral and physical, because of their less sensitive nervous organization, and declares that this hypothesis is the only one that will explain the greater longevity of women.

But the leading neurologists, surgeons, physicians and dentists of New York refuse to sanction the great man's arguments. They give him high praise as a scientific genius and an original thinker, but not one could be found who agreed with him on this question.

"No," said Dr. Charles L. Dana, "I cannot agree with Prof. Lombroso's conclusions, for my experience as a physician directly contradicts them. Lombroso is a thinker of striking originality, who has opened new paths of scientific investigation that are leading to



great results. Undoubtedly he is one of the great geniuses of this century. But in this particular case it seems to me that he has drawn his inferences from insufficient data.

"The results he has reached by his tests with the esthesiometer and the algometer must stand as many facts, and so far as they go they are of value. But fifty tests are not enough to establish a rule. At least a thousand persons would need to be examined in order to make a trustworthy general inference. And even after he had got a result for the Italian race it might not be true for the Anglo-Saxon race or the Americans. And again, nervous sensibility varies so much in the same person at different times, and with different physical conditions, that a test which gives one result to-day may give a very different one a week hence.

"My observations as a physician have convinced me that women suffer more pain than men. For forty years of life, in the same person, the woman suffers three times as much as the man—sometimes it is pains in parts or yards, the proportion will remain the same—three to one. It seems to me that the sensory nerves from all parts of the body to the brain are more open to impressions in women than in men, and their nerve centers less firmly tacked down, as it were, and so there is more excitation of the brain in women and quicker response to outside irritation, and consequently more feeling.

"The nervous apparatus of women are more subject to derangement than are those of men. Nervous diseases are more common among women. Even in some parts of the body do not show the same liability to nervous disease in the two sexes. For instance, neuralgia of the face is much more usual among women, while neuralgia of the leg is more common among men.

"Do women show more moral resistance to pain than men? Do they make it more a matter of duty to have courage and conceal the fact that a thing hurts?

"That is what I was educated to believe," replied Dr. Dana, "and what I always did believe until my experience as a physician reversed my opinion. It has been my observation that women care more about being hurt than men do, and that they will not go as long with out having a thing that pains them attended to. But when a case comes along who is afraid of being hurt he is a terror—he is worse than any woman."

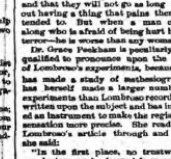
Dr. Grace Peckham Murray, a lady well qualified to pronounce upon the value of Lombroso's experiments, because she has made a study of neuropathy, has herself made a larger number of experiments than Lombroso records, has written upon the subject and has invented an instrument to make the register of sensation more precise. She read Prof. Lombroso's article in the Forum, and she said:

"In the first place, no trustworthy conclusion can be formed from such insufficient data. Many times that number of experiments would have to be made before a valid conclusion could be drawn.

"In the next place, men in general have a more critical, better trained judgment than women, and they can better report the sensations they feel in the course of these experiments. This invalidates, to a certain extent, the testimony of women as compared with that of men as to their tactile sensitiveness.

"And in the third place, Weber's esthesiometer, which Lombroso says he used in making his experiments, is not trustworthy, for it does not record with precision. In using an instrument requiring such delicacy of handling the amount of pressure from the hand of the operator will make great differences with the results. It takes that amount to proceed and to make the same to all operators. The instrument he used takes no account of pressure.

"In regard to genitourosus to pain, you know if you have ever had the misfortune to have a felon on your finger you feel like a martyr. You feel as if you could endure anything but that pain. Yet the same person who suffers from a felon will endure the pain of childbirth without a murmur. Now, I think that every physician will agree with me that the pain of childbirth is greater than that of a felon.



"It is true that men groan oftener in the dentist's chair than women do, and that they endure less pain that must be suffered in it with much less facility. But that is far from proving that they feel more pain. It simply proves that that makes the most fuss about it. They are the cowards, and a dose of the wrenching, and even of the cold appearances were the only things to be considered the most sensitive to pain.

"A few years ago I was a considerable of it. I saw a couple walking before me this morning that made a startling picture. The man was clad in a light, cool summer suit. The little woman by his side was covered all in black, but she looked cool and charming as if the thermometer had been sixty instead of ninety. She was a genuine Gretchen, sweet and plump and fair, with a faint color on her cheeks and a pompon gold in her hair. Her dress was of black faille, made very simply, with deep black jet points at the edge of the skirt, the same deep points around the bodice's edge and also at the neck. But what was most attractive was her perfect neatness. Although her train was very long, there wasn't a speck of dust on it—she held it up so well—and I caught a glimpse of a pretty neat of a dainty, spotlessly white skirt —a most refreshing sight after our dusty walk. Her little hands were matched her hair, and her black lace bonnet had fallen back and was standing up from it. The two looked so comfortable and so happy that I followed them a long time, watching them as they talked and gently stopped now and then, evidently together seeking the look of distress that came over her face when the lace of her tie loosened. She stopped right away to fix it fastened, and I heard her say: "There it is right," as I passed them and went on, thinking all women should be as charming and dress as quietly as this one.

"But, don't you believe it? Even if you haven't the remotest idea of buying one, isn't it delightful to pick up a lot of the pretty things and open and close them with a snap, and fold them behind your head and admire yourself in the mirror as you strut one, all puffs and ruffles, over your shoulder? It is nice to have one for every gown, but if that is out of the question, why, do the next best thing and pick out a pretty one that will harmonize with your favorite gown. Here is a bit of mine saked me to do for her, to purchase a parasol that she could wear with a blue summer gown, and I stood and hesitated long before these two.

Number one—White chiffon ground, and over it, star-shaped, so as to cover it entirely, are powdered dots of exquisite pattern; jabots of chiffon running from center to edge at wide intervals; the edges finished white and fluffy; innumerable fine white ribbon loops in the center, on top of the stick; stick in cream, well shaped, with an ivory ball at the handle.

Number two—Black moire, all covered with black net, put on like palm leaves; each palm leaf trimmed with a ruffle of crepe lisse around the whole parasol; the stick black bamboo, with fancy carved handle.

"Which of the two would you have chosen?"

I chose the white one at length, for I knew the maiden had a favorite dress that would doubtless be seen on many occasions, and that would look particularly well to carry parasol with the white sunshade. The color of the dress is a pale pink, and its skirt has no train, but she wears it full sun over the shining sands without holding it up. It has a very deep ruffle of the same pink as the dress, headed by a ruche—bounded by a closely-twisted muslin rope. At the belt is a narrow band of pale fawn velvet. The neck is cut in a rather low V, and a pretty lace fichu falls over the shoulders.

THE FAVORITE PINK GOWN.

and knots itself carelessly in front. Her sleeves come only to the elbow and the lace that falls from them only brings down very much farther, so that she looks cool and airy on the warmest of days. And when she shall raise that white sunshade over the pretty figure and take a stroll on the sunny beaches of green grass, there'll be no resisting her, I know.

EVA A. SCHURENK.

Could Retaliate.

Mother Simpson had come to Boston, and bought a new "set of china." There it was, in its glory of white and gold, and every boy and girl admired enough, apparently, to set a table for "all the king's men."

Sammy, don't be such a sinful waste, sister!" asked her brother's wife, who was still using her old "mulberry pattern" ware. "You're getting awful careless, an' you won't need no chiny long."

"I may not need it long, but I need it now," said Sammy boy coolly, "and long enough, apparently, to set a table for "all the king's men."

"Well, I don't jestly see how," said Mrs. Simpson, with a puzzled look. "You're awful careless, an' eat off on't, an' that's all any on us do."

"Set my table! Yes, but have I ever give a tea-party? Now, Lavizy Edwards, Aunt 17! I've been invited out over's over town, an' need own retaliates!"—Youth's Companion.

Oh, Yes, He Might Be Counted.

"If I should ask you a kiss," he said,
And softly stroked her dainty hand,
She, answering, said: "I don't know, Jack;
You might be counted a fool
Again."
—Detroit Free Press.

A Wretch.

"He's an awful bad man."

"Why?"

"Promised his wife on her deathbed he'd never drink again, and now I hear he's taken a saloon passage on a steamer."—Texas Siftings.

His Measure.

Hoffman Howes (desperately)—Gimme a gun! I want to blow my brains out.

Dealer—Try one of these air guns, young man.—Judge.

One Year Hence.

First Boy—Which does th' whippin in your family, yr father or yr mother?

Second Boy—Both.

First Boy—Huh! I don't think that's fair.—Good News.

A Plausible Excuse.

Henry—Are you afraid of the dark?

Tom—No. What's the use? When it's dark you can't see, and when you can't see you don't care.—Harper's Young People.

Man, Not a Dynamo.

"Why don't you get married?"

"Because if any woman consented to marry me I'd lose my respect for her," she said.

He Could Spell It.

Plushby—Do you like Longfellow?

Footrose—Ha! I've only acquainted with it alphabetically.—N. Y. Truth.

The Constitutionalist.
W. L. FORGE, Editors and Proprietors. A. L. FORCE
Democratic Nominations.

For President,
GROVER CLEVELAND,
of New York.

For Vice-President,
ADLAI E. STEVENSON,
of Illinois.

HONESTY.

Honesty is the grandest of virtues, and, as has been truthfully declared—"An honest man is the noblest work of God."

Honesty in all the minor transactions and relations of life, honesty in the conduct of business affairs, and honesty in the discharge of every official duty, constitute a character worth far more than hoarded millions or the most exalted position.

The present age needs honest men, and nowhere more urgently than in public office.

Men whom political opportunists and sordid combines dare not approach and cannot control.

Men who will promptly and fearlessly execute every given trust.

Men who conscientiously and without fear or favor do what they believe to be right.

Men who consistently carry professed into practice.

Men who accept public place alone ambitions for the public welfare.

Such a man the Democratic party presents for popular approval in its Presidential candidate,

GROVER CLEVELAND.

TARIFF EDUCATION.

Application has been made to the World's Fair Directory for permission to affix to foreign articles exhibited, placards showing—

The price where produced.
The cost of transportation.
The rate of American duty levied.
The selling price in this country.

That would be figure fact data worth knowing.

Will such a practical and proper request be granted?

Not if the McKinley tariffites can prevent it.

Why?

Because it would at once knock into flinders their preposterous assertion that foreign exporters, not American consumers, pay the tariff taxation.

We hope the figures will be prominently displayed. Their silent argument would be irrefutable.

PROHIBITION POLITICS.

The Prohibitionists have evidently developed into a full-fledged political party, judging from the unlimited diversity of sentiment in their National Convention at Cincinnati regarding candidates and platform planks.

Say what you please about the Prohibitionists, they certainly deserve credit for independence of action and fearless expression of opinion. Among their adopted resolutions was the following:

"Tariff should be levied only as a defense against foreign governments which levy tariff upon or bar out our products from their markets, revenue being incidental. The residue of needed necessary to an economical administration of the Government should be raised by levying a burden upon what the people possess instead of upon what we consume."

That is steering closer to the shore of free trade reciprocity and direct taxation than any other party in this country ever ventured.

The information which comes from Connecticut that many life-long Republicans in that State are going over openly to the side of Cleveland and tariff reform and that the people are well familiar with the sentiment in New England towards the tariff question. Ever since the passage of the McKinley Law, there has been in all the New England States a steadily increasing body of Republican voters who have reached the conclusion that the only way by which New England industries can secure to them the materials necessary for their continued existence is by leaving the Republican party and voting with the Democrats. They demanded free raw materials of the McKinley Congress, and were not only met with refusal, but with higher duties. That was satisfactory proof to them that there was no hope of relief through the Republican party. The consequence is that the Connecticut tariff plank attracts them. The Times gives the names of a large number of former Republicans who have come out openly for Cleveland in Connecticut, and we are in constant receipt of private information which convinces us of a similar condition of affairs in other New England States. We judge from the faint-hearted way in which the leading Republican organs take hold of the tariff issue that they have heard news of this character and are filled with doubt in consequence as to the expediency of making the party on the extreme "McKinley tariff basis."—N. Y. Evening Post.

FREE COINAGE.

The United States Senate has passed a Free Coinage Bill, the text of which is as follows:

"That the owner of silver bullion may deposit the same at any mint of the United States, to be coined for his benefit, and it shall be the duty of the proper officers, upon the terms and conditions which are provided by law for the deposit and coinage of gold, to coin such bullion into the standard dollars authorized by the act of Feb. 28, 1878, entitled 'An act to authorize the coinage of the standard silver dollar and to restore its legal tender character'; and such coins shall be a legal tender for all debts and dues, public and private. The act of July 14, 1890, entitled 'An act directing the purchase of silver bullion and the issue of Treasury notes thereon and for other purposes,' is hereby repealed.

"Provided that the Secretary of the Treasury is empowered to have coined all the silver bullion in the Treasury purchased with silver certificates."

The vote on its final passage, 39 yeas to 25 nays, showed partisan mixture, 16 Democrats and 13 Republicans voting in the affirmative, and 7 Democrats and 18 Republicans in the negative. The bill has gone to the House for disposal.

Democrats have a fair prospect of carrying the States of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan and Wisconsin, which together contain a straight electoral vote, or more than double the number assigned to New York. The men of the West revolt against swallowing the nauseous pabulum prescribed as party fidelity by the Republican National Convention—McKinley tariffism.

Some Republican party leaders declare that their candidate will this year have a walk-over on the Presidential race course. All right, gentlemen, take it leisurely, but look out for bruised limbs when the Democratic nominee rushes by!

President Harrison's apparent hostility to the Blaine element in the Republican party may gratify personal feeling, but it won't attract voters to his political standard.

ALL EAGER FOR OFFICE.

Amusing Pranks of Union County Republicans Seeking to Wrest Public Honors from the Stronghold of Democracy.

[Union County Letter in New York World.]

Mr. Kean may prove a much stronger candidate than people generally think. Everybody laughed at him two years ago the Republican convention as a sort of forlorn hope placed him in the field against that sound old campaigner, Miles Ross, and everybody was amazed when the pitifully unknown young man snowed Ross under by fully two thousand majority. Some years ago Mr. Kean got into other stalwart ranks of the Blaine wing by a fervent time carrying the district which had steadily been growing more Democratic. These two successful runs give Mr. Kean a stock as a clever politician away up, and, supplemented with his money, make him a really formidable foe to encounter.

Mr. Kean wants the nomination and is not afraid to tell his friends so. He is the mother's favorite son and can point to his record of honors in the financial aid he wants, even if he did not have hundreds of thousands himself.

The Republicans are all at sea as to who will be their Congressional candidate, and in this differ radically from their opponents, who have three pronounced candidates already in the field, with a half-dozen genuine dark horses in the background. It is safe to bet, however, if John Kean is nominated for Governor, he will do his utmost to get his friend, Peter M. Voorhees, to consent to take the Congressional nomination. Foster doesn't want it and will fight hard against the use of his name, but he will probably be forced to succumb for the good of the party and make the race.

Assemblyman and freeholder George Kyle, of Fanwood, is spoken of as a likely Republican candidate for the county clerkship. There is no doubt Mr. Kyle, if elected, could accomplish all he has promised Chamberlain, of Rahway, seems to be a favorite, however, with the leaders of his party. His only formidable opponent, ex-judge Urich, of Plainfield, does not seem to be working his boom very much these days, and it is whispered that if the judge could get the Republican nomination he would let Rahway's chief executive have a clear field for the clerkship.

Surrogate George T. Parrot is easy in his mind so far as Republican candidates for his place are concerned. His party concede that George is the strongest man that they could put up for the position, and he will be renominated by acclamation. He has made a model surrogate from a purely business standpoint, and his Democratic opponents will not bear witness to the uniform courtesy with which they have been treated. Surrogate Parrot runs everybody alike, and has exhausted all his popularity, and it is safe to predict that he will poll the largest vote of any Republican on the ticket. Whether it will be enough to win can better be guessed when his Democratic competitor is selected. Who the latter will be is a difficult matter to predict.

Ex-Assemblyman Runyon would not have the nomination if he wants it, but it is rumored that Mr. Gerber's friends will try to push him for the county clerkship. Mr. Crowell, the present incumbent of that office, will seek a renomination, and as he has only served one term and part of another, his supporters claim he is entitled to the place for a second. The chances are that he will get it, as Rahway must be recognized in the make-up of the slate.

WHO MR. STEVENSON IS.

President Harrison's New Secretary Known, and Congratulations Run.

Letters of congratulation continue to pour upon Hon. A. E. Stevenson. The most important one is one which arrived Thursday from President Harrison's new Secretary of State, John W. Foster. In it he expressed the latter's personal congratulation and good will, on the subject of Mr. Stevenson's nomination. Mr. Foster was one of Mr. Stevenson's warmest personal friends during his stay in Washington four years. Their friendship reaches back to the days when they were both representatives in Congress.

Pastor Cleaver Secures Harrison.

The annual celebration of the Fourth, on the Woodmansie Methodist Episcopal mile back of Bound Brook, was highly interesting, and included music, the reading of the Declaration of Independence by lawyer F. H. Cook, and an oration by the Rev. J. B. Cleaver, formerly of Plainfield. In the course of his speech Mr. Cleaver gave some powerful arguments for Democratic principles, and his effort was listened to intently. In the evening, fireworks on the avenue among the 400 gave pleasure to a large crowd.

Who Campbell Is.

In a speech in the United States Senate, Tuesday, Senator Stewart, of Nevada, said of Campbell, the new chairman of the Republican National committee, and it is a providential dispensation (as the preacher say) that he has no children. "Campbell is the lead attorney, and nothing else, of F. D. Armour. He haunted my committee room continually, and got a telegram from one end of the country to the other, representing Armour and his beef monopoly at Chicago. He is the man who advised Armour to defy the legists of the United States and refuse to obey its subpœnas. This man is nothing but a tool of monopoly. He was the adroit and most pliant instrumentality in the hands of Armour and his company, in order to *rob the people, and especially the cattle-raisers of the West.*"

—Of course he is at the head of the Republican National committee. He is the sort of man to do the work. Why should he not be there? Armour pays plenty of money to Republican campaigns to get his tariff of extortion, and Campbell is right in their work of rewarding pets and rendering valuable services to the party in charge of the functions of monopoly, and extortion. He can be depended upon to do the dirty work for ARMOUR and his associates or syndicates, and will not refuse to accept a subsidiary.

BRIGHT BITS FROM THE VISITOR.

Pen Pictures of Interesting Events from Every Department of Our Schools.

Church services begins promptly at 11 during the summer months.

Mrs. Herbert Welsh and daughter, Dorothy, are at James McGee's until August 1.

Gilford McGee is home again after another hard year's work at Yale. Everybody is glad to see him.

Charles Ingleman, who graduated with honor from the High school, hopes to enter college in the fall.

By placing a partition in the primary room in Monroe Avenue chapel, a fine room has been made for Mr. Morgan's young men's Bible class.

The Rev. Charles H. Bruce, pastor of the Fifth Presbyterian church, Kansas City, a classmate of the pastor, will occupy our pulpit on Sabbath evening, July 26. He is a very able minister, and all our people should hear him.

When the street cars are running our people should frequently take occasion to attend the services in Monroe Avenue chapel. A few visits there will impress you with the earnestness and success of the work going on in that neighborhood.

The Burt family are all at home again. Miss Florence is back from school at Hackettstown, and Miss Clara is home from Wellesley, where she graduated this year with high honor. She expects to occupy a professorship in one of our higher colleges, and will succeed admirably.

Mr. Douglass and family, of Brooklyn, are spending their second summer on Willow avenue, North Plainfield. They are members of Sumner Avenue Methodist Episcopal church, and while in Plainfield are regularly found in their pew in the church. We hope they may permanently reside here.

Bishop Newman preaches for us Sabbath morning and evening, and in the afternoon Superintendent Dr. Newman, now one of our Bishops, was the pastor and initiated friend of General Grant. We will not say that the man preach who could command the respect and love of the greatest soldier of modern time.

On Wednesday, June 1, occurred, at the family home, Evans, the wedding of Miss Willard and Miss Edna Haff. Miss Haff was the eminently successful primary teacher at Monroe Avenue Sunday-school, and in every way a most charming Christian young lady. Mr. Willard is a New York business man, an old friend of the family, and a most worthy gentleman. James McGee assisted in the marriage ceremony.

The Young Ladies' Mission circle recently sent a fine broadcloth, tailor made dress and clothes to the president of the Oklahoma district. A good dress-pattern and bonnet were sent to his wife, and also many other useful garments. James G. Peck, of Berkeley avenue, gave the fine cloth for the minister's suit. A most touching letter has just been received from the minister's wife, expressing their gratitude, and explaining some of the hardships of the work on the frontier. The young ladies are encouraged to continue their good work.

The new Sunday-school in Park Place chapel has been regularly organized by the pastor. The disciplinary constitution has been adopted and officers and teachers are having duly elected. The list of officers and teachers is as follows: Committee in Charge, appointed by Official Board—H. E. Carroll, the pastor.

John Valiant, Edwin Loomis, Jas. W. Jackson. Sunday-school officers—Superintendent, John Valiant; Assistant-superintendent, A. A. Taft; Secretary, H. E. Griffen; Treasurer, John Valiant; Chorister, Edwin Loomis; Organist, Mrs. Wilfred Powell. Teachers—H. E. Griffen, Edwin Loomis, Mrs. Wilfred Powell, Belle Langer, Grace Carroll, Mrs. John Carney, Mis-s Smalley, L. A. Hummer, Alice Carroll, Mrs. B. Hummer, Robert Lockey, J. H. Christopher, Mrs. G. S. Reynolds, Mrs. J. Christopher. Ladies' Aid Society—President, Mrs. E. P. Stevens; Vice-president, Mrs. John Valiant; Secretary, Mrs. Wilfred Powell; Treasurer, Miss Alice Carroll.

TEMPTED BY FARMER'S DAUGHTERS.

As a Result of Fair Women's Pleadings, a Smallpox Resident Is Let up for Repairs.

Thomas Coakley, a highly respected citizen of Smallpoxtown, was calling on a neighbor, Sunday morning, when some of the feminine members of the family showed him a bevy of young chickens, for a nest of robins that were just ready to fly.

Mr. Coakley is not as young as he used to be, but he is just as gallant as ever, and, being a bachelor, he wished to oblige the ladies, even if the tree was an old one and a difficult one to climb.

He made the climb and got the nest out on a limb toward the nest, when he was attacked by the old birds, which flew fiercely at him in their endeavors to protect their brood. Just as he reached for the nest, which was just above him, the limb beneath him broke, causing him to fall about 20 feet, and landing him upon a heap of rocks. He fell on his side, bruising his hip and side severely, but fortunately no bones were broken.

The young fellow-citizen was still in the nest. If anyone wants them, he says, let them get them, as he intends to stick to terra firma hereafter in spite of the wiles of fair women.

Alliance Child-Beating.

The following complaints have been referred to the Plainfield Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, for action:

By the Rector of The Parish—Is there a Society of Prevention of Cruelty to Children? If there is, I think they ought to be after an aged x-certain house on Chatham street last Wednesday noon, where a brutal father was beating his child—a girl—and child's mother, while, until the child pleaded for mercy, "Don't, father, don't!" and then, "Oh, mother, help!" through whipping him the child ran out in the yard crying with the pain which had been inflicted upon him. While there, the child was called for him to stop crying, which of course only increased the punishment. I was not received on certain house on Chatham street last Wednesday noon, where a brutal father was beating his child—a girl—and child's mother, while, until the child pleaded for mercy, "Don't, father, don't!" and then, "Oh, mother, help!" through whipping him the child ran out in the yard crying with the pain which had been inflicted upon him. While there, the child was called for him to stop crying, which of course only increased the punishment. I was not received, as the father called him in and gave him a still more severe whipping than the first, striking him about the head and face with a tear in their eyes, and asking hearts, while the father continued to whip the child with part of a knife, in sympathy for the child. I think such cruelty ought to be put a stop to. There are other cases which are not so much of a surprise for the children, as much as the parents' treatment towards their children, have been discussed with them. Humanity.

Thirsty for Fatherwood Springs.

Roselle can be numbered with any one of the thriving New Jersey country towns for improvements and enterprising citizens. Whenever they undertake to have improvements they succeed, as a second. Take, for example, the water question. Not over six weeks ago the matter was first spoken of, and in a few weeks a pure-est water in the country will be flowing from the great mountain springs of *Fatherwood in Roselle*, and from this great fresh every citizen of the village can be supplied at nominal cost.

Safe, Sure and Speedy.

No external remedy ever yet devised has so fully and unquestionably met these three prime conditions as successfully as Allcock's Porous Plasters. They are safe, sure and speedy. Unlike other plasters, drugs and gas manufactured upon solemnization are not depended upon to produce the desired effect. Allcock's Porous Plasters become nothing goes into them except ingredients which are exactly adapted to the purpose for which the plaster is designed. They are speedy in their action, because their medicinal qualities are rightful to their work of relieving pain and restoring strength, and because they are in direct contact with the seat of the trouble. Their power to relieve pain, strengthen the weak parts, and to cure, is unequaled by any other plaster. Be sure and call for ALLCOCK'S, and do not accept substitution or explanation. Insist upon it and accept a substitute.

CLASSIC MUSIC IN THE BOROUGH.

A Rare Musical Treat to Be Given by Miss Fellows and Her Pupils.

The studio of Miss Blanche Fellows, 19 Dover street, was filled with an appreciative audience on Wednesday, when the second public recital of the season by Miss Fellows and selected pupils was given. The vocalists were assisted by Miss Jessie Louise Veale, recitationist, and Miss Hilton Fawcett and Edith Randolph, pianists. The event was greatly enjoyed, the programme being as follows:

1. a. Serenade.....Haberstein
b. Ich Grolle Nicht.....Schumann
c. Serenade.....Schubert
d. Das Schifflein Wandert.....Mendelssohn
Miss Fellows.
2. a. Morgenrothen.....Mendelssohn
b. As the Dawn.....Cantor
Miss Lillian Nicholl.
3. a. The Merry Brown Thrush.....Book
b. Evening Song.....Reinecke
Miss Mabel Ladd.
4. a. La Sala-Te.....Rosellen
b. The Schoolmaster.....Kloth
Miss Maude L. Bonnell.
5. Piano Solo—Deux Arabesques.....Delsar
Miss Randolph.
6. Song—The Garden of Sleep.....DeLara
Miss Fellows and Chorus.
7. Bel Raggio.....Rossini
Miss Fellows.
8. Recitation—Selected.....Miss Veale
9. a. Mantinella.....Randegger
b. "Twas April.....Nevin
Miss Nicholl.
10. Piano Solo—Deux Arabesques.....Leschetizky
Miss Fawcett.
11. a. Romance.....Lassen
b. Paris.....Arditi
Miss Ladd.
12. Duo—The Woods, The Woods.....Abt
Misses Nicholl and Miss Fellows.

A NEW DOUBLE TEAM RECORD.

Belle Hamlin and Globe Trot in 2:12 Under the Watchful Eye of Wesley Johnson and "Barney" Williams.

The track at Kirkwood, Del., was opened Monday. It is a time-ed that there were 12,000 persons on the grounds.

The event of the day was the success-*ful effort of Belle Hamlin and Globe* to break their record made on the track at Independence, Ia. The time made to-day was 2:12, one second better than the Independence time.

The three judges, Joseph W. Wenderoth, president of the Philadelphia Tattersall, and W. F. Williams and J. W. Johnson of this city, associates, recorded the time as 2:13 flat, and this stands as the record, although the watches of a number of horsemen on the judges' stand marked 2:11½ and 2:12. The best previous double team record was 2:12, made by Belle Hamlin and Justin in October, 1890, on the Independence kite track. The best previous record of Belle Hamlin and Globe was 2:13½, made on the Belmont Park, Philadelphia, elliptical track last May.

FIFTEEN YEARS FOR RANDOLPH.

The Plainfield Negro Gets Heavy Sentence for Assaulting a Little Child.

Alonzo Randolph, the negro wretch charged with assaulting little Alice Day, was sentenced to State Prison, Woodbine day, for 15 ears. When arraigned before the court for sentence the prisoner was forced to listen to a scathing denunciation of his character from prosecutor Marsh, who made a most vigorous arraignment of blackishes in his record. The negro did not quail a particle before the attack, and seemed utterly unconcerned about his fate.

Is Good If It Is to Be Repeated.

The musicale given in the First Presbyterian church on Saturday evening, Monday evening, under the auspices of the Gentlemen's club, was a grand success. Although the night was rainy, the audience was large, and everyone present was much pleased with the programme.

The piano solos rendered by Mrs F. M. Ridell of Plainfield were heard to the utmost, and were liberally applauded. Miss Maude Benton rendered a very beautiful solo entitled "Speak", which was much encored, as was also the solo entitled "Good Bye" by Miss Jessie Haynes. Mr. Kinsey also rendered two very pretty solos. The recitation entitled "Only" by Miss Jessie Agnar was well rendered, as was also the one by A. A. Lake entitled "Sand- Letter". The male quartette and Mr. Teed did nobly; each one being encored. Mr. Teed's avenue, nearly brought down the house with his whistling song. Miss Beasie Hair of Plainfield rendered "Eternal Rest" very beautifully, and Miss Hopkins sang the song effectively "The Eyes of Sunny Spain". Miss Emma Marlow sang a very pretty song entitled "Cowboy's Sweetheart", and great delight of the audience Miss Maggie Swackhamer, the accompanist, deserves honorable mention. The entertainment will be repeated in the near future.

Prize Winners at Dunellen.

A big day of visiting brothers and the members of Dunellen and New Market councils of Jr. O. U. A. M., started from the Dunellen station at noon of Monday and proceeded by Friendship council brass band. They paraded through the principal streets of Dunellen and by way of Prospect avenue, to New Market, where they were met by the band and escorted in with games and fireworks. A costly prize was given to each winner, but the only prize of interest carried out of this vicinity, was that of the 100 yards dash won by, Mr. Sheppard of this city. The other winners were: Bicycle race—First prize Knights of Dunellen; second prize Agnes of Dunellen. Potato race—Day of New Market. Standing high kick—Agnes of Dunellen. Running high jump—Giddie of Washington. Supreme Vice-Dunellen council. A grand display of fireworks was given in the evening with music by the band.

Plainfielders in a Chicago.

Andrew Wilson and wife are back from Asbury Park. While out driving in that place, Thursday afternoon, they had an exciting experience with a cyclone. Seeing the storm coming, Mr. Wilson drove into a barn. He was scarcely in the building when the wind carried off the roof and tore away the clapboards. The gates off and fell upon the horse, and the noise frightened the animal so that he bolted through the open side of the structure. Unfortunately, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson were able to get out of the wagon before it was upset. The horse broke loose, and the wind carried the wagon over the fence, a considerable distance from the barn. The Wilsons reached home safely, but very sore from their fight with the elements.

Those Re Democratic Politicians.

The Fourth Ward Democratic club held a regular meeting in T. A. Reid Tuesday evening. President V. L. Evans presided. A number of new members were added, and the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we, the members of the Fourth Ward Democratic club, most heartily endorse and approve the action of the Democratic Convention in making as our standard bearers Grover Cleveland and Vice-president Adlai E. Stevenson. We congratulate the whole country upon the harmony and unanimity of the great Democratic convention, and we do hereby pledge our hearty support to the ticket and platform.

Resolved, That we, the members of the Democratic club, do hereby endorse and advocate their election as being the best means to promote the interest and welfare of all classes of our fellow citizens, and especially the laboring classes.—We hold that the blessings of government should be conferred alike on all classes of honest, equally and alike.

My customers are very busy. For many years I have been in the habit of taking a vacation in July, but this year I shall not do so. I have been very busy all the year, and I shall be busy all July. I have a large stock of Clothing, Hats, Furnishing Goods, Trunks, Valises, Etc., and I am selling them at prices that will astonish you. Call and see me. Yours truly, H. Goldstein, 112 Park Row.

NEW YORK FASHIONS.

The Most Jaunty Gowning in Possible Favor.

A Recent Costumer Which Is as Neat as It Is Seasonable—Summer Millinery—The Russet Shoe.

[Special New York Letter.]

The popular imitation of the Eton jacket for ladies may be classed as one of the most popular fashions of the season, and one

ETON JACKET.

youthful slender figure the effect is charmingly chic.

The model shown here is dark blue cloth lined with blue silk with a fine white line in it. The broad collar and sleeves are stitched upon a narrow band of white cloth at the edge. A white silk shirt waist with a frilled edge and stiffened collar is worn with this jacket and bodied in with a wide ribbon belt. If preferred, a Cossack sash may be substituted for the belt. For warmer summer wear the corselet with suspenders is very popular. This fashion is also only appropriate for slender young women. Made up in dark blue storm serge with a bell skirt and open-fronted jacket one can get plenty of variety with little cost by making up several shirt waists of gingham, wash silk and flannel for very warm days.

For dressy house wear I can recommend the novel corsage illustrated here. The model I have in mind was dark

HOUSE CORSAGE.

willow-green bengaline. The back is plain while the front opens with narrow revers over an under body of India silk with a large jabot at the throat. The fullness of bengaline has the edge of each bell-bordered with a passementerie of willow-green and silver, which also forms the straight collar and waistband. A full sleeve of the India silk come to the wrist in a frill.

The summer material *par excellence* is crepon. Every shade is represented and many of the fine embroidered canvas designs, under the auspices of the Gentlemen's club, was a grand success. Although the night was rainy, the audience was large, and everyone present was much pleased with the programme.

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FASHION NOTES.

Fashionable dressmakers are the direct results of the fashionable servant girl system. It has been said as often that as a nation we are a nation of imitators. Here too fast that the remark has degenerated into a mere platitude. And yet it is full of meaning. Unfortunately, it is while no one dreams for a moment that those who should heed that warning it contains are the ones to apply it to one or another of their fellow-creatures whose mode of life may justify criticism.

Although deplorable, it is nevertheless true that the servant girl system, with all its sacrifice health, enjoyment, recreation, everything essential to physical and mental well-being, has its bright sides. Even in the midst of a summer outing his thoughts are bent on moneymaking rather than on pleasure, and with the demoralizing idea that the accumulation of wealth is the principal, if not the only, aim of life.

Ours is a progressive nation, but we have not yet learned to do this with the least waste. Everything moves rapidly, speed it prodigally, but refuse to take the time necessary for the right adjustment for which we pay so dearly. Among the things we can learn from the peoples of Europe than two together without resting your eyes and closing them fully five minutes. Be most careful to live in the open air hours to bed and rise at regular hours, for did not Milton declare his blindness to proceed from the effects of midnight oil? If the eyes be weak debar them in a basin of soft water to which a pinch of table-salt and a dessertspoonful of brandy have been added.

Under a Cypress.

"Young Mrs. Newwed used to be haughty, proud and arrogant now she is humble, meek and lowly. Wonder what has caused the change?"

"After husband had his salary raised and got her a hired girl."—N. Y. Press.

A Victim of Proverbial Philosophy.

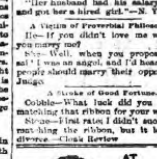
He—If you didn't love me why did you marry me?

She—Well, when you proposed you said I was an angel, and I'd heard that angels should marry their opposites.—Judge.

A Stroke of Good Fortune.

Cobble—What luck did you have in Hamilton that time you went for grass?

Stone—First rate I didn't succeed in getting the ribbon, but it led to a divorce.—Cloak Review.



The workhorses in Alaska.

The workhorses in Alaska are the dogs in Alaska. Three dollars a day, with board and lodging provided by his employers, are miners' wages. Indian workmen in the mines receive only 50 cents a day, and "find" themselves. The cost of provisions adds a dollar a day for each white engaged in the expenses of the mining company, and with these items in the operating expenses, any fractions of dividends will generally prove the richness of the mines. Hydraulic mining begins in May and lasts until October, and unless they are situated in snow-clocked canyons, difficult of access, the miners mills do not all the year round. The great Treadwell mill on Douglas island thunders night and day, crushing and amassing nothing out in the twelve months ending with last May $760,765.35—sufficient answer to all that is said against Alaska as being or becoming a great mining country.—Harper's Weekly.

Huge Sailing Vessel.

The sailing ship Marie Bidermen, recently launched at the Russell yards at Port Glasgow, Scotland, is claimed to be the largest sailing ship in the world. It is 375 feet long, with a breadth of beam of 45 feet, draws 25 feet of water, and her gross tonnage is 3,307 feet. She is built of steel.

Following Up the Initial.

Tramp—Begobs, sir, I've been reduced to one loaf since a week ago.

Mr. Peptone—The deuce! How many beef stews do you want in one day, anyhow?—Puck.

BABY'S BASKET BED.

A Few Suggestions Regarding Dainty Nursery Appointments.

Now that the cradle has become a thing of the past and that rocking the baby is prohibited by both nurse and doctors, no daintier bed can be contrived than a basket for the little one to sleep in.

The basket-bed has the merit of being light, and it can be so fitted and arranged by the mothers own hands as to become a nest of the most tasteful and daintiest little autocrat.

Select a large sized rectangular willow clothes basket, with a slightly flaring sides. Have the carpenter, if you cannot do it yourself, screw fast to the bottom a piece of board, upon which can be easily attached small brass casters.

Cover the inside neatly with old pink India silk (you may use pink satin, or even pink cambric, if you choose) and make a full frill of the same to which will hang from the edge of the basket to the floor. Then over the silk arrange fine white linen or a form, inexpensive, white lawn, or the very best cambric. Squares of linen like this are sufficiently transparent to take the tint of the silk lining and all of them will darken and look even better than new.

Cut off a strip of fine white fabric long enough to reach, shall we say, partly above and partly below the line of the hem, embroider the design in long and short stitch, with feather stitch over greens. Then carefully press the work and make the strip in a plaited frill.

Line the basket over the the silk with pink cambric, or some other soft fabric, taking care that it is drawn tight and smooth. Next turn in the

A BASKET BED FOR BABY.

upper edge of the frill, to avoid fraying, and sew it to the edge of the basket with fine stitches, taking care to catch here and there.

With old pink ribbon, of the necessary width, cover the entire edge of the basket and drive through it, into each side, with an open bone, head or nail (these tacks can be easily withdrawn lastly, with narrow ribbon of the same color, which hide the tacks, finishing with small rosettes.

When all the decorative work is done, make a mattress to fit the basket, and a small, flat pillow on which to rest the tiny head. Then embroider sheets, blankets and fleecy shawls with dainty slips, with morning glories like those upon the frill. Line the spread and cover the pillow to match.

The silks as well as the linens will be very repeated cleaning and will come fresh from the laundress as good as ever.

The materials and the general directions for the work are the best that can be offered, but the color and design can, of course, be varied to suit the taste and need. The morning glory, however, will prove nearly always to be the favorite. Its delicate coloration, although the violet and the rose-bud each has a claim upon *nursery consideration*, is peculiarly suited to the baby's delicate complexion, and its foliage is peculiarly pure in color, perfectly symmetrical in form, and very morning of life—perhaps it is for these reasons that they are so singularly satisfactory.—Clara Dance, in St. Louis Republic.

Some Small Economies.

When you have an old dress that is shabby worn out, and the skirt lining is pretty good, rip the skirt apart and you could utilize the same in making a new dress. Many a small dress or skirt is slightly, iron it and it is all ready for the new skirt to be draped over. Many a small dress or skirt is stiff and it is as good as new. That is what I did and I will tell you what I did with it. I bought some of the cheap flannel made with a very full skirt. I first cut the best of it to make

WILLIAM MADDOCK, Sheriff.
Dated May 13, 1892. 4 24 6w

SHERIFF'S SALE—In Chancery of New Jersey.—Between John E. Marsh, complainant, and Emma A. Jones, et. al., defendants. Fi. fa. for sale of mortgaged premises.

By virtue of the above stated writ of fieri facias to me directed, I shall expose for sale by public vendue, at the Court House, in the city of Elizabeth, N. J., on

WEDNESDAY, THE THIRTEENTH DAY OF JULY, A. D., 1892,

at two o'clock in the afternoon of said day, all that tract or parcel of land and premises, hereinafter particularly described, situate, lying and being in the city of Plainfield, in the county of Union and State of New Jersey.

Beginning at a point in the northerly line of Second street, said point being distant 100 feet westerly from the intersection of the northerly line of said street with the westerly line of Watchung avenue, and from said beginning point and said Second street runs northerly and parallel with said Watchung avenue 100 feet to a corner of lands of Isaiah McVey's land; thence westerly and parallel with the northerly Second street, one hundred and thirty-seven degrees east, fifty (50) feet to a corner of lands of Isaiah McVey's land; thence in a southerly and parallel with said Watchung avenue 100 feet to the northerly line of said Second street; thence easterly along the line of said Second street fifty (50) feet to the place of beginning. Together with the hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging. Being the same premises which were conveyed to Emma A. Jones by deed of Lewis D. Jones and wife, dated February 15th, 1888, recorded in Book 84 of Deeds, page 152, etc., and by deed of Lewis D. Jones and wife, dated March 1st, 1888, recorded in Book 84 of Deeds, pages 154, etc.

Dated May 13, 1892. WILLIAM MADDOCK, Sheriff.
ADLER& Issue 5 24 6w

SHERIFF'S SALE—In Chancery of New Jersey.—Between William H. Ackerman, complainant, and Emma A. Jones, et. al., defendants. Fi. fa. for sale of mortgaged premises.

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OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE, THE COUNTY AND THE CITY, AND HAS THE LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY PAPER PUBLISHED IN THE COUNTY OF UNION.

J. A. DEMAREST - - City Editor.

THE GROWTH OF "THE PRESS".

The story of the progress and prosperity of the Plainfield people's newspaper, THE PRESS, is familiar to all, and it is unnecessary to repeat the tale of its constant successes and of its continuous growth in the affections of the public. The support given by local tradesmen has always been hearty and generous, and steadily increases, and to accommodate the continued demands on its space the paper has just had to undergo another enlargement. Each column is lengthened two inches, making a total increase of more than three columns over the old size. THE PRESS of to-day is twice as large as the infant PRESS of five years ago. It is the paper that all read, and every prosperous merchant has space in its advertising columns. That advertising generates success, the experience of PRESS advertisers effectually proves.

—The Park club has created a substantial iron fence around the entire front of the club-house grounds.

—The sale of the City Hotel property, set down to take place at Elizabeth Wednesday, has been adjourned again for one week. At the last day of sale John H. Staats bid $19,800, and the sale was adjourned with his bid the highest. Among those absent was Sheriff Smith from the sale on account of the numerous judgments.

—Monday a man by the name of McCabe struck Fred. Shaeffer as he was passing his store on Somerset street. Shaeffer walked deliberately up to Shaeffer and hit him without provocation. However, McCabe still walks the streets unmolested, while Shaeffer is suffering from a black eye and swollen face.

—In Bound Brook, as in Plainfield and North Plainfield, during all of the afternoon and evening of the Fourth, the local fire department was on the alert. Hitched to their apparatus, with men on duty, ready to start at a moment's notice. The past experience with fire in the Hartland river borough have taught the men a lesson. No blaze occurred, however.

—Just as the 3:30 train from New York was leaving Fanwood Tuesday afternoon, a rock was thrown through the front window of one of the cars and scatt-red the broken glass all over a vacant seat just between two ladies. The Fanwood police councilman Frazee, Plainfield may well be thankful that the rock did n't strike the window just before or behind where it did.

HOMEOPATHISTS AT ODDS.

Dr. Bell, Who Was Charged With Believing in the Doctrine of "Divine Healing", Succeeded by Dr. Rushmore of Plainfield.

The International Hahnemannian Association, the select organization of strictly orthodox homeopaths, has been shaken to its very foundations as a result of the annual meeting held last week at Narragansett Pier. The cause of the internal disensions was the charges preferred against Dr. James Bell, the president of the association. He was accused of advocating the theory of divine healing and of resorting to the use of the surgeon's knife in a manner not in accord with the revelations of the Deity of which he was the representative head.

The accuser was Dr. Hariyn Hitchcock of 19 Broadway.

Dr. Thomas Dillingham of 46 West 36th street was one of the principal champions of the venerable president. When seen yesterday Dr. Dillingham was very loath to speak at all about the affair. He said that the association was all right and that Dr. Bell had been overwhelmingly upheld by the action of the board of censors, of which Dr. Edward Rushmore of the board of censors, of this city, was elected to succeed Dr. Bell.

Dr. Dillingham admitted that the members were very much angered by the publicity which had been given to the family quarrel. They proposed to sustain Dr. Bell, he said, and there were but about five members of the entire 200 who were inimical to Dr. Bell's interest. The friends of the president were in favor of expelling those members, but were restrained by the wishes of Dr. Bell himself.

Mr. Brisco Pays the Mortgage.

(From the Rev. Mr. Mitchell's Pastor.)

A most important step has been taken by the officers of our church in regard to Monroe Avenue chapel. James McBride agrees to pay off the mortgage of $2,500 on the property, and just as soon as it is considered advisable, in the name of the Methodist Episcopal church will be organized in the chapel, a board of trustees constituted, and the property loaned to that board for a term nominal and free. So soon as it appears that it is wise to make a complete transfer of the property to the Monroe Avenue society the church trustees will do so. In the meantime, the property is not to be encumbered by debt. Mr. McGee will have placed in the chapel a memorial tablet in memory of his wife, with her husband, was also much interested in the success of the chapel. The official board has most heartily expressed its high appreciation of Mr. McGee's liberality in connection with Monroe Avenue chapel, and all unite in prayer for the highest success of the enterprise. The outlook is hopeful for a strong young society at Monroe Avenue in the near future.

Still a Chance to Help the Needy.

The Plainfield Relief Association, to its friends about to leave home for a summer outing: Do not forget that our funds have been exhausted by the work of the winter, while a number of persons—because of sickness or misfortune—will continue to require the help of the association during the summer. Donations in cash or by check will be thankfully acknowledged by the treasurer,

MRS. H. P. REYNOLDS,
71 Washington avenue.
North Plainfield.

An Officer Assaulted at a Picnic.

Special officer Jacob Krimey was on duty under Capt. Grant's orders at an Evans picnic Monday. In the evening, he says, a mob of drunken toughs assaulted him. He laid one fellow out with his club, and paralyzed the others. He will have his assailants arrested. The officer seems plucky and cool-headed in the hour of danger, and the authority able to handle himself when attacked.

Rushed Sanctum at Evans.

Two masked men tried twice to enter Ed. Vail's house at Evans, after midnight Sunday. At 2 a. m., special officer Jacob Krimey sauntered along. An hour later they were again prowling around, and Ed Vail fired a pistol at them. The suspicions characters had been in the neighborhood some time. They have now disappeared.

Mrs. Sly's Cream Balm a child can be treated without pain and with perfect safety. It cures Catarrh, Hay Fever, Colds in the Head. It is rapidly applied into the nostrils and gives relief from the first application. Price 50 cents.

PERSONALIA.

The family of Dr. J. L. Ruriburt left Friday for Chautauqua.

George F. Brown sailed Friday for a two months' tour in Brazil.

W. F. Knight and family of 35 West Seventh street have gone to Belmar for six weeks.

The Rev. Dr. A. H. Lewis will preach in the Washingtonville chapel next Sunday morning.

Police commissioner John W. Strahan and family, of Newark, are summering at South Plainfield.

W. J. Lockey and family, of West Second street, have gone to Kenora Lake, N. Y., for several weeks.

Miss Sarah G. Dunn of East Seventh street has gone to Lisle, Broome county, N. Y., for the summer.

The Misses Kelly and Rita Storm, of Glendale, Ohio, are visiting their cousin, Miss Nettie Bonning, Washingtonville.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles D. Wadsworth and family are spending the summer at Washington, Litchfield county, Conn.

The Hon. Joseph W. Yates has returned home after a trip to Chicago, where he helped nominate Cleveland, and a busy week visit to Denver.

C. G. Hedge of Sandford avenue will remove, with his family, to Berkley Arms, Berkley, N. J., to-day, to enjoy the summer pleasures of the Jersey coast.

Mrs. John Duncan and son, Willie, of La Grande avenue, and Mrs. M. Conroy, mother of Mrs. Doane, have gone to Moscow, Pa., for the hotel term.

Mrs. Frederick Mears' opium last night elected John Casey president and John Lynch vice-president. Thomas Carty was named for the presidency, but declined.

George W. Wendell, formerly of this city but now of Cambridge, Mass., has been visiting councilman V. L. Frazee and Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Hetfield. Mrs. Hetfield is his sister.

Norman H. Probasco, Charles Brown, Charles Powlison, secretary of the Y. M. C. A. of Philadelphia, and several others, have joined A. A. Goodhue in the Northfield camping party.

Hanson Smith had a very fine display of fireworks, the evening of the Fourth, on his grounds near Washingtonville. The display was greatly enjoyed by his school of friends and neighbors.

Mme. Alberti, principal of the Delsarte School of Expression of New York, is again dean of the summer school at Avon-by-the-Sea. She will be assisted by Miss Eleanor T. Morrison, of North Plainfield.

To Mayor Gilbert belongs the credit of being the first to subscribe for the coffee cart fund. He heads the list with $5. It is 14 such constant generosity as this which endears the mayor to those familiar with his deeds of charity.

It is *Dr. Mitchell* now. The pastor of the Methodist church, whose all fifty confeders are proud to know, has received the degree of Ph. D. from Allegheny college. This is not an honorary, but an earned degree. It represents actual scholarship.

Col Mason W. Tyler, who is a graduate, Class of '62, and whose father was a professor, at Amherst college, announced to his alma mater Thursday that his class has decided to establish a $1,500 scholarship to be known as the Treasurer Gardner Bacon scholarship.

George Mahon, of the P. Bt. C., rode a mile in 2 min., 55 sec., Thursday, in the later-State races at Asbury Park. He is now second in the road-race record, making a highly creditable showing among the crack riders of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and New York.

George T. Rouse and family, of Rockview avenue, will spend July among the hills and lakes of Worcester county, Mass., where their address will be Richardson House, Princeton; and in August they will make their headquarters at Chatham, along the Cape Cod shore.

Prof. Franklin S. Smith of the High school, in company with his brothers and their families, left Plainfield in mid-July and August camping in the Maine woods. They left Plainfield to-day. Durand, Minnie V. S. and Edna Goddard, Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Streit, Ray E. Streit, S. F. Streit, W. Y. R. Smith and Mrs. W. T. Smith, Clarence R. Smith, Plainfield—Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Tisdale and family, Fanny C. Cox, Misses Kaufman, Trenton—Miss Richey.

J. A. H.

TO UNION COUNTY FARMERS.

Exhibits Wanted for the Great World's Fair at Chicago.

President Dennis Long, of the Union County Board of Agriculture, has issued an informal notice to the farmers of Union county, to the effect that exhibits of agricultural products are wanted, to represent the different counties of New Jersey at the great Chicago exhibition. Superintendent Thomas, of the New Jersey State Board of Agriculture, has been placed in charge of the New Jersey agricultural exhibit, and it is from him that president Long has received notice with reference to the Union county exhibit.

What is wanted is an exhibit of the grasses, grains and vegetables grown in this county. The roots, straw, heads, and in short the plant complete, is what is wanted. Pick out the tallest, best specimens, the stem in some instances some five or six inches in diameter, and send them to president Long, who will see that they are forwarded to the proper parties.

Very fine specimens of hay, grain, corn, rye, etc., doubtless will be made, and Union county may take very high rank in the exhibition of these products.

Freight Cars Derailed.

The furious thunder storm of Friday afternoon caused almost a serious accident on the delivery tracks of the Central of New Jersey station. The rain fell in sheets, drenching everything thoroughly, and the track rails and car wheels became so slippery that a number of coal cars standing on an inclined trestle at Loomis & Rice's started to slide down the grade. The end car slid to the switch and projected over the main track just as an eastbound freight train came along. The engine of the freight train collided with the car and derailed it and the other cars back of it. No serious damage was done, but had the freight train been delayed until the cars were fairly across the track the consequences must have been disastrous.

Ballott Held for Trial.

James W. Hallett, of New Market, whose destruction of $1,500 worth of furniture was detailed exclusively in these columns Saturday, has been held at New Brunswick in default of $3,000 bail for trial. The charges are as follows: For malicious mischief, on complaint of Clarence Hallett, $500; assault and battery on Mrs. Alice Hallett, $1,000; threats against Clarence Hallett, $500; threats against Mrs. Hallett, $500; assault on servant girls, Antonia Kierpuszka, $250, and threats against the latter, $250, a total of $3,000. Mr. Hallett's unsuccessful attempts to kill his wife and child are said to have been brought on by intemperate brought on by drink.

Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

AT FAIR NETHERWOOD.

The Hotel's Season Opens Next Augustus, It—A Lot of Its Guests.

[SPECIAL TO THE PRESS.]

FAIRNETHERWOOD, June 30.—The season of the spring is fully inaugurated at this well-known and popular summer resort in the heights of fair Netherwood. There are already a large number of guests sojourning here from New York, Brooklyn and other points, and everyone seems fully satisfied with the excellent management of proprietor Miller, who is untiring in his efforts to please his patrons. One among the charming features of this Arcadia on the Heights is the low commercial rating assigned to the dwellers therein. Every department of The Netherwood is well officered and under the personal supervision of proprietor Miller. It is safe to assume that the patrons of this fair resort will be properly cared for at their home in picturesque Jersey. The excellent railway service over the Central and the frequency of trains to and from New York are too well known to need further comment from your correspondent—but the fine roadways and beautiful drives throughout the country. Many elegant turnouts may be seen daily issuing from The Netherwood.

Proprietor Miller bulletined the following notice in the hotel yesterday: "The guests of the hotel and their friends are cordially invited to attend a grand hop on the evening of *July 4*." It is quite safe to predict a brilliant and enjoyable event.

From present indications and the booking, the season of '92 compares favorably with former seasons. Greenop's excellent orchestra is again with us, and its charming selections receive warm commendation from the visitors, and especially the votaries of terpsichore. A large coaching party from New Brunswick dined at the hotel on Tuesday evening last and expressed their pleasure thereof.

The first event of general pleasure and universal gratification at the hotel this season, was the singing last evening of Miss Lizzie Conway, one of the most admired of the guests. She has an unusually sweetly pure, rich mezzo voice that has even improved in method and expression since last year when THE PRESS had the honor of hearing and praising it. She sang a number of selections equally well although so varied as to require remarkable range.

The guests at present at the Hotel are:

From New York city—H. J. Weber, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Foster, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Bowne, Miss Jennie Baney and maid. Mrs. A. J. Ferry, T. L. Lutkins and wife, Miss Jennie Lutkins, W. J. Eaton and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Weed, Miss Weed, H. G. Tobey, wife and family, Mrs. G. W. Goss, Mrs. H. D. Wallen and son, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Hall, Dr. and Mrs. A. L. Banney, A. Elliott Banney, B. F. Beardsley, Jas. T. White, Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Tobey, Wm. Waddell, J. H. Waddell, Dr. Merle, Francis M. Edwards and wife, J. Augustus Paige, Misses Adams, J. Andrews, Mrs. and Miss McCall, F. J. Neison and wife, Chas. W. Case, Miss Conway, Miss Mabel S. D. Hinkes, R. B. Fairie, *G. H. Fairie*, Rev. Dr. Genbiett, Dr. W. E. Brandt, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Donald, F. D. Moffatt, H. W. Williams, wife and son, Mrs. C. J. Williamson, Miss Long, Bob's S. McCreery, Frank O. Hoe, G. W. Garth, Lewis M. Mosher and wife, Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Giddis, Mrs. H. H. Baker, W. B. Eaton, Mrs. Bunemuntte, W. R. Chapman and wife, Mr. and Mrs. H. V. Beekman, Dr. Dillon Brown, J. A. Hinchman, Misses Storm, H. L. Osmeaan, Mr. and Mrs. W. McMichael and family, Dr. W. R. Brighton, Mrs. Charles Poe and family, Mr. and Mrs. Manny, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Tobey, Mr. and Mrs. Kirk, Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Whitney, Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Jordan, D. G. Atwater, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Gerken.

Brooklyn—T. W. Weeks, H. L. Babb, D. F. McCabe, J. Howard Brown, R. A. Donaldson, M. C. Ogden and wife, J. E. Spencer and wife, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Goddard, Misses V. S. and Edna Goddard, Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Streit, Ray E. Streit, S. F. Streit, W. Y. R. Smith and Mrs. W. T. Smith, Clarence R. Smith.

Plainfield—Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Tisdale and family, Fanny C. Cox, Misses Kaufman.

Trenton—Miss Richey.

J. A. H.

HOT COFFEE FOR THE FIREMEN.

Plainfield to Have Coffee and Ice Planted and in a Worthy Enterprise.

To the Home-Owners of this City and Borough.

GENTLEMEN AND FRIENDS:—The coffee cart scheme as presented by the Woman's Christian Temperance union to the Plainfield Reform club, our said society have been requested by the executive committee to assume the responsibility of its control and maintenance.

Believing most thoroughly in the practical benefits of such service, we are also ready to assume the responsibility provided the citizens will guarantee us an annual income sufficient to cover all contingencies.

Contributions from fifty cents to five dollars will be gladly received by any of the officers, the appointed collectors, or at my residence.

The accompanying letter from the chief of our fire department, T. O. Doane, commends itself to most favorable consideration. Its statements of fact are believed to be estimated without any reliable data, will not be less than $10 for each fire of sufficient magnitude to call out more than thirty-seven fires said alarms. Wages must be good, as well as all the materials; and economy is not the question in face of the fact that our firemen are so zealous and faithful, serving at all seasons without salary or reward. Surely they deserve the best, and should be assured that this service can be relied upon at night and in storm.

The cart is now in the Salvation Army hall free of any charge for storage, but we should be a sudden loss to them to have it longer on the evening of *July 4*." It is quite safe to predict a brilliant and enjoyable event.

Yours respectfully,

MRS. GEORGE F. OPDYKE,
President.

16 West Eighth street.

CITY OF PLAINFIELD, N. J.,
OFFICE OF
THE CHIEF ENGINEER
OF THE
FIRE DEPARTMENT,
June 23, 1892.

Mrs. Opdyke:

DEAR MADAM:—Your favor calling attention to the wish of the Woman's Temperance Aid society, to place the coffee cart at the disposal of the Fire department, is received; and on behalf of the department members I thank you for your generosity, and I will heartily cooperate with you in your efforts to utilize the cart in the best way possible. You ask, Can men work on water alone? In answer to this, I will say, No. Neither can they work well with liquor and beer. The best drink in my opinion for men who are working at a fire is coffee.

Nothing can take the place of good hot coffee on such occasions. There is not only no danger of the men becoming intoxicated, but also no possible danger of taking cold from wet feet and the like exercise. We will be very happy to have the coffee at all times you may see fit to furnish it. Thanking you very heartily for the interest you take in the welfare of the fire department members, I am,

Yours respectfully,

T. O. DOANE, Chief.

THE PEOPLE TO DECIDE.

Railway Rivalry in North Plainfield to be Settled by a Public Meeting.

The Mayor and street committee of the borough met Thursday in conference with the contractor Theodore Norris, Jr., one of the president, Dr. J. T. Fritts, one of the incorporators, and other representatives of the North Plainfield railway company. The borough officials listened to the company's proposition to extend the trolley line into the borough. Now they will give a public hearing to the company in which Dr. J. H. Cooley is interested, and will then call a meeting of the citizens and property-owners to discuss the various propositions. The Mayor and his co-workers are determined to have only that railway system which the people want, and are desirous of having the public make its own decision.

The Mayor has received from the Jarvis Air Motor company a proposition now under consideration. The company will run its cars free of charge on trial, over any tracks that may be laid, the company laying the tracks by the cars if the trial is satisfactory. The Jarvis people claim to be able to run one mile per hour at the laying of tracks to give an exhibition of its system on.

FANWOOD'S FIRE-BUG.

Citizens Openly Charge a Well-known Resident with Crime.

August Scheitner, who was so badly burned in a stable fire at Fanwood Friday night, has died of his fearful injuries, at Muhlenberg Hospital. His funeral took place in Scotch Plains this afternoon.

The origin of the fire in the village Monday caused much excitement among the Scotch Plains and Fanwood people.

The fire started on the place of Charles Richardson, and started in his house. The local department battled nobly, and extinguished the blaze. The damage was about $500. The singular coincidences of these fires on Mr. Richardson's property have aroused the suspicion of the public, and to-day charges of incendiarism are openly directed against a well-known citizen who is suspected and threatened with arrest. Numbers of people are eager for the prosecution, but are waiting for the Grand Jury to meet, and take the initiative. An investigation is being made. The suspected person stoutly protests his innocence, and defies anyone to bring proof of his guilt.

The Jersey Central's Early Trains.

The Philadelphia and Reading railroad, New Jersey Central and Port Reading railroad companies, in their answers in the suit brought against them in the name of the people by Attorney-General Stockton, defend their consolidation of interests and deny the charge that one of its main objects is to monopolize the coal supply. They aver that the roads of the several corporations owns coal lands or mines, or sells coal, and that they have no power to fix or increase the price of anthracite coal or create a monopoly in the business of mining and selling it. All that they could do to influence the price, they say, would be to change their tolls for carrying coal. These tolls are not being increased since the lessee went into effect. If the wholesale or retail price of coal go up, the combined railroads assert it will be brought no act of theirs. Standing on the privileges conveyed by their charters, they assert that in the issues they have in no way transcended their rights as railroad corporations.

Farewell Reception for Cleveland.

Notwithstanding the lateness of the evening, a large and enthusiastic party of Democrats met at the Fanwood clubhouse Friday night and organized a campaign party, with the following officers:

President—George C. Ritter.
Secretary—Howard A. Tyrer.
Treasurer—Frank R. Anderson.

Excellent music was delivered, and much enthusiasm was manifested. When the meeting adjourned it was with cheers for Cleveland and Stevenson.

FIVE MEN IN A BOAT.

Alarming Adventure of Plainfield Fishermen on a Trolling Trip in a Cyclone.

John Beerbower, Charles H. Lyman, Noel Verrier and C. B. VanWinkle drove Thursday morning to the Central depot, in the latter's carriage, bound for Plainfield. After a pleasant and copious breakfast at the home of Mrs. Beerbower, aunt of Col. C. H. Moore of Somerset street, they took a trolley to the point of Mr. Beerbower, for a fishing trip. After loading the yacht with the necessary refreshments for a day's outing on the water, and also enough bait to catch all the fish in the Bay, the party started on their journey.

The first portion of the trip was a very enjoyable one. After a short stop on the Staten Island shore, the yacht was put off from shore and started across Raritan Bay. Though a very strong breeze was blowing, the yacht ran along nicely, and Mr. Beerbower, and landed the occupants at Keyport, N. J., all greatly disgusted over their failure to tempt the finny tribe, but all were determined themselves to contribute to the safe arrival of the yacht, having helped the captain by substituting ballast for fish.

After a very pleasant stop at Keyport, the party started on their return voyage. About ten minutes from shore a very heavy storm arose. Bobby, being unable to hold both the jib boom and the rudder at the same time, gave the jib boom to Beerbower to take care of. Boblike, Bobby very kindly turned the yacht, executing it over the snapper-holes. Beerbower, instead of letting the jib boom take advantage of the new insertion of Mr. Buckley, and held fast to it, and consequently the yacht went plunging and thrashing about in the water. Mr. Beerbower realized the danger, and by masterly manipulation of the rudder succeeded in heading the yacht to the shore, arriving just in time, for the heavy storm struck, and a cyclone raged.

After the storm had abated, Mr. Buckley, finding the breeze all in his favor, made preparations for the return trip. The mainsail was hoisted, the yacht set on the pier in deep meditation, and came to the conclusion that it would be safer not to leave term from again, but to remain where it was for the season. They therefore abandoned the yacht, after having witnessed almost the drowning of Beerbower, who, while boarding the yacht, missed his footing and floundered about in deep water. After the drenched and dripping Beerbower had been rescued, the three sailed for home.

The remainder of the trip was uneventful. The frightened party met the Inspired mariners at Sewaren, and all drove safely back to Plainfield, congratulating one another that they were alive.

A Fourth-of-July Sermon.

The hours from midnight July 3 to 7 a. m. July 4 were altogether too noisy for comfort in Plainfield. It is nonsense and folly to permit youngsters to pop off at 2 or 3 in the morning, even on Independence Day, and make the night hideous with their rackets. The sentiment of celebration is one thing, but to keep people of the rest that is due them at night. Parents and children have a duty to the community, and it is the parents' duty to prohibit the youngsters from making a nuisance of themselves. Seven in the morning is early enough to begin the noisy work of the Fourth. Holidays are made to give rest to tired nerves, but the Fourth just past made many people wretched. The thoughtless ones should recollect that there are many people whose organizations are extremely sensitive, and to them all-night explosions give a serious shock. To many fair women the Fourth of July is a day of really terrible experiences. They suffered greatly from the violence of the night disturbances, and not a few were made nervous wrecks and brought to the verge of nervous prostration by the sleeplessness and shock. A fine old lady who is confined a helpless invalid to the house had to be moved from the front to the rear, in dread of the tumult of the night preceding the Fourth. Her neighbors knew this, but instead of restraining their noise and keeping their racket and confusion within daylight bounds they permitted the boys to do as they pleased, and as a result pandemonium reigned in front of the poor invalid's residence from midnight to breakfast time. Children should be taught that the day is long enough for their fun. When they start in so early they burn up all their powder before noon, and the quiet that ought to have obtained during the night falls on the afternoon instead. The prohibition of disorderly conduct from 12 midnight to 7 a. m. ought to be a matter of neighborly kindliness, not of municipal legislation, yet it looks as though the passage of an ordinance alone would quell the disturbances. To annoy the public and to deprive of sleep those needing rest is not the true spirit of the Fourth. Patriotism does not consist of making one's self a nuisance. It is a good thing to keep the young people from patriotism, and it is a good thing to instill into their hearts the humanity of the Golden Rule. When the sick and the weary want rest, it is cruel and barbarous to deprive them of it. The true gentleman is ever considerate of the comfort of others. The true patriot is brave and steady enough to forego a few of the pleasures to gratify his fellow men and women. True gentleman is true patriot; and he is neither who is disloyal to the American and Christian duties of sufferings is thousand times rather than incict it once, or who wilfully trespasses on the rights of his fellow-citizens. To be good and brave to be chivalrous, to be sensitive to the wants of more delicate organizations; it is better to suffer than wring for the pleasure of others is the noblest jewel than the coronets of kings.

Active Democrats Democrats.

The executive committee of the North Plainfield Democratic association at a recent meeting secured a permanent headquarters for the association's use, at 95 Somerset street, where meetings will be held weekly during the campaign, and which will serve as a meeting-place for the regular Democratic association hereafter. The growth of the association has been phenomenal, and it has now a most permanent place for meetings, and as this difficulty has now been overcome the organization expects to grow rapidly. The first meeting of the association will be held at the new hall this week Thursday evening. Prominent local speakers will be present, and a formal ratification of the national ticket and platform will take place. Campaign literature in abundance will be provided, and the headquarters will be open every day and evening.

A Century Run by Way of Plainfield.

At the last meeting of the Metropolitan Association of Cycling clubs all arrangements were completed for the century run to Princeton, July 23. The start will be made at 4 a. m. from the Continental hotel, Newark. The route will be as follows: Newark by way of Orange and Millburn to Plainfield, thence to Plainfield to New Brunswick by way of Franklin Park to Princeton. At Princeton the wheelmen will stop at Prince-ville and Belle Meade to Bordentown, 15 miles; Somerville by way of Bound Brook to Plainfield, 15 miles; Plainfield by way of Scotch Plains and Fanwood to Elizabeth Park, 19 miles, making a full century. Entries close July 16 with J. J. Woods, 217 West Forty-sixth street, New York.

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A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—*U. S. Government Report.*

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HIS LIFE FOR A HORSE.

A FAITHFUL COACHMAN HORRIBLY BURNED IN THE SERVICE OF HIS MASTER.

The Disastrous Fire at Scotch Plains—August Scheitner Rushes Into the Flames to Save a Carriage Horse—Overpowered by the Heat and Smoke—Heroic Action of a Servant Girl.

(From The Press of July 5.)

August Scheitner risked his life for a horse, in a fierce fire at Scotch Plains, last night, and now lies in Muhlenberg Hospital this morning in a dying condition.

The fire in which Scheitner was so terribly injured was one of two disastrous conflagrations that raged in Scotch Plains this morning at midnight.

At five minutes past 12 flames were seen issuing from the barn of Charles Richardson, whose house at Fanwood was burned to the ground a few months ago. The building was all in flames when the fire department of Scotch Plains and Fanwood reached it, and despite their strenuous efforts it was burned to the ground, with all the contents. Eight fine live stock, which was rescued. The cause of this fire is unknown.

August Scheitner was coachman for Samuel Britain, the noted lawyer, who occupies the John Cook estate. Scheitner slept in an apartment over the British stable. The glare of the Richardson fire awoke him in his room, and rushing to the window he saw that the stable was all in flames. Springing from his bed, he dressed hurriedly, and was about to leave for the scene of the fire when he accidentally overturned a lighted kerosene lamp. The lamp broke, and the burning oil ran about the floor, and in an instant the entire interior of the stable was either leaped from a wi dow to the ground, and turned his attention towards rescuing the live stock. He succeeded in saving all except one horse, and his life during in behalf of that animal cost him his life.

The piteous cries of the horse were heartrending, and he ventured into the burning flames to save the poor dumb creature. The heat became so intense, and the flames raged so furiously, that he had to retreat and abandon the creature to its fate.

Overpowered by the smoke and heat, he fell prostrate on the floor. A domestic employed by Mr. Britain, noticing what was going on, rushed to the rescue, and succeeded in dragging the unconscious body away. She was in immediate peril of her own destruction, and her arms and face were severely scorched, but she escaped serious injury, and was able to assist in the efforts to revive the unconscious Scheitner.

Dr. Westcott was promptly summoned, and did what he could for the sufferer, but said the unfortunate man could not survive his terrible injuries. Scheitner's head was burned almost beyond the semblance of a human head, and the mane of charred flesh was conveyed to Muhlenberg Hospital and laid out on one of the cots there. The man suffered untold agonies during the night, but was unconscious most of the time. Scarce an inch of his body but is horribly burnt or blistered. His condition to-day is critical, and his death is nearly expected.

At 2:30 this afternoon Scheitner was still alive.

The light of the fires as seen in this city caused alarms to be sounded in both Plainfield and North Plainfield, and the departments started out, but turned back after finding the fires were far beyond the limits.

The British barn and stable was destroyed.

Sportsmen Have a Jolly Time.

The sixth monthly shoot of the New Jersey Trap Shooters' league, held on the grounds of the Independent Gun club in Ryle's grove, Newark, on Tuesday, May, was a very enjoyable affair, the management of which reflected creditably up on the trustees of the home club. The shooting set up at 9:30 a. m. was very pleasant. At that hour a heavy shower came up, which drove the shooters under shelter for half an hour. After the shower, there was no interference with the fun.

The team shoot for the championship of New Jersey called out nine teams of five men each, and each man shot at twenty-five artificial targets. This was under the direct management of Secretary Sar and W. H. Hobart, manager and secretary respectively of the league. C. H. Townsend, trap editor of *Forest and Stream*, and one of the organizers of the league, was official scorer. The team of the Independent Gun club of Plainfield, which had won four out of the five previous contests, took first honors, with Newark and South Side and Maplewoods being a good second. The Independents scored as follows: C. Smith, 24; Thomas Brassington, 23; Soper, 23; Apgar, 23; Miller, 20. Total—113.

The other teams scored thus: South Side Gun club of Newark, 108; Maplewood Gun club of Maplewood, 104; Orange Jersey Shooting club of Clarem-t, 96; East Side Mutual Gun club of Newark, 94; Bloomfield Spring Park and Gun club of Rutherford, 92; Passaic City Rod and Gun club of Passaic, 93; East Orange Gun club, 79; Brunswick Gun club of New Brunswick, 64.

While the team shoot was going on on one set of traps another set was utilized for the shooting of events in a regular tournament arranged for the occasion. These being managed by those well-known shooters, "Tee Kay" Keller and "Dutchy" Smith. Prominent among the winners were the Plainfield sportsmen.

The sportsmen were very hospitably treated by C. Smith, who managed the affair, assisted by his estimable wife. The refreshments they provided were greatly appreciated.

The next shoot will be at Claremont.

Found—Sept. lately, but 25 years old, which will feed perfectly and digest anything. Starting on Catarrh in the Head, Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy cures 5 case in 6. Sold by druggists. 50 cents.

Dime Savings Institution
OF PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Is now receiving deposits payable on demand, with interest at the rate of three on per cent. per annum payable semi-annually.

JOHN W. MURRAY, President.
WILLIAM WHITE, Vice "
NATHAN HARDING, "
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Dime Savings Institution
OF PLAINFIELD, N. J.

LOUDON THE HORSE.

His Owner Tells How He Cleared $54,000 in One Race.

A Disappointment in His Early Career—Knocked Down for Less Than $500—At Last a Jersey Stake on Coney Island.

[COPYRIGHT, 1892.]

The Story of Richard Loudon, Written by Himself.

The story that I am now to relate is about Richard Loudon, a horse; also about myself, Richard Loudon, the man. Not that I combined the attributes of a biped and quadruped, centaur-like, but there were in reality two distinct individualities, Richard Loudon, the horse, and Richard Loudon, the man, otherwise the humble narrator.

From the very first that I can remember of my boyhood I always had a passionate fondness for the high-mettled thoroughbred. Not your cold-blooded, prosaic, slow-go of the farm, but the fiery, almost unbroken descendants of Diomed, Hiarchy, Boston, Lexington and the other famous progenitors of our American racing families. I was never so happy as from the time I was deemed equal to the task of throwing a leg over a frisky yearling or a bolting two-year-old and shooting the former into the air he or she should go in track gallop and track trials. Did I get tumbled? Yes, many a time.

My uncle was a Kentucky stock-breeder, and I, as he had a son, was early reared in a modest way. But the first real good one he ever owned was Lida Stanton, by Wanrer, out of Ada Stanton.

A year worked wonderful development in the filly. Uncle Jacob named her Lida Stanton, and later on ran her with great success all over the country.

So as I attained my twentieth I began to thought me that I, a green country lad, would keep a watchful lookout for some such bargain as Lida Stanton. I saw by my uncle's great mare had proved to be, and made a stake for herself. The opportunity came sooner than I looked for.

One of the neighboring Endorf stud farm horses was to be sold at the spring sale of yearling, at which some great bargains were often obtained, after the equine rivals, in the early training of their relationship to winners, had been knocked down to millionaires or their representatives.

Among the lot to be sold the spring which proved an auspicious one to me was a bay colt by Lawyer, out of Gypsy. As the sire was a son of Lexington and the great mare Levity, and the dam by that famous old sportsman, the Irish Birdcatcher, Knight of St. George, I was prepared to see the colt fetch a

TAKING BETS FOR THE BIG SUM.

high price. But perhaps because he was a bit backward and had just a bit the suspicion of an "osselet" on his off hind leg I got him dirt cheap for something under a bought of hundred dollars.

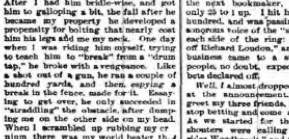
I never shall forget my feelings as the auctioneer, Col. Brewster, after knocking the colt down, gave my name and address" and I proudly answered him: "Dick Loudon, sir," and pulled out my slender bank roll, for the young lawyer on the spot, and led him away amid the approving nods of many of my seniors in the business.

Well, for a long time I thought that I was badly "stuck" in the Lawyer colt. After I had him in training, and put him to galloping a bit, the fall after he became my property he developed a propensity for bolting shortly after I put him his legs and me my neck. One day when I was riding him myself, trying to teach him to "break" from a "strung up," he broke with a vengeance. Like a shot out of a gun, he ran a couple of hundred yards, and then, spying a break in the fence, made for it. Essaying to go over, he only succeeded in "straddling" the obstacle, after dumping me on the other side on my head. When I was picked up from the pile of manure there was my world beater thrashing away for dear life among the reins, and I dazed from after my uncle, Richard Loudon. As I was also shaked after my uncle, there were then three Richard Loudons in the field, Richard Loudon, London the horse. Which of the trio did the most service to the house of Loudon in the matter of covering the name I am about to relate I will leave to onlookers, however, to judge.

The colt, after a season of resting up there a bit, I shipped the horses direct to Saratoga, via the Chesapeake & Ohio and Southern railroads, to New York, and I arrived with my small string of three in good shape at the Springs for a spring trip.

As it was some weeks yet before racing began at the springs, I had little trouble in getting my string into the Horse Haven, and, after a confab with Secretary Walley of the association, selected one of the stalls that had been had the old grandstand in the famous pine grove. Here I had the three-quarter-mile sandy track to gallop my horses on, as well as the regular course just across the avenue.

My life at Saratoga during these preliminary weeks was very pleasant. The surroundings were new and pleasant and atmosphere of Horse Haven did wonders for my horses as well as for myself, and by the time the last week of July arrived my little party was in good shape for business. An interested spectator



BOOSTS IN FOR TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS.

of my horses' progress during these preliminary workings was Secretary Walley, the Board of Associated Horse racing officials. Partly was this due to a natural sentiment on his part, as he had himself owned a horse or two of my colt Richard Loudon, and afterward sold her to the Endorf farm stud. Prior to finding my colt, Spiritual Dream, that good race mare Peruvian to the English horse Glengar, and her breeder was naturally interested in the new Lawyer colt, as exemplified by my colors, which I had to admit were by no means to feel ashamed of the result of the union, judged by subsequent performances.

Well, till Saratoga meeting that summer was in progress I had no thought of entering of the best of the horses from the western meetings with those from east and had interrupted trades promised some exciting sport.

Among the acquaintances I had formed at Saratoga was a young man who had enjoyed a phenomenal run of luck in the racing seasons. From an employe at the race track there, James McDonough had progressed, with the aid of a fancy $1,000 winning on a combination bet, to the ownership of a few horses and a fair amount of cash as well. This latter I had helped him to increase by a hint from me to back my colt in his 10-to-1 at Saratoga, and he looked to me to be the man I wanted for my partner.

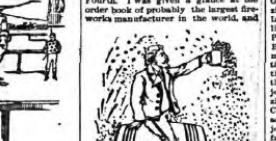
He was not at the track that day, so I went up to the city in the evening and found my man at his hotel. He was most enthusiastic over the scheme, and offered to advance the whole amount of the money, and if we lost I could repay him my half when convenient. This was better than I had expected, for the money I intended to put in would, if lost, make a pretty serious hole in it.

So McDonough agreed to be on hand at the Bay the second day after with $2,000 in cash to put on my colt. I had also arranged, with two friends in whom I had implicit confidence to assist in "plunging" on the event. This did not them it was to go on my colt until the last moment.

The eventful day broke clear and pleasant. A typical September afternoon brought down great crowds to the track, boats, trains and roads being crowded by expectant racegoers. Our race was the first on the programme so our little party of four were on hand early, having some important business in view.

There were ten 3-year-olds in the race, including Woodbrook, whose performances had caused him to be made a hot favorite; Shannon, the California crack; Tattle, the pride of the Chesapeake; Brighton; Hunter Pope, West Virginia, Leonine and Stoner from the stables of two of our millionaire turfmen, and three others beside my gelding.

The betting opened at 10 to 1 in the betting ring, and my friends wanted to jump in, but I said: "No, wait awhile, he will go higher," and as the money came rushing in on Woodbrook, the favorite, "20 to 1 Richard Loudon" was



HE FINISHES A WINNER.

soon heard in merry refrain amid the babel of sounds that echoed through the famous betting ring at the Bay that eventful September afternoon.

Now was our time, and each of us, after taking opposite ends of the ballroom square of bookmakers, started about down the line to put on the money. My wife was among the mutual horses, and as I passed them I purchased twenty tickets on the horse, an investment of a hundred dollars. Then I went down the bookmaking line the first stand I came to was that of Wheeler, the well successful western peculier who was backed up by the California capital of Harry Bodine.

He had 30 to 1 up against my colt. I bet him a hundred at that price and kept right on, the bookie hastily calling after me: "Say, Dick, do you want any more?" I quickly answered: "Yes, I'll give you another hundred," and like a flash, Wheeler answered: "All right, any more?" Now his bailiage seemed to rush but ten on my colt, and more, and I would have gone on, but he weakened amidst the laughter of the interest spectators of the encounter.

However, I was more than pleased, as I had got $600 on against $15,000, and the next bookmaker I struck only got only 25 to 1 up. I hit him a couple of hundred, and was passing on when the bookie called out: "Say, Loudon and on each side of the ring: "Take Baylor off of Richard Loudon," and for a moment I misdoubted my ears. Baylor, Shannon's jockey, was to ride the favorite, and I knew I had been "done" by an offer to the jockey from the owner of Woodbrook of more money to ride his colt.

Almost on a run, for the second bell had sounded, and I had to strike off a jockey or scratch, I reached the paddock, and, as good luck would have it, Baylor was not there. I had no use for his ability, but rather shady reputation. But it was he or scratch, and, promising the boy a hundred more as I had not off the Canadian swamp, I got him the colon and saw him weighed.

Then we four friends held a consultation. We found that outside of my twenty mutuals we had invested about $1,000 more, and that the odds on the respective winnings were something over 5 to 1. My partner wanted to go ahead and place that $2,000 on the race as we still 18 to 1 to be had against the colt, in spite of the money we had got on.

But I, much disturbed by the rascally trick played me by Baylor, the jockey, determined to have another rider, and substituted Jockey Cadell, although I knew my colt was an easy one to ride. So I left Baylor to Mollie Shandon, and put more it you like, but I'm only in with what it already up." So we stood by and watched the horses go to the post, and never went near the ring again, viewing the race from the paddock.

At the post just above the paddock, the field of ten horses was marshaled, and the usual collection of trainers, owners, touts and stable hands had also collected inside the infield to see the send off.

My gray-haired starter, since celebrated as the foremost wielder of the flag in this country and perhaps the world, had considerable trouble with his field. The jockeys were, if anything, more excited than the horses, and while Shandon, the Pacific coaster, hung back in the rear of the bunch, Woodbrook and his jockey, Baylor, strove in every break to "beat the flag," or, in plainer terms, to get the best of the start from the starter at once.

Fortunately for us our colt had got away in the front rank, and making the turn for the home stretch Baylor was seen to shute then as now—Vintner, ridden by the famous Jockey McLaren, was piloted by the colt owned by Richard Croker, who had Tattle at his girth. The others were well benched at their heels, all but the Seventh, Woodbrook, who by over fifty yards behind the rearguard almost hidden in the dust that blew from the flying hoofs as the race from a battlefield.

But the real struggle was only just begun, for furious was covered and they are on the straight work of the homestretch, Vintner, Richard and Tattle now on nearly even terms. I looked at my watch and as the quarter clicked I exclaimed to Mollie Shandon: "If they are not setting a very strong pace, and if they keep that up Richard will outfinish them sure in the last quarter."

The run to the last furlong, time for the three-quarters, showed Vintner lost in the shuffle and Richard between the four, and just as the people in the grandstand began to rise and recognized would have been for us to discover that he had got away from the pack. But he was not long in the difference in the world, and if he had landed a winner for his backers he could not have done it more handily.

In the race well in that hand to the last furlong in the home stretch.

Leaving McDonough to attend to the collection of the money, and my lack of nerve in not betting the rest of our money, I hurried down to the stable to see that my colt was rubbed to weigh, and few of the many that later crowded round Richard in the paddock had more than a passing word for me.

True, I had not landed the big stake laid out originally, but myself and partner had cleared over $54,000 on the two-mile, a neat day's work for any pair of turfmen. It seems that the original bookmaker with whom I had bet had changed, had been increased by another $15,000 in this way. During the day McDonough had slipped a $1,000 bill in the hands of one of our bookmaker acquaintances to get it on at the best possible price.

This money averaged 19 to 1, and though I had specially declared myself as only with the original investments, McDonough would not listen to any protests, and lumped the whole of the transactions. This made our total winnings about $54,000 on an investment of about $6,000. Had we placed the other $7,000 as originally intended the coup would have been the most brilliant one in the betting history of that day, or any other.

As for the Jockey, Baylor, this race marked his downfall, for he began to drink, and the last I heard of him he was somewhere across the border on the verge of being carted off to an intebriate asylum.

THE MAN OF FASHION.

How He Will Revel in Pyrotechnics on the Glorious Fourth.

Many Fine Displays in and About New York — A Great Train to Susie Anna — Pyrotechnic Display at Idlewild.

[COPYRIGHT, 1892.]

When the Vanderbilts went into mourning for the popular Duke of Connellsaus, an order for $5,000 worth of fireworks was canceled. It was intended to make a grand display in the Newport home of William K., but all this has been deferred, and that bright summer resort will have to look to other awards for its pyrotechnics.

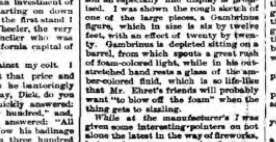
But in the Columbian year the man of fashion is going to make things noisy on the day and the night of the Fourth. I was given a glance at the order book of probably the largest fireworks manufacturer in the world, and

WHAT FRANK ERETT WILL DISPLAY.

I felt a strong inclination to go up in a balloon to witness the magnificent pyrotechnic display to illuminate New York suburban homes.

At Frank Ehrets place on the Hudson an exceedingly fine display is scheduled. I was shown the rough sketch of one of the large pieces, a Gambrinus eight feet in size in the form of a beer keg, with an effect of twenty by twenty. Gambrinus is depicted sitting on a throne, from which sprays a great rush of foam-colored light, while in his outstretched hand rests a glass of foaming colored fire, which is the life-like that Mr. Ehret's friends will probably call "the blow of the foam" when the thing gets to sizzling.

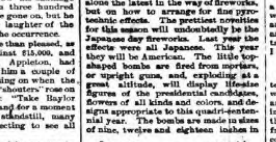
While at the manufacturer's I was given some interesting pieces not yet alone the latest in the way of fireworks, but on how to arrange for fine pyrotechnic effects. The pyrotechnic scene for this season will undoubtedly be the Japanese day fireworks. Last year the Japs had a fine display, and this year they will be American. The little top-shaped bombs are fired from mortars, set upright and, exploding at a great altitude, will display lifesize figures of the presidential candidates, figures of all kinds and colors, and designs appropriate to this quadri-centennial year. The bombs are made in sizes of nine, twelve and eighteen inches in



A DESIGN FOR THE ROCKEFELLER DISPLAY.

circumference. I was told that the secret of their manufacture has never been betrayed by the Japanese, and that Mr. Hamilton Fish's order for the bombs were sent to Japan and re-drawn there. They will be exploded on every night from Tuesday to the Thousand Islands, and from Bar Harbor to Coronado Beach, on the Pacific coast.

Then there is an order for Irrington which will cost either George Edwin or Jay Gould a great deal of money for a display which he intends to give. One represents Mr. Gould's special train spouting out every line of its magnificent equipment in a cloud of white smoke from the engine. The size of the frame for the locomotive is 10 by 20,



WILL BE SEEN AT IRVINGTON.

for the tender 10 by 10 and for the passenger car 10 by 20, producing an effect of 40 by 100 feet. That this will delight George Gould's children goes without saying. Or, if these jests seem too silly,

Gen. Horace Porter has invited a number of G. A. R. friends to his home and the display will include a series of magnificent effects in military designs. One

WILL BE SEEN AT GEN. PORTER'S HOME.

in particular, representing the loyal legion emblem, will prove exceedingly interesting.

To arrange a fine display take plenty of room, as extensive a lawn as possible. Place your aerial fireworks in boxes in the center of the lawn covered with cloth or tarpaulin to prevent dampness or sparks from getting at them. Your set pieces should be placed around close to the side of these covered boxes and fairly well to the rear of the lawn. Don't fail to have them in a direction away from the spectators. Your bombshells must be fired a good way from the house. Your rockets should be fired in the center of the lawn and these distribute the other pieces in such a manner that they will not interfere with each other that they may not set fire to one another. In arranging the set pieces always bring pieces of interest the spectators. Colored lights, rockets, and gyrandoles should be placed in front of the display, and well away from the flashes of the bombs, so that scorer of the lawn where the horses will be seen to carry them away from the house. Never allow the fireworks to be placed behind the central set piece, and must be well fenced. Begin your pyrotechnic display with rockets, ballocon, bombshells and illuminations, then fire off your set pieces, commencing with the smallest, finishing up with the larger, varying each display with some of the set pieces of the largest size. The effect of this will be vastly enhanced by firing off a battery of a dozen guns. The aerial bouquet should be the last piece fired.

Now, one word more as to precautions. Always station your lighting torch to a stick about six feet long.

What will it cost you to make a display of this kind? Perhaps $1,000. You can spend fifty dollars and have a very neat exhibition. But for one hundred dollars you can lay in a goodly supply of smaller pieces and at least one large set piece.

One of the prettiest displays will be that of Mrs. Van Rensselaer Crugar, at idlewild. I don't think it will cost more than a hundred dollars, and it will consist,

THE CONTINENTAL SOLDIER.

as I am told, of three set pieces, including "The Continental Minute Man," "The Washington Statue" and "A Goddess of Liberty." These are all magnificent in color effects, and will be shown to splendid advantage on the magnificent Crugar lawn.

When you start out to order your fireworks be sure to order everything that is pretty, and have a few of the big pieces that must not fail to get off. Bombshells in all effects, aerial bouquets, the dazzling battery, Spanish Trefoil shower, sparkling waterfall, the shield of Iris, the Polka Redowa, Chinese bellblanta, free of liberty, the fanbuoy, Peruvian Glory, Elfin Waltz, the Aurora Borealis, the Casket of Jewels, the magic wheel, the Egyptian Pyramids, the double diamond, the revolving star, the mammoth wheel, the Italian rosette, the Moorish diadem, the peacock tail, jeweled sprays, Saxon pyramids, dazzling diamonds, revolving pinwards, Chinese spouter, revolving gun, kaleidoscope, picnades, gothic cross, basket of jewels, emerald jewels and Niagara falls.

All of these are comparatively small in the setting and magnificent in the effect. The Niagara falls design is not costly, and perhaps the prettiest of minor pieces to-date.

The sunburst is on a frame, forty by sixty inches, and in effect is thirty by thirty-five feet. The "Tree of Liberty" produces a similar effect.

ALBERT EDWARD TYRRELL.

Would Not Listen to Family Secrets.

A family row had some time before thickets which, not being able to use, they turned over to a green servant girl, who said she would go down to a theater. After receiving directions the girl started out. About nine o'clock the family was startled to see the girl back and called her in the room to see what the trouble was.

"Why, Mary, didn't you find the place?" was asked.

"Indade, I did, and it was a foine place and a gentleman showed me a sate near the front."

"Then why didn't you stay? What did you do?"

"Well, ivery when were a-looking at a show come up from—and the theater was full of foine ladies and gintlemen and after a bit they took the pictur' up and some people came in and began talking family matters, and so I thought I better come home."—N. Y. Tribune.

The Quality of Justice.

A correspondent of the Spectator tells a true story of an Irishman who was complaining the other day that he had been cheated out of his land in the courts. He ignored the fact that the evidence went against him and his friends. "Sure we'll have to get law there!" This reminds one of the story of the Irishman who tried to comfort her husband with the remark that he would have a fair trial and an upright judge. "Faith, and what's the use, I suppose, 'what'd I want wid an upright judge? What I wants is a judge that'll be a little crooked."—Judge.

Salt for Sick Headache.

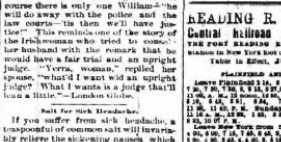
If you suffer from sick headache, a teaspoonful of common salt will invariably relieve you. Cadell, a jockey of Baltimore, generally accompanies that awful pain in the head. The salt must be dissolved in water.

BARBOUR'S SUCCESSOR.

Epps Hunton Appointed Senator by the Governor of Virginia.

The governor of Virginia has appointed Epps Hunton, on which the United States senator, to succeed John S. Barbour, deceased.

Gen. Epps Hunton was a native of Fauquier county, Va., and was born on the 2d of September, 1822. He received a liberal education, studied the law and was admitted to practice at the bar in 1846. Within a year after this he was appointed commonwealth attorney for Prince William county and held the office for 15 years. He was elected to the Virginia convention of 1861 to prepare a constitution under the confederacy, and upon the passing of the first session he entered the confederate army as colonel of the Eighth



EPPA HUNTON.

regiment of Virginia infantry. He served in all the principal battles in the army of Virginia, and after the battle of Gettysburg, in which he especially distinguished himself, he was promoted to the rank of brigadier general. On the 6th of April, 1865, he was captured at the battle of Sailor's creek and imprisoned in Fort Warren until after the cessation of hostilities, being released in July of that year.

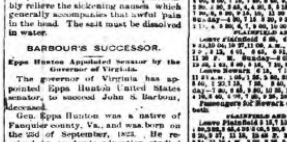
In 1879 Gen. Hunton was elected to represent his district in congress, and was reelected to the three succeeding congresses. In the Fortysixth congress Gen. Hunton was on the committees that formed the electoral commission to decide the contest for president between Samuel J. Tilden and Hayes, and was a member of the commission itself, voting steadily with the democratic members of the body. He was also a member of the committee of conference between the two parties. Since his retirement from congress Gen. Hunton has been engaged in the practice of law.

MRS. W. E. GLADSTONE.

The Accomplished Wife of England's Prime Minister.

It has been often said that the actions and capacity for hard work shown by the wife of the statesman are usually the best indication of his greatness. Judged by this standard Mrs. Gladstone is a truly great woman. Her husband's fame has been won by the power of his intellect which endures. Indeed, taking into consideration the physical charms of Mrs. Gladstone's character she is always interesting. Every sensible thing Mrs. Gladstone does is to help her wife in world of course be impossible to her, but he has on more than one occasion published it for the world to know. She has never aimed to shine in public, but has found her greatest sphere of usefulness is in the home.

Mrs. Gladstone rather despises what is conventionally known as "society,"



MRS. W. E. GLADSTONE.

and although she is always welcomed in that charmed circle, she calmly ignores its petty rules and observances. She is not a fool to fashion, old-fashioned way, and London Space Moments says one cannot be long in her company without seeing the force of her husband, and for him alone. She is always near him, she watches his health with anxious solicitude, and she frequently spoke the literal truth when he said he could not have got through one-half of his life's work had it not been for her counsel and practical help. She is a most practical housekeeper, and one of her duties is every morning to go through the previous day's accounts.

She dresses in black always, and the widest range of her choice is confined very high in the collar and finished with a lace ruche that comes quite to the chin. Her only other relief are the lace wrist ruffles. In the library at Hawarden is to be found the room where she is surrounded by her favorite books, for Mrs. Gladstone is a great reader and a clever woman. In spite of her domestic tastes. She writes rapidly and with a quill pen—her correspondence, though of course less voluminous than her husband's, being considerable. She is a great lover of flowers and keeps many rooms in the great house of Hawarden castle delightful by means of flowers, boons and all the little accessories of comfort which her busy brain can suggest. She is very fond of the society of young people, has a party of them about her whenever she can and is delighted when she is at the head of her own dinner-table and has about her a circle of friends who know and love her and Mr. Gladstone.

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BEASTS OF BURDEN.

In California Obtained On the Work of Horses.

Odd Sights to Be Seen in the Market Gardens of Alameda County—Seed Drills Drilled Through the Fields by Coolies.

An astonishing sight has been presented recently to observant travelers over the Southern Pacific road when making passing through the great market gardens near Newark, in Alameda county, and the San Francisco Chronicle, than the utilization of Chinese laborers as beasts of burden, and of their powerful volition, too.

Along the railroad near the station mentioned bands of coolies are trained to usual beasts of burden, hitch themselves up in their stead, and are by no means to be prided that "drawn driven cattle." The large seed drill somewhat resembles a plow. It has handles like that implement, and from the front of the drill extends a rope six or eight feet long. On the end of this rope is a pole about eight feet in length is tied. Two Chinamen place the pole in front of them, about the middle of their bodies, and bending to their work pull the drill about the field in response to the commands of the man at the handles.

In some cases, instead of using the pole, the rope are attached to the shoulders and the coolie beasts of burden take the ends of these lines over their shoulders and plod over the field. Backward and forward they go, just like horses, and apparently as contented with their lot.

Certainly it is by other men in the United States is such a slight to be seen, that of human beings voluntarily taking the place of work animals.

When the Mormons founded Salt Lake City and populated the country there a scene like that described in the fields was common, and even until a few years ago many an old Mormon could be seen from the cars driving a herd of his wives hitched to a plow like oxen, and like them regarding under the lash of the driver but his curses if they stopped to rest. The influx of Gentiles

CHINESE AS BEASTS OF BURDEN.

has, it is supposed, put an end to this inhuman treatment of the Mormons' female slaves.

In some older countries, where the ordinary diseases are decimating cattle and animals are scarce and fodder dear, such conditions do still exist, though even there they are fast becoming rare.

The fellahs of Egypt are the only other class of degraded human beings that are forced to do the work of beasts, and the only men so employed, and they probably have the hardest time of it. In the Nile valley they drag about the primitive plow, made of two wooden sticks, one of which serves for a handle and the other is pointed down into the ground.

But in this land of plenty, where animals of all kinds are in abundance and cheap and the fodder for them can be raised at a moment's rest, it is indeed a peculiar thing for Chinese even to consider themselves cheaper than beasts and it is all the more astonishing that this should occur but a few miles from San Francisco and in a county of fertile farms and prosperous people.

It is difficult to understand by what idea of economy the Chinese see an advantage in employing themselves to work "after the manner of the beasts of the field," but it probably has its basis in the fact that they are fond of work in the field work. But there they have no farming machinery and few horses, and all the work is done by hand.

Oldest Pair of Matched Horses.

The oldest pair of matched horses in Connecticut belongs to Eli Wakelee, of Ansonia. They are 31 and 32 years old, and have been owned and used by him almost that whole seventeen years. The next oldest pair belongs to George Cox, who owns the Ravine mills in Portland. They are 30 and 30 years old. They were foaled on the Cox farm. They were broken when 3 years old, and have never been sold since. Mr. Cox, who uses them to draw grain from Middletown to his mills, estimates that during a walk will be refreshment 2 tons of it, and during the whole time he has used them he has never cared a whip on them.

Men and Ants as Builders.

The largest pyramid in Egypt is 146 feet high and 746 feet square at the base; the average height of man; whereas the nests of the termites are 1,000 times the height of the insects who construct them. Their habitations are thus twelve times higher than the largest specimen of architecture raised by human hands.

German Horseshoeing.

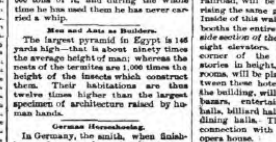
In Germany, the smith, when finishing a shoe, turns up the ends of the inner ends, and when the shoe is cold he taps in a screw thread and screws into the shoe, where on the horse's foot a blunt pointed stud of an inch in length; and with shoes thus fitted horses can travel securely over the slippery ice roads, and have never been known to slip, and draught horses are shod in the same way.

COLUMBIAN TOWER.

The Grand Structure Planned by Some Enterprising Chicagoans.

A Chicago firm is preparing the plans for a mammoth observation tower to be named the Columbian, which a stock company will be formed to incorporate erecting near the world's fair grounds. Including the site the total cost of construction will be about $1,000,000. By working day and night shifts the tower, it is believed, can be completed in a year.

The lever is to be constructed of steel and iron, 800 feet in diameter at the base and 720 at the cornice line. The form is to be circular and 1,492 feet high to the base of the statue of Columbus, which will be about 56 feet high, making a total height of 1,542 feet. The statue will stand on a globe or sphere some 80 feet in diameter. The central tower shaft column is 275 feet at the ground line, diminishing by slow degrees, until at 1,300 feet it will be 120 feet in diameter. Here the shaft is capped with a heavy cornice which girts the entire shaft. From this cor-



PROPOSED COLUMBIAN TOWER.

nice springs the roof of the tower, which rises about 120 feet and is crowned with a flagstaff. The globe will be lighted at night with powerful electric lights and reflectors.

Around the central shaft of the tower will be located a series of buildings, each refined, passing around the tower at a 5 per cent grade until it reaches the height of 1,300 feet. The entire ascent of the railroad will be about seven miles to the terminus. On one of the inner circles of the central shaft, where the railroad, will be an inclined sidewalk rising the same grade as the railroad. Inside of this walk will be refreshment booths the entire distance. In the inside section of the tower will be placed elevators. Four hydraulic lifts in the corner of the grand square, seven stories in height, with a total of 2,000 horse power. Two lifts are to be built between these hotels, on the four sides of the building, will be located ballrooms, banks, restaurants, hotels, music halls, billiard halls, bowling alleys and dining halls. There will also be, in connection with the hotels, a large opera house.

Located on the roofs of these buildings and on the roofs of the hotels will be hanging gardens. Above these gardens will be two grand promenades, forming the base of the tower. And over these promenades will be four grand halls, running around the shaft of the tower. The first will be 200 feet wide and 300 feet high. The second 300 feet high and 50 feet wide. The third 400 feet high and 90 feet wide. The fourth 500 feet high and 18 feet wide. Provision for 50,000 people visiting the top of the tower in a single day will be provided.

THE ITALIAN MINISTER.

some of the Peculiarities and Whims of Baron Fava.

A Popular Study.

Uncle Waybuck—Now, wot's th' use o' bein' glib at them new-fangled studies? Why, in this here estate you're studyin'?

Sly Niece—Why, uncle, it's delightful subject to talk about on moonlight evenings. We point out Venus, and Mars, and Jupiter, and many other pretty, and then— See that ring—N. Y. Weekly.

Points of Resemblance.

Mr. Sharpe (the municipal lawyer) I am glad to meet you, Dr. Fourthly. I have often heard of you. The striking similarity of our names struck me feel as if I were acquainted with you already.

Rev. Dr. Fourthly—Sir!

Mr. Sharpe—My dear doctor, are we not both engaged in the work of saving sinners?—Chicago Tribune.

Miss Him Popular.

Harry—Before the Neighbors would countenance my attentions to the dear girl they demanded references, but I gave them two sets.

Jack—Why two?

Harry—One to tell the old man I was a paragon of all the manly virtues; the other to hint to the girl I was going it as an awful pace.—N. Y. Truth.

The Innocents at Home.

Children occasionally give some very peculiar answers. A little Texas boy, who had been left by several children his father and mother had, replied:

"I am all the children they have got."

Another boy, after being asked the same question, replied:

"Two girls and a boy. I'm the boy."—Texas Siftings.

A Great Gardens.

"I've got a garding," said little Miriam.

"Have you, really?" asked Helen.

"What do you raise in it?"

"Nothing but pebbles so far, but papa says when there'll be some sliced to-matoes there before the summer's over."

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Castoria.

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"Castoria is the best remedy for children of which I am acquainted. I hope the day is not far distant when mothers will consider the real interest of their children, and use Castoria instead of the various quack nostrums which are destroying their loved ones, by forcing opium, morphine, soothing syrup and other destructive agents down their throats, thereby sending them to premature graves."
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THE CONSTITUTIONALIST.

VOL. XXV. PLAINFIELD, N. J., THURSDAY, JULY 14, 1892. No 28.

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LIVERY.

A. M. SEGUINE,
(Successor to John W. Laing.)
Laing's Hotel Stables

Front street, opposite Madison avenue.
Coaches for Weddings, Parades and Private Use. Light carriages of all descriptions for hire.

RIDING OR LIVERY.
Careful, safe drivers for shopping calls or pleasure parties. Special attention given to boarding horses by the day, week or month.—[1m1291]
TELEPHONE CALL, NO. 26.

RICKERT'S
ACCOMMODATION EXPRESS.
OFFICE—Vanderbeek's Music Store, Park avenue. The "Accommodation Express" will attend to the general carrying business of the city, delivering packages to and from the depot, or from place to place.
Moving of Furniture, Pianos, etc., with care and safety.

INSURANCE.
WILLIAM A. WOODRUFF,
FIRE AND LIFE
INSURANCE AGENT,
Office cor. Front St. and Park Ave.,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Real Estate for Sale & Exchange.
MONEY TO LOAN
On Approved Security.
9-27-y

Fresh Garden Seeds
AND FERTILIZERS,
Farm and Garden Implements,
Lawn Mowers Refrigerators,
Ice Cream Freezers
Gasoline Stoves,
Hardware, Tools, etc.
J. J. HRIDELOFF,
No. 19 SOMERSET ST. 9-16-y

GEORGE A. MOORE,
(Of the late firm of Moore Bros.,)
Is now the sole proprietor of the old established market at
NO. 14 NORTH AVENUE,
Where he will continue to supply patrons with the finest grades of
Fresh and Salt Meats,
Fish of all kinds, Oysters, clams, Game in season, etc. At the Lowest Market Prices.
Anything you usually buy in meats, furnished at short notice. 4m6

CANOPIES
For Weddings, Parties, Etc.,
TO HIRE. CHARGES REASONABLE
Hugo Weigman,
30 EAST FRONT STREET, PLAINFIELD, N. J.
10-15-y

LEWIS B. CODDINGTON,
(Successor to W. J. Gaston.)
Furniture and Freight Express!
OFFICE—30 W. FRONT ST.
Large Covered Vans for Furniture. Goods delivered to all parts of the city. Orders left at the office will receive prompt attention. 9-13-y

H. EGGERDING,
No. 17 Park Avenue,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Manufacturer of the celebrated
C. O. D. CIGAR,
The best cigar made for the money. Call and try them.
CUBAN HAVANA SMOKE A SPECIALTY.
Foreign and Domestic Cigars, Cigarettes and Tobaccos always in stock.
Smokers Articles in Great Variety.
9-30-y

Q. M. FINE,
Dealer in HAVANA & DOMESTIC
CIGARS!
16 SPRAGUE AVE., (Rear of Post Office) SECOND FLR.)
Tobacco and Smoker's Materials,
Stamps Supplied.

The celebrated "Old Judge" Smoking Tobacco, and Fine Cut Chewing Tobacco, always on hand.

A. WOLFF,
Manufacturer of
CIGARS,
And dealer in all kinds of Smoking and Chewing Tobacco and cigarettes. Agent for the celebrated Duke long W. Straus cutter, in all Wood cigarettes, also Solid Gold Cigarettes, Cigarettes, and the genuine Cigarettes of the Friends and the Kings of Cigarettes.
9-30-y

PAINTERS & PAINTERS SUPPLIES
Paints, Varnishes, Glass,
WINDOW SHADES AND FIXTURES.
WALL PAPERS!
PAPER HANGING A SPECIALTY
ASWALM,
No. 6 North Avenue, Plainfield.
9-23

L. B. WOOLSTON.

A TRAGEDY OF THE SEA.

A Midnight Experience Off the Coast of Brazil.

The Heroic Effort of a French Convict to Escape from a Sinking Vessel and Succeed on a Mysterious Mission of War.

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DUDGE ADOLPHE CAT IS GENERAL REMEMBRANCER of the United States Senate, a handsome office in the south wing of the Capitol, and one of the great war and navy department bulldogs. Gen. Remey is the officer charged with the records of the court martial trials of naval officers. He also passes upon contracts and questions of detail of a

"HE WAS DRAWN ON DECK."

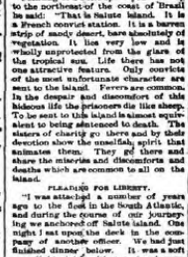
legal interest. His position is that of judge of a court of the highest appeal in the service of the navy.

He is a gentleman in the neighborhood of forty years of age. One day, several years ago, when I was in his office, he turned from the record of some papers on the desk before him and told me a story about himself. The story was suggested by a map of South America attached to the papers which he was examining.

Pointing to a little spot upon the map to the northeast of the coast of Brazil he said: "That is Saint Paul's Rocks. It is a French convict station. It is a barren strip of sandy desert, bare absolutely of vegetation. It is very low and is wholly unprotected from the glare of the tropical sun. Life there is one of the utmost misery. Only convicts of the most unfortunate character are sent to the island. Deserters are common. In the despair and discomfort of this hideous life the prisoners die like sheep. To be sent to Saint Paul's is almost equivalent to being sentenced to death. The sisters of charity go there and by their presence show the only spirit that animates them. They go there and share the miseries and discomforts and deaths which are common to all on the island.

"I was a prisoner on Saint Paul's for nearly a number of years ago to the fleet in the South Atlantic, and during the course of my journeys there I became familiar with Saint Paul's. One night I sat upon the deck in the company of a number of officers. We had finished dinner below. It was a soft moonlight night, with occasional sea fires of phosphorescence. The night light at times uncertain and dim. We were lazily smoking our after dinner cigars, when I heard a cry of 'Help' from the water below. followed by a splash.

"I ran immediately to the rail, as I thought it was a case of man overboard. But there was a sailor ahead of me, who lowered a rope to a man who was swimming in the water below. In a



"THE MAN BEGAN TO TELL HIS STORY."

moment he was drawn upon deck, and at once he began an explanation of his appearance.

"He was a convict from the direction of the island. He had seen me flag, and he had swam out to the ship. Would I not take him aboard and enable him to escape?

"I did not listen to another word of his explanation, but at once ordered his arrest, a matter for me. The admiral of the fleet was then dining on board the vessel in which I was. I sent an officer to his cabin asking him if he could come on deck.

"I shall never forget the picture presented when the admiral appeared. He was in the full dress of his rank as the cleaner was out of sight. He was also a handsome officer with snowy white hair and short, white beard. In striking contrast was the attitude and the appearance of the prisoner. The latter was tall, gaunt and haggard. He stood dripping in his convict dress in an attitude of intense entreaty.

"The admiral said: 'Well, sir,' and then the man began to tell his story in the clear, well modulated French of an educated person. According to his story *he had committed no crime.* He had been scuffled for his political opinions. He had the family of a Brazilian. He had come out to the ship at great peril in the hope that he would find here friends. He sent a copy of the laws of the country the emblem of which meant liberty. Had he made his appeal in vain?

BACK TO THE ISLAND.

"The character of the man was most impressive. The admiral believed that he was listening to the words of a man of truth and honor. He was deeply moved, but his face was stern as he said: 'I am sorry, sir, but I can do nothing for you. It is not your life or mine that would be at stake. If I were to take you away I would be guilty of interfering with the police regulations of a friendly foreign nation, and that would be sufficient cause for war, in which many thousand lives would be lost. I am sorry, but you must go back.'

"The polite attitude was now one of intense dejection. He said, without further argument: 'Sir, you have just condemned me to death.'

"'How is that?' asked the admiral.

"'According to the regulations of the island, which is by military and naval law,' replied the prisoner, 'any prisoner who attempts to escape is shot. At sunrise I will be one of the cells now made. If a prisoner is found absent at that hour his absence is considered as proof of an attempt to get away.'

"Our American admiral started as if he had heard the crack of a shot.

"'My God, man,' said he, 'what thing is it now?'

"He pulled out his watch as he spoke with a nervous tremor.

"'It is only twenty minutes to nine! I will get you back.'

"Without a second's delay the admiral turned to the side of the ship opposite the island. A four bowled cutter was given in a low tone orders and was dropped. The oars were promptly manned and a boat's crew of sailors entered like monkeys. The prisoner was hidden in the bottom of the boat and within a few minutes from the time the admiral was given the boat shot out on its errand of mercy toward the island.

"A little while after the officer sent on the mission just as the boat started, as if the elements were handing a kindly hand to the prisoner, a storm broke upon the ocean. The officers who had heard the story all swarmed to the rail with their glasses. We watched the boat's progress.

"THE BOAT SHOT OUT ON ITS ERRAND OF MERCY."

officer said, with his hand at his head as an attitude of military salute.

"'This is the message of the commandant of this post. He wishes me then to report to him myself in person. You are brave and honorable men. You have attempted to do a merciful act. Last night a prisoner escaped from this island. He was seen by a sentry as he entered the water. He was seen by the sentry in the direction of your ship. We all saw that he was taken on board. Every gun in the battery on this island was brought to bear upon your ship awaiting your decision. We saw you when you let fall the boat to bring the prisoner back. We watched the boat advance to the island through our night glasses. We received the prisoner on board a post bound for Cayenne. The prisoner was shot at four o'clock this morning.'

"This terrible story, remarkable from its dramatic and pathetic qualities, made a deep impression upon my mind. Several months afterward I was a guest in the house of Miss Mary Anderson, the actress, at her home at Hampstead, near London. Miss Anderson spoke of the dramas of real life, and I told her the story which I thought I related to her Gen. Remey's story. She asked me to write it for her. I did so. She said that she had never heard a story which had so deeply moved her, and which would make such a powerful fashion such a cruelly vivid picture of unhappiness and misery.

"Two years later I met Miss Anderson in Marseilles. She was then on her way with her mother to the Riviera in search of rest and health. She said that one day in Paris she was a guest of Lord Lyons, the British Ambassador. After the dinner Miss Anderson was asked if she would recite something. She complied and recited the story of Saint Island. Miss Anderson said that she had never in her life made any dramatic elocution which had produced a greater effect. It was at a reception after the dinner that the recitation was made. The room was filled with distinguished guests. During the recitation there was an absolute silence. The broad shoulders of the actress upon the audience with a shock like a blow in the face.

Lord Lyons's son, then fifteen years of age, was present. He had inherited the literary tradition of his distinguished grandfather and father. He said he was deeply moved by the story that he took up his pen on a day or two afterward and embodied the incident in a poem. This poem has since been published in England. C. C. CRAWFORD.

MRS. C. COLUMBUS.

She Discovered Christopher and He Discovered America.

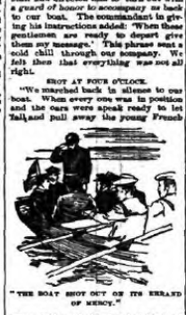
His Achievements Due to the Inspiration of His Wife—Her Jewels Put Him Up to It—How Queen Isabella Got Funds.

[COPYRIGHT, 1892.]

Since the time when "In the beginning" Eve seduced Adam to eat the apple, and thereby established the precedent that women are responsible for most of the attended distinctions either for good or evil deeds, without the aid and guidance of whom little or nothing is done by men. To Eve's bewitching smile and active ambition Adam owes his place in the garden of Eden, and it is doubtful if he by himself he would never have been known beyond the confines of Edom.

The great discoverer of the Columbian archipelago, who first established a practicable commercial route to the Indies, which was for centuries the source of untold wealth to the nations of Europe, was indebted for the achievement of a place among the world's great men to the inspiration of his wife.

Added to his personal attractions was the advantage of a place ready, which was



THE WIFE OF COLUMBUS.
[From an old print supposed to represent Mrs Christopher Columbus.]

filled by the chapel of the convent of All Saints. There the pretty Felipa de Perestrello said her prayers, and it may be recorded that her prayers were addressed occasionally from her beads to the face of the Italian stranger. He, too, perhaps, was not as absorbed in his devotions to Our Lady as a casual observer might suppose. Evidently the bright-eyed Italian Portuguese maiden won his admiration, and from the sly looks they gave each other it is doubtful if, then to tender vows, which led to the plighting of their troth. Just how long Bartholomew Columbus remained under the eyes of the prayerful nuns without detection is not known, but it is certain that the young people did not lose much time in wooing, for in 1472 Dona Felipa became Mrs. Christopher Columbus.

The marriage was, without doubt, a love match, for neither of the contracting parties had many worldly goods. The bride's dower consisted of a small property in Porto Santo. Columbus had a "stout heart and a willing hand." The Perestrellos were of Italian origin, Prince Henry, in a scholarly manner, endeavored to overthrow superstition. He was himself a natural collage and observatory at Sagres, surrounded the most eminent professors of mathematics, astronomy, improved maps and charts to be made and the compass to be more generally used. He had the same fondness for new ideas in his schemes, and in 1418 he dispatched three of his most skillful navigators, John Gonsalvez Zarco, Tristan Vaz Texeira and Bartolomeo de Perestrello, on a voyage of exploration along the coast of Barbary. They had scarcely gotten out of sight of land when a violent storm arose which drove their vessel far to the westward. By what seemed a special providence they drifted into a safe harbor on the shore of an unknown island, which they named, in gratitude for their deliverance, Porto Santo. When the storm abated they perceived what was apparently a low bank of clouds in the western horizon, which proved, upon investigation, to be another island, abounding in timber lands, in consequence of which fact they named it Madeira, the Portuguese for timber. Elated with their success, they made all possible speed back to Portugal and reported to their royal commander.

Prince Henry at once fitted out three ships, which he gave to his captains, with orders to return and colonize the islands. To Perestrello he assigned the governmentship of Porto Santo. Filled with ambition by the honor conferred upon him by his patron, Perestrello sought in his enthusiasm to rival the achievements of the first great naval discoverer. He was not content to emulate the maritime success only of that time honored sailor all would have done well with him. Unfortunately he endeavored to surpass his zoological exploits as well, and consequently failed in his day and generation possessed the earth, compared to which his little island was a somewhat limited

THE BOAT SHOT OUT ON ITS ERRAND OF MERCY.

domain. Two and two he conveyed a pair of animals to the vessel, his ship for transportation to his distant home, that they might increase and multiply and replenish the insure an always well-filled larder in the gubernatorial mansion. Among them was a pair of rabbits, the choice of which proved concisively that Dom Bartolomeo had given more attention to the study of natural history than to that of arithmetic. In an incredibly short space of time the rabbits overran the land. They multiplied to an extent that defied extermination, and by their insatiable voracity destroyed every blade and bud of grass, so that the fertile island soon became a desert, and Dom Bartolomeo was obliged to leave it and seek greener pastures in Portugal. He did not lose courage, however, but with his wife visited Porto Santo, and was then accompanied by his second wife, Dona Isabella Moniz. Guided by an inspiration which had been given to his mind, and from him she imbibed a daring spirit and a love of adventure quite equal to that of her lord. In the year 1478 Dom Bartolomeo died, and his widow, returning to Lisbon, placed Don Felipe in the convent of All Saints to complete her education.

Shortly after this time, Christopher Columbus drifted to Lisbon. Proxy historians assume that he was drawn thither by the hope of further maritime discoveries, which had spread far and wide, and which were attracting the serious and unstinted attention of many of the Portuguese capital. The fact that his brother, Bartholomew, was a resident of Lisbon, joined to the fact engaged in the business of making maps and charts and the sale of books, would seem reasonable cause for the appearance of Columbus there, especially as he became a partner in the business.

He was then a lusty, strapping youth of age, tall and well proportioned, affable, yet dignified in manner and pleasant in speech. His rather long face

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS AS A YOUNG MAN.

was ruddy and bright, he had an open, fine nose, and his fair, projected slightly. His hair was already turning gray, although it was quite thick. Finally, he was of a fiery and impetuous temperament, but the strength of will held himself in subjection.

Added to his personal attractions was the advantage of a place ready, which was filled by the chapel of the convent of All Saints. There the pretty Felipa de Perestrello said her prayers, and it may be recorded that her prayers were addressed occasionally from her beads to the face of the Italian stranger. He, too, perhaps, was not as absorbed in his devotions to Our Lady as a casual observer might suppose. Evidently the bright-eyed Italian Portuguese maiden won his admiration, and from the sly looks they gave each other it is doubtful if, then to tender vows, which led to the plighting of their troth. Just how long Bartholomew Columbus remained under the eyes of the prayerful nuns without detection is not known, but it is certain that the young people did not lose much time in wooing, for in 1472 Dona Felipa became Mrs. Christopher Columbus.

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5 in.	3.00	3.50	4.00	11.00	15.00	18.00	30.00	55.00
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Discount rate, 30 per ct. advance of above rates.

I coincident to wasn't, still rose quickly to my feet and pursued the moving green. It turned out to be a woman, and she was walking by the side of a tall man. The green she wore was China silk of a soft, exquisite shade, and had a green and white pattern running over it. At the bottom of the skirt there were five ruffles all silk-edged; the lowest was of a shade to match the gown, and each one above was a trifle darker green, so that the top one presented a striking contrast to the silk of the skirt. The plain, tightfitting waist was girdled by a broad sash of dark green, and at the neck was a pretty yoke of fine white lace. So far I liked the dress, but I didn't like the long, black lace jacket which fell over it, a jacket which was fitted in tight at the back, which had a large high collar, big puffed sleeves and was turned back from the front of the dress in long, double revers. The bonnet of it almost touched the ruffles at the bottom of the skirt.

Some of the girls here have very pretty hats. One wears a big straw hat with a high slender crown, chestnut colored, and has the same wide ruffs of the same shade in front, over which hang long plumes of creamy yellow. Another places the lance over the front of the crown, and down over her hair are still more plumes in pale lavender. I like a little more color—one very well that is made of green crepe over a small frame. The ruffles are held down by a twist of ribbon that runs around and is tied in a piquant bow at the back. Some plumes and aigrettes stand up in front. Another is worn by a bride, and is all in gray. It is a little capote, oneeighth of a yard in each pattern, and has some fine gray flowers in front, and a full facing of gray velvet in front.

Dressed and made as stylish as in white, but it isn't white serge or flannel or anything of that sort. Oh! not it's a fine, coarse-meshed material that looks more like common crash than any thing else, but which costs a good deal more than crash. Some varieties of it are after the mummy cloth order. It comes in all the new shades—plain skirts, blazers and striped silk fronts, and they are the coolest looking things summer can wear. Wear white chemisettes with them, and the whole thing can be done up as often as you please, so that you can always look spotlessly clean in one of them.

The tennis girl and the *cycling girl* has every fashion decree for her keeping cool. The tennis girl wears a jacket now that has no sleeves, so that her arms are perfectly free to play ball or anything but the thin silk of her shirt. And the cycling girl, instead of putting her silk front on a thin linen back, simply puts it on nothing. She fastens a band of black to each side of the front, which clasps tight around her waist

LEANING AGAINST THE STILE.

and at the neck she runs a little ruche ing all around, which hooks at the back. This makes a perfect shirt waist, and how she only needs a blazer.

The new bodices are widest under the arms and narrowest both back and front.

Sleeve puffs aren't a bit smaller. They are still large, however, and a little broader. The baby shoulder puffs are very pretty.

Lawn is such a fine linen lawns that it's impossible to find any more pretty ones.

EVA A. SCHUBERT.

A City in Two Hemispheres.

In one respect at least Quito, the capital of Ecuador, is the most unique city in the world—it is situated in both the northern and the southern hemispheres, a distinction claimed by no other place of importance on the globe. At high noon the sun rises and sets at six o'clock the year around. You may forget to wind your watch while you are in the Ecuadorean capital, but you need not hunt up a regulator—set it when the sun rises or sets and you will be sure to be right. *Old Sol* makes no mistakes. In one part of the city the thermometer ranges from 60 to 70 all winter, who is just across the street. The seasons, as far as names are concerned, change with the seasons, but as the temperature is remarkably even, these curious points are seldom thought of, and the people of the 50,000 people who make Quito their home.

Women Who Deal in Tea.

There is in London a firm of women importers who have been in the tea trade in Ceylon and carry on their business entirely through women brokers, and their success has been a great success. At first difficulty encountered by the women is in packing, but this they are fast overcoming, and are rapidly taking the lead. The rooms where this essentially feminine luxury is dispensed in London are quite blue and pretty, decorated in a very pretty fashion and are becoming a favorite rendezvous for women, where they meet and entertain their friends in the nearest approach to the man's club method yet evolved.

Mrs. Cahill's Retort.

MR. CAHILL (from St. Louis)—You didn't seem to be much entertained over the acting of this company, Miss Howspade.

BOSTON YOUNG WOMAN (transfixing him with a cold stare)—I am not even entertained, sir!—Chicago Tribune.

People Who Borrow Books.

Book-borrowers are, probably, the most annoying people in the world, and there is no reason why they should exist at all in these days of cheap literature, and the free circulation of books and other establishments of a similar nature. Book-borrowers are usually lazy people, who will not take the trouble to go and buy a book for themselves if they can get it from a friend for nothing. I really do not see why a man should lend his books any more than he should his chairs or dining-room table. You might do without the second and the third, but you could scarcely exist without the first. If you like to give anyone a book by all means do so; but if you lend a book, it generally means losing it, for which you receive no thanks or even an apology. I have always been fond of lending books, for I have always found, if a friend borrows a volume—which he probably does not look at for a fortnight—you immediately have a chance to refer to the last he has left the house. I once heard of a fine old bibliophile who had the prize collection all his private friends intended to lend one, he would look inside it and say: "Yes, with great pleasure. I see that before he thirty shillings, which will be refunded when the volume is returned." He argued that if the book is not worth the money he would be cheerfully paid; but he found these so seldom that he gave up the habit of lending his books, or had them returned in dilapidated condition.—London Graphic.

The Constitutionalist.
W. L. FORCE, A. L. FORCE
Editors and Proprietors.

Democratic Nominations.

For President,
GROVER CLEVELAND.
of New York.

For Vice-President,
ADLAI E. STEVENSON,
of Illinois.

PROTECTION FOR THE FEW.

The recent Democratic National Convention resolved:

"We denounce the Republican policy of protection as a fraud on the labor of the great majority of the American people for the benefit of the few."

And the Convention of representative Democrats thereby proclaimed a truth which recent events are daily making more and more manifest.

The McKinley tariff bill was framed by mercenary interests for mercenary purposes, and passed as a reward for partisan service.

It invited tribute on the industrial and business classes for the special benefit of pampered millionaires and monopolists.

It deceitfully promised to protect and advance wages, but has utterly failed to redeem the pledge.

It is in effect a fraud.

The people are discovering its real character, and the vicinity of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, furnishes the last object lesson of blessed one-sided McKinleyism.

There a large iron and steel establishment, the rich proprietors of which are ardent protectionists, first and foremost for their own plethoric pockets of course, and the chief of whose from the palace in Scotland lavishly displays American protected wealth, locked out from employment many hundreds of workmen, because, naturally refusing upon the pro-fused Republican policy of protection to home labor, the poor fellows demurred against having their hard-earned wages and just privileges reduced.

Down with fraud of every shape and hue.

UP WITH TARIFF REFORM AND EQUAL RIGHTS.

PINKERTONISM.

The business of a private detective is to detect rogues and uncover crime.

That far the men hired by Mr. Pinkerton can go and be sustained, but when he arms hundreds of men with rifles and revolvers, and sends them as an organized army to oversee and subdue a body of discharged workingmen WHO HAD NOT COMMITTED ANY CRIME, he is usurping the powers and authority of law and propriety, no matter how strong and mighty his employers may be.

Property can be protected and disturbance quelled by sworn AGENTS OF THE LAW, and the legal machinery for its enforcement is abundant.

If the police force of a municipality, after exhausting its full powers, cannot uphold the law and preserve order, the Sheriff may be called in, with any number of special deputies, and if he fails in the effort, then it becomes the duty of the Governor of the State to interfere with the military under his command.

Private armies marching as to war, under paid contracts, are alien to the institutions of this country.

The State of New Jersey has wisely enacted a law that NO SUCH ORGANIZED BODY OF MEN SHALL ENTER HER DOMAIN, and Pennsylvania will no doubt now do likewise.

WHY?

Why is ex President Cleveland the recipient of such wide-spread popular confidence and respect?

Why does he occupy a much higher position before the people than mere partisanship can bestow?

To answer these questions needs no fine span argument, only the direct expression of the honest public mind.

It is because he forms statesman judgment intelligently, courageously avows his own convictions of right, and discharges every duty as a sacred trust implanted by God.

Because he is thoroughly honest and competent.

He comes fully up to the grand old Jeffersonian standard of official worth.

There is no canting hypocrisy about him. His actions tally squarely with open profession. He is exactly what he appears and means what he says.

Such characteristics in a public man the people justly value and applaud.

For President,
GROVER CLEVELAND.

THE GREAT RACE.

Four Presidential tickets are in the field:

Cleveland, Democrat.
Harrison, Republican.
Bidwell, Prohibitionist.
Weaver, Peoples.

If any more crop out we will make due announcement.

The foregoing names would seem to be the entire list of every political taste, but there may be some extraordinary appetite yet to appease.

Being forth your nags, gentlemen of the political turf; another the number merrier will be the race.

A Rather Record.

The trial of the Rev. Nathaniel Wendel, the former pastor of the German Presbyterian church, before the Presbytery at Elizabeth, resulted Monday in his being deposed from the ministry and honorably mustered from the Presbyterian church. The Rev. W. E. Honeyman of Plainfield, opened the evening with prayer. To protest the Rev John T. Kerr, the recording secretary, elder John M. Bettman of Plainfield, was selected to take down the testimony of the several witnesses.

Office Keeps's Assistants.

The case of one of the young men accused of assaulting special officer Keeps at Kenney at the recent Fenian picnic was this morning set down for trial at the city court-room, Monday morning, July 25, at 10. The two other alleged assailants have pleaded guilty and will be sentenced next Saturday morning at 11 o'clock in Judge Gummere's office. The trial of the fifth will be conducted by counselor Claudius A. Reed for the city and lawyers Moffett & Powers for the defense.

SCARED THE HORSE AND RODE AWAY

Bad Ex. Stevens of Somerville Chased Mr. Stone of Lebanon Till He Caught Him, and Then Had Him Arrested.

Sunday morning at 8, Elijah Stevens, accompanied by his wife, started to drive from Somerville to White House, about eight miles distant, to visit friends. The horse which took them was a gentle, safe animal which Stevens's wife had been in the habit of driving. It was hitched to a light road, top-buggy.

When just approaching Mechanicsville, nearly three miles and a half above North Branch, Stevens saw a solitary equestrian approaching over the brow of the hill, coming towards him. The road at that point is very wide, and in order to give the rider of the silent steed plenty of room Stevens pulled way out to the right as near the ditch as possible, leaving hardly half of the road fully four feet more in which the man could pass.

As they neared one another no accident was looked for. But the wheelman swerved to the left and rode so close to the buggy that the handle bar just touched the spokes of the front wheel. The noise caused the horse to suddenly plunge forward, overturning the carriage and tossing Mrs. Stevens out on the grass top. Although the animal was going at a high rate of speed, Stevens managed to hold on to the reins and with his disengaged arm loosen his wife and push her out in the road where she fell in a heap. Then walking along the shaft he caught the frightened horse by the head and brought him to a stand-still.

Looking back he saw his wife just struggling to her feet, and the bicyclist fully half a mile down the road. Mrs. Mr. Stevens was so enraged at this act of a man who by sheer carelessness had caused an accident that might have resulted in loss of life, that she handed the ing into his wife he unbuckled the breaststrap—the only bit of harness not broken and just leaping upon the horse's back he started in pursuit. For fully three miles he chased the unknown rider, gaining on him at every stride of the horse. Half a mile from North Branch he caught the man who was really compelled to stop from sheer exhaustion. He gave his name as John Sloan, of Lebanon, and said he was sorry that he was on the right track. A Mr. Stiner who lives at North Branch was called upon to decide who was to blame and upon going to the scene said that Sloan was at fault he being fully four feet out of his way. Thereupon Mr. Stevens went to justice Shafer and sent back a warrant for young Sloan's arrest. The justice held him in $500 bail and Mr. Stiner drove the Stevenses home. Since that time Mrs. Stevens has been completely prostrated, both of her legs being badly bruised, while the shock to her nervous system was very great.

Sloan is a grandson of Nathan Hoffman, of Lebanon, and also of Samuel Sloan, of North Branch. He was very anxious to secure bail, but as the justice of the peace that he would see him yesterday with his guardian and pay all damages. What enraged Stevens was the fact that the young man ran away from his wheel when by jumping off his wheel and catching the horse by the head the accident would have been avoided.

THE BROAD TIRE'S THE THING.

Lumbermen in Wheels Will Help Preserve Our Excellent County Roads.

The day of broad tires is coming slowly, but apparently with a reasonable degree of certainty. And it is to be hoped by compulsory action so much as through common-sense legislation and the good common-sense of the people. Says *The Engineering Record*:

Michigan has for five years past had upon its statute books a provision designed to promote the use of wide tires, by reducing the taxation upon its highways. In place of compulsory enactment it was deemed wiser to make it for the pecuniary interest of the users of the roads to use wide instead of narrow tires, and by remissible abatement from the taxes levied in the remission of a part of the highway tax, for each inch, for the smaller loads exceeding 800 pounds in weight, said remissity receive a per cent remissible abatement of the amount of such tax, provided, however, that such retsate shall not exceed in any one year three days' road tax to any one person. Persons are forbidden to make affidavit before an overseer of highways for the purpose of securing the credit upon which affidavit they are credited with the amount of rebate of their highway tax. The Department of State of Michigan reports that this legislation has been found satisfactory, and has had beneficial effect in results.

In such counties as Union—connected the Elizabeth *Journal*—where loftier roads have been built at great cost, wide tires would not in the same manner as steam rollers, packing down and smoothing the roadway. But the narrow tires now in use cut into it, grind the road bed to powder and wear ruts. The broad tire ought to come here soon.

TO COMPETE FOR THE PENNANT.

Elizabeth Strengthening Her Team for the Supreme Struggle Next Saturday.

The Y. M. C. I. A. of Elizabeth will meet the Crescent League of Plainfield on the Third street grounds, at Elizabeth, next Saturday, and whoever wins the game will be, for a time at least, on top of the heap in the race for the pennant. Coogan and Egan have been released by Brooklyn, Collins of the Jamaica and Manhattac college, and who has been playing with Staten Island Athletic club, will play hereafter with the Elizabethan aspirants for the pennant. In the game of the Staten Island Athletic club against the Schuylkill Navy Athletic club, July 4, Collins pitched a very fine game for the Islanders. He repeated the same performance last Wednesday in the game between the Islanders and Plainfield. The management of the Elizabethan aspirants another strong hitter and fielder under consideration, and will probably secure him for Saturday's game against the Crescents.

The Woman Who Looms and Frets.

The two-months-old baby boy that was left on Alfred D. Baker's doorstep, Wednesday night, as exclusively detailed in these columns last evening, is still occupying the little bassinette among the pets of Harkinstown. All day yesterday Baker was walking about the streets carrying the child and showing it to all his acquaintances. When the mother of the basket is not yet known, but it is now an assured fact that she came from New York and went back there the same night.

When conductor Henry Walcott arrived at Somerville, last night, at 10, he was interviewed in regard to the matter, and said that the woman was young and pretty, that she took the train at Jersey City and returned there. When going back, he added, she fell and hurt herself, was compelled to awaken her when the train arrived at Jersey City.

Twenty Years' Experience.

O. D. Fredricks, the well-known photographer, 70 Broadway, New York, says: "I have been using ALLCOCK'S PORous PLASTER for 20 years, and have found them invariably my experience, I say that when placed on the small of the back ALLCOCK'S PLASTERS fill the body with strength and vitality, and relieve the most severe backache instantly and kidney difficulties speedily. Beware of imitations, they are worthless and cause pain. Ask for and obtain ALLCOCK'S."

Office Keeps's Assistants.

John P. Bonyon and Charles H. Hand have sold to John Bonyon a lot on Watson street on Arbor place for $1,500, and two lots on Clinton avenue to Henry Bogel for $425.

WANT THE OPEN BRETHREN BACK.

The Plymouth Brethren to Return to the Plainfield Conference.

The regular annual conference of the Plymouth Brethren is being held in this city, having begun its sessions early in the week. Between three and four hundred delegates are present. The convention is held in three large tents on the grounds of Paul J. Lehmann, in West Park place, corner of Watchung avenue and Richmond avenue. He is one of the most prominent members of the sect, which arose in England many years ago and has a religious people of all denominations who were opposed to church government.

The annual gathering, now officers of any sort. In the convention there is no chairman, no secretary, apparently no head, and yet the deliberations have been carried on harmoniously.

The question of again admitting to their communion the open brethren, who split off from the sect many years ago in England and came up and was decided. It was this that attracted delegates here from all over the world. After many days of hot discussion it was decided Sunday that the branches of the sect be reunited and that the open brethren and Plymouth brethren be hereafter one in communion.

The discussion began Tuesday and lasted all the week, and has been the only important matter taken up. The convention remains in session until Thursday.

Among the prominent preachers present are: E. W. Grant, Plainfield; J. S. Pierson, Key West, Fla.; Charles Holden, Chicago; C. Austin Seward; George McCandless, Elizabeth; J. B. Jeffries, Indianapolis; J. S. Marlatte, Lowell, Mass.; H. M. Scott, David Littell, and Charles Van Horn, Minneapolis; C. H. Booth, North Carolina.

PRAISE FOR WARDEN DODD.

Plainfield's ex-Chief Commended for His Efficiency and Good Management.

Immediately after the roll-call at last Thursday's meeting of the Union county board of freeholders, director Bulloy handed clerk Gaul a letter which he said he neglected to have read at the last meeting of the board.

It was from the officers of the State jail at Trenton, stating that on May 27 an official inspection of the condition and management of the Union county jail was made by the committee, accompanied by some of the State officials and the members of the Union county branch. The visitors reported that the jail was in condition and was equipped with any jail in New Jersey; in fact there is only one other jail in the State so well conducted and well kept. That is in Passaic county, the resident condition of which is due to its efficient warden. The committee found warden Charles W. Dodd of Plainfield to be thoroughly efficient, and they recommended that for the best interests of the county he be retained in office. The committee added that the suggestion and recommendation were made unknown to Mr. Dodd, and without the least solicitation on his part.

The letter was received and placed on file.

PEACE STREET, NOT PARK AVENUE!

The Electric Railway Has Secured Consents for the Proper Right of Way to the Station.

The Plainfield Street Railway company has obtained sufficient consents of property owners along the line to secure the right of way from where its tracks now stop at Front and Somerset streets, through Front and Peace streets to the station.

Consequently a special meeting of the common council was held on Thursday evening, probably, to act upon the petition of the company for a franchise to extend its road in that direction. This will be a disappointment to the residents on Park avenue who hoped to induce the railway to come that way. But Park avenue is not a wide enough thoroughfare for street car tracks, and if the cars on its way to the trains would not be so well served in a street where there would be blocks and delays. Besides, there are a number of the councilmen—including such level-headed men as Mr. Fink—who would sensibly and justly refuse to vote permission to lay tracks and run cars on Park avenue to the detriment to North avenue. Peace street is the proper way.

LOST MONEY ON THE SALE.

A Hebrew Stranger Finds Plainfield a Poor Place to Do Business in.

Peter Rothmaker, a black-bearded Hebrew, peddler of cheap neckties, arrived in town on Tuesday and was arrested by sergeant Lynch not to sell without a license. Detective Frisbee, however, of the Fourth ward precinct staff, did some charitable missionary work for him and had him looked up. The prisoner took it as a hardship because the sergeant refused to let him peddle without a license. Detective Frisbee gave judge Dodington convincing proof of his guilt, and Rothmaker was fined $2 and told to get out of town or else get a license. He said he was a poor man, and had to pay up a Hebrew friend in town and borrow the money to save him from going to jail for 10 days. Through he had appealed to several people and urged them to buy his goods, he had sold only one tie, and that to Frisbee who paid 5 cents for it. Rothmaker said then that he would go to jail as he had only used the question as an introduction, preliminary to asking the shortest road to Liberty town. Frisbee wears his new tie proudly.

SYMPATHY FROM THE BOROUGH.

North Plainfield Democrats Open Their Campaign, and Take Action on the Homestead Strike.

An enthusiastic meeting of the North Plainfield Democrats was held at their headquarters on Second street, Thursday night. Vigorous addresses were made by James E. Martine and mayor William J. Saunders, and the whole policy was most emphatically endorsed. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That while we deprecate the Carnegie carnage at Homestead, Pa., we extend our sympathy to the representatives of labor who stand up against a corporation of unbridled wages, and we say at the door of the Republican party the responsibility for the conflict which is the logical result of broken promises made to the people by the congress of 1890, and reiterated and installed in that deceptive measure the McKinley bill.

[*Plainfield Journal.*]

One of the Largest in the State.

[*Concert Hosting Home.*]

The Plainfield *Press*, a five-year-old daily, yesterday enlarged its sheet, and is now one of the largest dailies printed in New Jersey. It is independent in politics, and is edited by Walter Irving Clarke.

CAUGHT!

A Gang of Men Who Looted Stores Captured at the Bank.

Two of Plainfield's alert policemen were traversing the streets at daybreak Tuesday morning, when four men were seen stealing in towards the rear of the First National bank. The men procured a ladder, placed it against the building and ascended to the roof.

"We are just in time to prevent a great bank robbery and cover ourselves with glory"—spoke one officer to the other.

They saw that the men had another evidently containing burglars' tools, and they hastened to anticipate and prevent their raid on the treasury in the safety vaults.

Stealthily creeping up the ladder, the policemen reached the roof, and while drawn clubs stole softly up to the would-be burglars, when they were stopped as though about to cut a hole in the roof to lower themselves through.

Unfortunately, the tin of the roof suddenly gave a rattling sound under the footsteps of the officers, and the plunderers turned in alarm.

Then a most dangerous hand-to-hand encounter seemed inevitable. The officers realized their peril, but sprang bravely forward, resolved to do their duty to the bitter end. Would they be overpowered by the ruffianly robbers? Would their senseless bodies be hurled from the roof-top to the cruel pavement below? No; they were saved! For a peal of merry laughter breaks the stillness of the morning air, and the plumbers from the shops of Carney Bros. explain that they had been repairing the tin roof, and took this early hour for the work to avoid the intense heat of the summer day.

$100 FOR THE BLIND GIRL.

Mrs. Williams's Fair at the Netherwood for Her Benefit, Again a Very Great Success.

The largest of The Netherwood's creaking rooms, draped and decorated, brilliantly lighted, and set around with petit booths and little tables, was filled Tuesday evening from 7:30 with people who were working earnestly for charity's sake and liberal patrons contributing towards the success of liberal efforts. The occasion was a fair conducted for a most worthy cause by Mrs. H. W Williams, and carried for-ward in prosperous results by her with the assistance of Mrs. J. E. Spencer, Mrs. A. J. Haney, Mrs. Homer Bridgman, Mrs. A. L. Goodrun, Miss McCall, Miss Jor ian and Messrs. Jordan, Ranney and Harold Waddell.

Among the contributors of the varied goods that were offered, from a French clock to a skillet of cake, were J. E. Spencer, William Wardell, F. E. Miller and many others among the guests of the house. Mr. Waddell not only donated immense pumbe of Hoyle's finest card-boxes and chocolate, but labored faithfully the whole evening through in disposing of them. The sums of fancy work that came from the hands of the ladies were all spoken for before completion, and many of the knitted goods did double duty for charity as they were first bought from poor women and then sold for the benefit of Mrs. Williams's protege, Cecilia McNamara, the blind girl. The net profit of the fair was $100, about the same as last year.

Among the most generous buyers were Mrs. William J. Boome and Mrs. Henry D. Brewster of North Plainfield.

How the Harkinstown Fouls Trod It.

News of the West Ends' victory in Elizabeth on Saturday afternoon reached Somerville a very few moments after the game was over, and speedily following came the welcome despatch over the wires that Wardell had beaten Plainfield. The latter piece of intelligence was received with less enthusiasm by the Somervillians than was the former, for the reason that while the West Ends were expected to win, no one thought that Plainfield could by any possibility do anything with the Crescents' mighty ball tos-ers. The train which arrived in Somerville at 7 brought the small contingent of Plainfield rooters, many of them delighted, leaped from the cars and made the air tremble with the club slogan.

Wardell displayed a fine record in front of the Harkinstown newspaper offices early in the evening with the results of both games and the record of the clubs for the season. The following bulletins were tied for first place. This announcement caused the greatest amount of excitement and knots of people were seen for hours on the street corners discussing the big luck of the West Ends in rising from the bottom of the ladder to the top rung in five weeks. The only regret was that Plainfield still stood side by side with the Somervillians at the top. There is not a man, woman or child in the town whose allegiance to the West End club is not now iron bound. Westfield is playing good ball, though, and next Saturday's game at Somerville may be a tale of woe.

The Only Theatrical Attraction in New York.

It was decided yesterday by the management of the Academy of Music, together, with the sanction of Charles Frohman, to continue "A Trip to Chinatown" indefinitely. It will have to move away from the down last night unable to get seats. It looks now as if the piece might make a run there similar to the run which it made at the Bijou.

For the Saturday afternoon matinees, however, Plainfield parties may secure desirable seats by applying a few days in advance.

The Bicycle Trophy Rooms.

"How very quiet"—remarks the Elizabeth Journal—"the Plainfielders are keeping about the time given by their friends. Rumors are heard, nevertheless, that they will push the other clubs very hard in the bicycle trophy race. It is said that the E. A. C. team is already in training for the finals in three races, and from all accounts they hope to cover the tendollar gold piece before more than has been made in this county."

Held for the Grand Jury.

Lewis Sprague, arrested for assault on his wife and daughter, was held for the action of the grand jury Saturday night. A friend furnished $500 bail.

A Watched Officer on Guard.

The Rev. Dr. J. L. Burbeet, hearing from THE PRESS that the doors of his house had been found open, made a flying visit to Plainfield Sunday and investigated. He found nothing missing, and has set officer S. B. Hope to guard the place during the remainder of the season.

No Connection Whatever!

TO THE EDITOR OF THE PRESS:—Is *There any connection between those facts* and circumstances? Thursday evening, according to THE PRESS, the mayor refused to permit a high-class circus to come to Plainfield; Friday evening the mayor was married (to $5,000); Saturday evening the mayor gave a Pawnee-Bill-Wild-West show permission to come to this city, and welcome, for $50.

WHAT, WHEN, WHERE!

Lots to Be for Free Baptism.

Now that Plainfield has its hydrants with a good pressure of water, the need of fire-engines is greatly lessened, and chief engineer Hoage is preparing a new set of rules and regulations for the government of each engine company will be limited to certain respective districts, except in emergency cases.

FIREMEN'S ACCOUNTS MIXED UP.

Secretary Bodine Missing, Two Wrecking Companies Owe an Old Hose Company to the Poor.

The Firemen's Relief association is in a bad muddle. Secretary Eugene N. Bodine, it is said, holds a note of $750 against that company, and unless the money is paid at once legal proceedings will be taken to collect it. This action has the sanction of a good-sized up trouble which for several years has existed between two of the local fire companies.

About two years ago the Empire Engine company owned a small steamed engine which did well enough for a few years, but as the town grew the firemen became dissatisfied. They wanted a newer and larger engine. The old steamed was accordingly sold to the city of Newark, which gave gave them a larger engine in exchange. The Westfield company also allowed a lump of hard cash to go with the old engine. The firemen were so anxious to get their new machine that they forgot all about a mortgage which the Firemen's Relief association held on the old engine.

The relief association of course had no objection to their taking it out of the town, and as the firemen had never been obliged to consult the local authorities as to their movements, no objections were made in that quarter.

The members of Empire company say that Hook and Ladder company No. 1 had a claim against it at the time the money was borrowed from the relief association to assist them in paying off the mortgage. The original amount borrowed was $800, $100 of which has been paid off. At 6 per cent interest, the debt now amounts to $1,300. The mortgage is outlawed by the statute of limitation, but the relief association holds a note given by Empire company four years ago and signed by the company's officers. The engine and the hook and ladder company also have referred the question to the township committee. The authorities have awakened to the fact that the firemen have never consulted them before, neither have they rendered any annual statements of their expenditures, and the firemen are greatly perturbed over the trouble.

NEWS OF OUR NEIGHBORS.

Opening Fresh Air Home—A Negro Lad's Crime—Other News from Elizabethtown.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE PRESS.]

WESTFIELD, July 13.—Things are taking on a business-like aspect at the Children's Home. Furniture, carpets, bedding, and other useful goods, have been furnished by the women of the town, and provisions by the merchants. An experienced matron has been engaged, and by next Friday all will be in readiness for the fresh-air children. Accommodations are provided for fifteen "boarders", and each one will be permitted to stay two weeks. Among the most active workers for the home are: House committee—Mrs. John Beebe, Miss Anna Clark, Mrs. Charles Endicott, Mrs. Elmer, Mrs Moore, Mrs Burtis, Mrs. A. P. Grant and Mrs. Dot Starr; finance committee—Mrs. Cornelius Patton, Mrs. J. H Vail, Mrs. Campbell, Miss Emma Bridges and Mrs. Martin Wallace.

Miss Josephine Beebe, of Brooklyn, spent Sunday among friends at Westfield, her former home.

Dr. Alfred Davidson, of Rochester, N Y., is visiting his parents in Westfield. The doctor came to New York as a delegate to the Christian Endeavor convention.

Justice Collins says that Ross Beacon, the colored boy who was brought before him on the charge of attempting to assault a little girl of six years, and whom he committed to jail in Elizabeth, will undoubtedly be sent to the reformatory, as he is only eleven years old.

The new system of sewerage by government has been started in Westfield.

The Misses McIntosh left town Saturday for a two weeks' visit to Ocean Grove.

The Baptist church is to be lighted by gas.

Ground will soon be broken on the boulevard for J. J. Ogee's new residence.

L. G. Cohen, jr., has returned from a week's pleasure in the mountains of Pennsylvania.

The Suburban Electric company has contracts to light over one hundred Westfield residences with electricity.

PLAINFIELD THE WORST OFF.

Not What One Plenty of Company, in the Need of a County Sewer.

(C. C. Beale in *Sanitary Engineer*.)

Mayor Gilbert, of Plainfield, has touched on a subject that will yet be of large importance and necessity to all that section of Union county lying between Long Branch and Elizabeth. The same subject was briefly alluded to in a Cranford article in yesterday's *Journal*, and the time is not far distant when it will become the matter of leading interest throughout the central sections of Union county. This subject is the construction of a sewage system that will accommodate Plainfield, Fanwood, South Plainfield, Westfield, Cranford and Roselle. At present not one of these places has a proper sewer system. Cranford has the best, but its sewage is turned into the Rahway river, two miles from the Rahway water pumping-station, and this condition cannot exist much longer. The other places have no outlet for sewage. Plainfield is worst off on the lot, for it is the largest city, but all are growing and will soon be forced to construct some system.

Under all the circumstances plainly impracticable for each to have a system of its own and independent of the other ones the whole situation is marvelously simplified by the construction of a large sewer line running from Plainfield to the Staten Island Sound, and capable of carrying all the sewage of all the towns along the line. This need not be a costly system, for it need not be constructed so as to carry surface drainage. In the best systems of city sewers are not now made to carry surface water. When such a system is constructed it will insure the continuance of the present healthful condition of these beautiful towns, and will be an added inducement to people from the crowded cities to come to the country and reside in one of the most beautiful and mostenticpiraing sections of country within a radius of one hundred miles of New York. In fact the whole county now has magnificent roads, electric lights, pure water, schools, churches, railroads, and the dwelling houses are all the most desirable and popular of modern improvements, and with the addition of a sewer it will be the most thoroughly improved section in the State.

New Officers of the Local Improved Order of Red Men.

At a regular meeting of local union No. 156 of United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, the following officers were duly installed by prompter L. C. Kinn:

President—L. S. Bradford.
Vice-president—A. Van Pelt.
Financial Secretary—A. VanPelt.
Recording Secretary—E. H. Longer.
Treasurer—C. T. Hoffman.
Warden—Jacob Lutz.

A Picture of Rare Celestial Beauty.

On the 16th of this month, the day of the last quartering of the moon, Jupiter and Luna are in conjunction, and as they are separated by only a few minutes of the latter, the meeting has every quality but one to recommend it to our earnest attention, and that exception lies in the fact of the two being below the horizon at the exact time of meeting. However, in the few hours before dawn on the 17th, the two celestial beauties will be in the vicinity of rare celestial beauty, and the two bodies above mentioned will form the most striking features.

SPECIAL SALE.
SPECIAL PRICES ON
Lawn Mowers, Refrigerators, Ice Cream Freezers, Hammocks,
Builder's Hardware, Machinist's and Carpenter's Tools
AGENTS FOR
Welcome Globe Stoves, Masury's Paint, Buckeye Mowers, Hartman Steel Wire Fence, etc.
ZIMMERMAN & RUMPF'S,
Successors to Pierson Hardware Co., 711 tf 49 West Front Street.

CATARRH
ELY'S
CREAM BALM
Gives relief at once.
It cleanses the Nasal Passages, Allays Pain and Inflammation, Heals the Sores, Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell.
HAY-FEVER
A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at Druggists or by mail. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, New York. 7 10 4w

THE BEAU-IDEAL OF SUMMER RESORTS.
Features of All Other Places Combined, With Perfect Management and Exquisite Service, at Normandie-by-the-Sea.
Normandie-by-the-Sea, as in all seasons of the past, is again the beau-ideal of summer resorts, and in fact the only one, of its kind in many ways in the world. Its breadth of attractiveness, so to speak, is beyond the possibility of any other resort to even approach. All formalities are offered every feature available at the seashore, mountain, lake, valley and river. Besides this, there really need be nothing more said than that it is owned by Gen'l Earle, the prince of hotel proprietors.
There is surf bathing in the mighty ocean on the finest beach along the coast, and also swimming in still water within a few hundred yards of one another. There are drives along the famous Rumson road that reminds one at times of Central Park, and again of Newport boulevards. There is trolling from the pier for the gamey bonito and for anything in the bay, and there is yachting or surf boating, trips to the races, and all other means of varied enjoyment presented at all other seaside resorts.
Then there is the hotel itself under the management of that thoughtful, watchful and careful host, P. B. Wright. The guests are not nothing and everything belongs to the guests. The hotel has its own ice and electric light plants, owns its own beach and river front, and in fact owns Normandie entire. Nothing is permitted about the place or even to use the railroad station, except the guests and attaches of the hotel.
Head-waiter James T. McGovern, whose popularity is the envy of all other head-waiters, and whose pos-session all Silver hotels are longing for, is in control of the dining room as usual. The menu and service are perfect. Miss J. A. Guerene, the new housekeeper, cannot be excelled in her office. The care of the rooms and the attendance of the maids are beyond criticism. The trip to and from Normandie either by rail or by boat is delightful.
LET THE LETTERS SPEAK.
Mr. Wanier Says That Mrs. Wheatley is His Wife, and Mr. Wheatley Says He Are Disrespectful for Trusting What She Says.
TO THE PUBLISHER OF THE PRESS:
Please Publish this and oblige yours faithfully.
H. Richard Wanier, beg to inform the inhabitants of Plainfield that the person living at 3 Prescott place plainfield and passing in the name of Wheatley is not married to the wife of the man she is living with. I being her lawful husband was legally married her on the 6th day of December 1872.
Signed RICHARD WARNER
Her maiden name was Ellen Howes
PLAINFIELD, July 10th.
TO THE EDITOR OF THE PLAINFIELD PRESS
SIR:In Perusing the columns of your Press last evening I find an article referring to myself and wife and a third person of the name of wanier connected with the fact that two of your Reporters called at my house while I was away at business asking parmission to Publish your Report concerning my Private affairs such report being slanderous and illegal matter I desire to say is disrespectful to you as Editor of a paper and also to myself in saying the fact that your paper is introduced as a slanderous paper I along with others intend to forget that you may have been without general newspaper matter thanking you to Publish this letter in your Colums I remain FRANCIS WHEATLEY.
Fresh Air Fund.
A Good Show Coming.
Pawnee Bill's combined R. R. show, Historical Wild West, Indian museum, Grand Mexican hippodrome and exposition of Trained Animals, and Congress of Rough Noted Chiefs and Cow Boys, Vaqueros and attainbtions number of special features, will pay Plainfield a visit next Wednesday. It is under a management which has in the past eight years gained a most enviable reputation for dealing honestly and liberally with the people, and in presenting many features new and startling, and many tests which delight, amaze and amuse. The papers speak in the highest terms of both the exhibition and of the high character of this combination, and it is the kind of show to which the people will extend a hearty welcome. Genuine novelties and something new at reasonable prices, in place of simply bombast and brazen extortion, are what people want now, and will liberally patronize.
—Fourth street from Broadway to Park avenue looks very fine. The macadamizing and curbing make a great improvement.
—Sugar, butter and Mason's preserving jars are way down in price at the store of the United Tea and Coffee Growers' association.

DO YOU COUGH
DON'T DELAY
TAKE
KEMP'S
BALSAM
THE BEST COUGH CURE

All Goods Guaranteed as Represented
Mullins & Co
218 and 220 Market Street,
NEWARK, N. J.
We never carry any old goods!
ANNUAL
CLEARANCE
SALE!
During the month of June we shall sell, REGARD-
LESS OF ORIGINAL COST, OUR
ENTIRE STOCK OF
Furniture, Carpets, Beds, Bedding, Baby Carriages, Refrigerators, Mats, Matting, Oil-Cloth, and almost everything for Housekeeping.
These Goods are all
THIS SEASON'S PATTERNS
AND OF THE
BEST WORKMANSHIP.
Prices and Terms of Payment
MUST SUIT YOU!
Come and See for Yourself.
218 and 220 Market Street,
NEWARK, N. J.
BRANCH STORES—121 to 125 Newark Avenue, JERSEY CITY, N. J.
213 Main Street, PATERSON, N. J. 78 to 84 Myrtle Avenue, BROOKLYN, N. Y.
2 31 12w

CLEANING and DYEING.
Have Your Spring Wear Cleaned or Dyed in time for warm weather.
Challies, Flannels, Summer Silks, Ladies' Dressing Sacques and Wrappers cleaned to look like New.
Entire suit of Men's Clothing cleaned or $1 50.
Samples of the New Spring Shades on Hand.
HILLIER & CO., 49 North Avenue.
7 15 6m

Misses A. L. & M. D. GORSLINE,
Fancy Goods, Notions, Art Needle Work, Painted Novelties, &c.,
14 WEST FRONT STREET, PLAINFIELD, N. J.
STAMPING AND DESIGNING A SPECIALTY.
ARTISTIC OUTLINING AND EMBROIDERY. 6 9 tf

THE PLAINFIELD
PACKING HOUSE!
25 West Front Street,
Would respectfully inform the patrons that in addition to the usual stock of
Fresh, Salt and Smoked Goods,
It has added a full line of
Fresh Beef, Lamb, Veal, Mutton & Poultry,
Which it is prepared to sell at
Reasonable Prices!
All goods delivered free of charge.
C. M. ULRICH.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—In Chancery of New Jersey, between Peter Cornelius Dumont, complainant, and Mary E. Dumont, defendant. Fi. fa. for sale of mortgaged premises dated the 15th day of November, 1889. I shall expose for sale by public vendue to the highest bidder, at the Court House in the City of Elizabeth, N. J., on
WEDNESDAY, THE TWENTY-SIXTH DAY OF JULY, A. D., 1892,
at two o'clock in the afternoon of said day all that tract or parcel of land and premises, hereinafter particularly described, situate, lying and being in the City of Plainfield, in the County of Union and State of New Jersey, and is a corner of Lands McV-y's land; thence along said land south fifty degrees west fifty (50) feet to a stake; thence north forty degrees west one hundred (100) feet to a stake; thence north fifty degrees east fifty (50) feet to a stake; thence south forty degrees east one hundred (100) feet to the place of beginning. Being the same premises which were conveyed to the said Peter Cornelius Dumont by deed recorded in book 214 of deeds for Union county, on page 50.
NELSON BUNT & DAY, Sol'rs for Pl'ff. 20
DLAC 5 16 w6

SHERIFF'S SALE.—In Chancery of New Jersey, between The Connecticut Mutual Building and Investment Association, complainant, and Edward Bridgeport, Lakeland, Passaic county, N. J., et al., defendants. Fi. fa. for sale of mortgaged premises dated the 1st day of March, 1889. I shall expose for sale by public vendue to the highest bidder, at the Court House in the City of Elizabeth, N. J., on
WEDNESDAY, THE TWENTIETH DAY OF JULY, A. D., 1892,
at two o'clock in the afternoon of said day, all that tract or parcel of land and premises hereinafter particularly described, situate, lying and being in the City of Plainfield, in the County of Union and State of New Jersey, and is known as Block No. 42, Section No. 2, on a map of Lakeland, Passaic county, N. J., made by Edward Bridgeport, C. E., and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the middle of Union avenue and in line of Lot No. 1 in Block No. 42, Section No. 2, on said map; thence (1) along the middle of Union avenue south eighty-eight and five tenths feet to a stake in the middle of Union avenue and in line of Lot No. 3 in said Block No. 42; thence (2) along the middle of Union avenue south eighty-eight and five tenths feet to a stake in the middle of Union avenue and in line of Lot No. 5 in said Block No. 42; thence (3) along the middle of Union avenue south eighty-eight and five tenths feet to a stake in the middle of Union avenue and in line of Lot No. 7 in said Block No. 42; thence (4) along the middle of Union avenue south eighty-eight and five tenths feet to a stake in the middle of Union avenue and in line of Lot No. 9 in said Block No. 42; thence (5) along the middle of Union avenue south eighty-eight and five tenths feet to a stake in the middle of Union avenue and in line of Lot No. 11 in said Block No. 42; thence (6) along the middle of Union avenue south eighty-eight and five tenths feet to a stake in the middle of Union avenue and in line of Lot No. 13 in said Block No. 42; thence (7) along the middle of Union avenue south eighty-eight and five tenths feet to a stake in the middle of Union avenue and in line of Lot No. 15 in said Block No. 42; thence (8) along the middle of Union avenue south eighty-eight and five tenths feet to a stake in the middle of Union avenue and in line of Lot No. 17 in said Block No. 42; thence (9) along the middle of Union avenue south eighty-eight and five tenths feet to a stake in the middle of Union avenue and in line of Lot No. 19 in said Block No. 42; thence (10) along the middle of Union avenue south eighty-eight and five tenths feet to a stake in the middle of Union avenue and in line of Lot No. 21 in said Block No. 42; thence (11) along the middle of Union avenue south eighty-eight and five tenths feet to a stake in the middle of Union avenue and in line of Lot No. 23 in said Block No. 42; thence (12) along the middle of Union avenue south eighty-eight and five tenths feet to a stake in the middle of Union avenue and in line of Lot No. 25 in said Block No. 42; thence (13) along the middle of Union avenue south eighty-eight and five tenths feet to a stake in the middle of Union avenue and in line of Lot No. 27 in said Block No. 42; thence (14) along the middle of Union avenue south eighty-eight and five tenths feet to a stake in the middle of Union avenue and in line of Lot No. 29 in said Block No. 42; thence (15) along the middle of Union avenue south eighty-eight and five tenths feet to a stake in the middle of Union avenue and in line of Lot No. 31 in said Block No. 42; thence (16) along the middle of Union avenue south eighty-eight and five tenths feet to a stake in the middle of Union avenue and

CITY DEPARTMENT.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE, THE COUNTY AND THE CITY; AND BY FAR THE LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY PAPER PUBLISHED IN THE COUNTY OF ESSEX.

J. A. DEMAREST - - City Editor.

—The Caledonia Soldiers excursion to West Point and Poughkeepsie, by steamer *Tolchester*, will take place August 10.

—By the use of seaplods, the cross on the spire of the First Presbyterian church, recently shattered by lightning, has been repaired.

—John D. Rampp has bought of Seaman Williams the house at the corner of Second street and Richmond. Consideration, $4,300.

—The members of Wahsburg lodge, No. 167, I. A. of M., contemplate running an excursion to Rockaway Beach either the 19th or 26th of next month.

—The *Sporting Life* says that Keefe, recently of the Crescents, is playing at third base for the Binghampton team and is making the whole club go to bat.

—Plans are out and being figured on for the erection of a handsome dwelling on the lot corner of Duer and Kosby streets, by the owners, R. W. Rice & Co.

—Pinkerton is ahead of Stewart in keeping a few pound dog collectors. The dogs of Newark run at large, and unmuzzled, and serious attacks are almost daily made on citizens walking out with them.

—That Plainfield is the healthiest of places in summer as well as in winter, is proved by the fact that there were only two burials in Hillside cemetery during the month of June. The average for all the months past, has been only 24.

—*Jeremiah Manning* and *Seamar Williams* have purchased of ex-mayor Nathan Harper the $6,000 house and lot on the corner of Second street and Central avenue. It is their intention to erect along the Central avenue frontage a brick row.

—The Crescent League Wheelmen of Plainfield are arranging for a 25-mile handicap road race, open to New Jersey riders only, some time this month. The course will be a triangular one over level macadamized roads, the start and finish to be made at Plainfield.

—George F. Edwards has sold the plot, 100x150 on Rockview avenue, opposite Mercer, for Miss Ann Campbell, to Edward S. Hooley, on private terms; also the lot on Sycamore avenue, near Mercer, to Miss Ida H. E. Musgrave, for the account of Mrs. Gertrude T. Haviland, on private terms.

—Dog-catcher Fichoe shot a dog supposed to be mad, in a yard at Second and Richmond streets, Monday afternoon. The dog terrorized the neighborhood, and several children narrowly escaped being bitten. Finally it took possession of this yard, and as the people of the house were afraid to risk assassination came to their relief.

—This year's campaign of education has been opened with a number of objectionable *cards* *underfoot*. *By order of* the dressed meat barons your beef was raised three cents a pound yesterday; the cost to-day is five per cent more a ton on you; and the iron barons are employing armed men to shoot down the workmen who are fighting against starvation wages.

NEW DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS.

Mayor Gilbert Appoints and the Board Elects Representative Citizens to Govern the Affairs of the Public Library.

The regular meeting of the board of directors of the Newark public library was held Wednesday. There were present directors A. C. Baldwin, J. B. Dumont, J. W. Yates, Rowland Cox, George H. Bacheller, J. Evarts Tracy, Mason W. Tyler and Wm. M. Stillman.

The following communication from mayor Gilbert was read and on motion ordered engrossed on the minutes:

THE MAYOR'S OFFICE.

GENTLEMEN:—By virtue of authority vested in me I hereby appoint Augustus C. Baldwin, Jos. W. Yates and Wm. M. Stillman directors of the Newark public library for the term of three years ending July 1, 1895.

Respectfully submitted,
A. GILBERT, Mayor.

Plainfield, N. J., July 6, 1892.

To being the initial meeting of the new board, the following officers were chosen for the ensuing year:

President—Augustus C. Baldwin.
Vice-president—Mason W. Tyler.
Secretary—Wm. M. Stillman.
Treasurer—J. Evarts Tracy.
Library Committee—Mason W. Tyler, Henry P. Talmadge, J. Evarts Tracy.
Art Committee—George H. Babcock, Rowland Cox, Joseph W. Yates.

The following bills were ordered paid: Miss Adams, salary for June, $50; janitor, $40; Wm. H. Williams, $12.22; J. B. Dumont, bill of exchange for foreign periodicals, $9.00; A. M. Griffin, for repairs to furnace, $20.65.

The report of the librarian for June was as follows:

Volumes in accession-book	11,136
Volumes added by purchase	16
" " gift	"
Volumes now in the library	11,152
Number of card-holders	2,376
Cash from fines	$10.35
" " annual subscriptions	1.00
" " sales	.50
Total	$11.85
Home Circulation:	
Fiction	967
Juvenile	211
History, correspondence, etc	32
Philosophy	4
Religion, mythology, etc	10
Travel, description, geography, etc	39
Sociology, political economy, gov't, law	7
Philology	2
Natural Science	2
Useful arts, including trades and manufactures	7
Fine arts	31
Literature	117
History	2
Gen. works	1
Total	1,475
Visitors to the building	1,200

JAMES HALLETT'S CASE.

He Will and has Told of His Wild Career—and He is Held for Trial.

James W. Hallett, the man from New Market, who created such havoc about his home a few days ago, smashing $1,500 worth of furniture, was given a hearing Wednesday afternoon by justice Hayter of New Brunswick.

Mrs. Hallett, who is now inclined to be lenient towards him, does not think she can confound in jail if he will promise not to come near her house for two years. At the hearing Wednesday she and her son told the story of Hallett's wild career, as some described exclusively in these columns at the time.

Hallett was greatly discomfited while the hearing was on, and looked daggers at everyone in justice Hayter's court. The fact was brought out that the property he destroyed belonged to his wife. He was held for the grand jury. He may sign for trial and thus have his case more speedily disposed of.

New Bridge for Putnam Avenue.

The committee on the Putnam avenue bridge, Plainfield, reported to the board of freeholders, Thursday, that the water way is too narrow to carry off the water, and recommended that an iron beam bridge be built of sufficient capacity at a cost not to exceed $6,000. The recommendation was adopted.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

PERSONALIA.

Miss Rogers, of Mt. Holly, is visiting Miss May Clawson, of this city.

H. Stevenson's family, of 120 Broadway, have gone to Asbury Park.

E. T. Dunn, letter carrier No. 8, has been granted a vacation of 15 days.

Mrs. E. F. Tuers is spending the summer at Keswick, Ontario, Canada.

The Rev. J. F. Taylor and family are at the Pequonnock House, Asbury Park.

Mr. and Mrs. Chapman, of the seminary, have gone to Lake Hopatcong.

The family of H. G. Runkle are at the Mapleswood Hotel, Maplewood, N. H.

The Rev. Henry T. Miller has declined the call to the First Presbyterian church.

George F. Opdyke is at "Prohibition Park", West End, Brighton, Staten Island.

Mrs. Joseph W. Yates has gone to Bay View, Shelter Island, for the rest of this month.

Mrs. Richard Trevin, who has been visiting friends in Rahway, is at home again.

Josiah Browne, of Webster place, will leave for a California trip to-day or to-morrow.

Frederick H Wills and family of La Grande avenue, are in Connecticut for a few weeks.

Miss M. L. Stebbins of LeGrande avenue is spending the summer at Watertown, Connecticut.

Mrs. B. F. Oliver, of New York, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. J. H. Havens, of Plainfield avenue.

Postal clerk George Godown of the post-office, who has been quite ill for a few days, is much better.

Mrs. David Brasshill, of Haywarden, is visiting her mother, Mrs. Kate Enerson, on Clinton avenue.

Clarence Watson of Crescent avenue, drove to Long Branch, last week, where he will remain until August.

Mr. and Mrs. Clifton Wharton, jr., daughter and son, of Crescent avenue, are *registered at Lake Hopatcong.*

Mrs. Mary Schlick is enjoying a two-months' visit at the home of her brother-in-law, Jacob Schlick, 822 West Third street.

W. H. Moore has sold his beautiful property, corner of Sixth street and Madison avenue, to John Bushnell, the present occupant.

The New Jersey Law Journal for July, now published in Plainfield, contains a beautiful half-tone picture of ex-Chancellor Runyon.

Miss Julia E. Bultkey bade farewell to Plainfield Saturday. She will sail for Europe soon, after a visit among friends in other cities.

Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Cruikshank, child and nurse, and Edward Simpson, all of Plainfield, are registered at the Burt Hotel, Pine Island.

Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Carkhuff, of Nebraska, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. B. D. Newell, of Washington street. Mr. Carkhuff is Mr. Newell's nephew.

George Dowd, of Putnam Press works, has returned to this city from a very enjoyable trip East, and received a hearty welcome from his fellowworkmen.

Mrs. Charles H. Hand, wife of the wealthy coal merchant of this city, has *arrived with her daughters in Ireland*, where they expect to make a long visit.

The Rev. W. E. Stinson of Wantwaco, Wis., formerly pastor of the First Presbyterian church at Donaldson, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Frank A. Ransom of Dunellen.

Frank Hubbard of West Fifth street has gone to Olean, N. Y., as engineer in charge of the work that F. A. Dunham is doing for that city already told of in these columns.

A reception was given at the beautiful country-seat of the Shepards, Scotch Plains, Friday night, in farewell of Miss Hoag, who is about to leave for Halifax, the home of her sister.

The many friends of Mrs. W. H. Moore will be pleased to learn of her arrival in Plainfield from St. Paul. Mrs. Moore will remain until August with her sister, Miss Roemp, of Central avenue.

Master Cornelius Frelinghuysen Schenck, son of the Rev. and Mrs. Gorham Schenck, pastor of the Park church, is the share his juvenile joys. The newcomer is a fine young lad, nine days old.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard C. Fisher have issued cards for the wedding of their daughter, Miss Helen C. to Mr. Howard Leggett, Monday evening, July 25, at 6, at 30 West Fourth street.

Thomas U. Smith, of Westerseit avenue, and his friend, Mr. Jones, of Elmira, are spending their vacation at Glen Cove, L. I. The Misses Mabel and Elsie Smith left this morning for the same place.

Mrs. Mary Ann Hall, widow of Oneville, la., arrived Friday night on a B. & O train, and are visiting Mr. and Mrs. George L. VanEmburgh of East Second street.

Miss Mary G. Hunt and Miss Carrie Olney, of Providence, R. I., are guests of Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Hunt, corner of Watterell avenue. They were delegates to the Christian Endeavor convention.

George W. Demeza, of Jackson & Coddington's law-office, sailed from New York Saturday on the steamship *Comal*, for an extended visit among Texas wilds. His headquarters will be Graham, Young county, Texas.

Counselor John H. Jackson has returned from a visit to Nantasket Beach, Mass. He kept his whereabouts a secret, so that he could have a rest from the endless communications. He feels much improved in health.

Alexander Runyon, son of Elisha Runyon, deceased, of Belden, Iowa, a brother of Mrs. Jeremiah VanWinkle, is visiting her and her son, Jerry, jr., and family, of Central avenue. It is his first visit here in thirty years.

Dr. M. J. Whitford of New Market is taking a well-earned vacation in Northern New York. After an absence of twenty-four years, he will visit his native town, Adams Centre. The Thousand Islands, and other points of interest, also will be visited.

Daniel L. Stevens, Charles B. Gerwin of this city, and Edward H. Coffey, composing the firm of Stevens, Gerwin & Co., exporters and importers of general merchandise and machinery, have opened offices at No. 140 Pearl street, New York, have made an assignment without preferences.

Walter Walker of this city, one of the most esteemed and popular employes of the Pond Machine Tool company, who is enjoying his vacation in New York State, won the first prize of $20 in the Fourth of July bicycle races at Waverly. He won by two straight heats over a number of entries.

The Rev. H. B. MacCauley of Rosellyville, former pastor of the Second Brook Presbyterian church, supplied the pulpit of the First Presbyterian church Sunday. Those who heard his evening sermon speak of it as one of the most interesting and forceful of sermons, full of apt illustrations and delivered with great effect.

John H. B. Cortez, for the past few years in the office of P. A. Passmore, C. E., of this city, was appointed Thursday superintendent of county roads by the board of freeholders. The vote was a most unusual one, being unanimous for the appointment without regard to politics—thirteen affirmative, two blank and one member absent.

—An elm tree standing near the pump in the North Plainfield cemetery has been badly outgrown by lightning.

NEW PASTOR FOR PLAINFIELD.

Dr. Kelsey's Successor Chosen in the Rev. Henry Miller.

As was predicted in these columns Tuesday evening, the congregation of the First Presbyterian church of Plainfield met and elected Rev. Henry T. Miller, at present pastor of the Fifth Presbyterian church at Chicago.

The meeting of the congregation was a protracted one, and the question of selecting a pastor was warmly debated. There were some who favored the examination of further candidates, before deciding on call any particular one; and when the Moderator's question "Are you ready for a call?" had been answered in the affirmative by the attendance, there was dissent over the choosing of a pastor.

The meeting was therefore quite interestingly exciting, but the controversies that were known to exist, and that were developed by the debate, did not result, as had been feared by some, in unpleasant personalities, but instead everything was conducted in a courteous, dignified and parliamentary way. *Many* spoke, and the speeches were very vigorous, but no bitter personal animosities were shown, and every difference was amicably adjusted and it was decided to call Rev. Miller. The vote in favor of the Chicago clergyman was not unanimous, but it was the necessary majority. And the elders and deacons of the church in the afternoon decided to extend the call to Mr. Miller and to prosecute the call before the Presbytery. The following document will therefore be signed by elders Mossman, Solomon, Lounsbury and Owen, and deacons Lindsay and Redford, at tested by the Rev. W. E. Honeyman, who was the efficient clerk of the session, and forwarded to the Rev. Mr. Miller:

The congregation of the First Presbyterian church of Plainfield, N. J., being now upon the grounds, well satisfied of the ministerial qualifications of you Henry T. Miller, and having good hopes, from our past experience of your labors, that your administrations in the Gospel will be blessed to our spiritual interests, do earnestly call and desire you to undertake the pastoral office in said congregation, promising you, in the enjoyment of your labor, all such support, encouragement and obedience as the Lord. And that you may be free from worldly cares and embarrassments, we hereby promise and oblige ourselves to pay to you annually the sum of $7,000 in quarterly payments, together with one month's vacation, during the time of your being and continuing the regular pastor of the church, in testimony whereof we have respectively subscribed our names on this day of July, A. D. 1892.

The only unpleasant feature of the evening was the foolish introduction of a resolution, at the opening of the session, censuring the reporters from the press, and insisting that they publish nothing of the proceedings detrimental to the church. Knowing that such action was contemplated, self-respecting reporters would have stayed away, and if any inaccuracies or misrepresentations are made in the reports of the meeting the ill-advised resolution of the session. The resolution have only themselves to blame.

Dr. Long Saves a Life.

Edmund H. Bone, of Newark, was almost drowned at Ocean Grove, Wednesday. Only the prompt attention of Dr. M. B. Long, of this city, who was fortunately present, saved his life. Mr. Bone came down to the shore with his wife and children, on a day excursion. He sent his family riding in an electric car while he took a surf bath. Suddenly he stepped in a hole and sank out of sight.

Rescuers with life lines around them dove down, found the man with difficulty and brought him ashore. Dr. Long, who was down at the seaside with the Crescent avenue excursionists, began at once the work of resuscitating the unfortunate man. There was a slight pulsation in the wrist, but the man's lungs were filled with water and his breathing had stopped. He was laid on his side and rubbed to produce artificial respiration and natural breathing should come again. It was twenty minutes before he was brought to life.

TROUBLE OVER DOG ACCOUNTS.

Only One Exciting Feature in a Tedious Council Session.

The Plainfield common council was in session from 8:30 to 9:50, Friday night and did nothing of great importance. Those present were Messrs. Bird, Case, Frame, Gallup, Ginna, Johnston, Ree and Weber. A large number of bills were presented from Mr. Pond, the dog catcher and pound-master were left unsettled for investigation. The dog-catcher reported 47 dogs impounded for the month, and the pound-master had 37 reported. These, too, the dog-catcher asked for $38 for killing 19 dogs not taken to the pound, which the committee considered he had no right to do. The whole account was very much muddled.

Wm. Kitchen was made pound-master, vice Edward Ayers, resigned.

A letter was received from Craig A. Marsh, announcing his departure on his annual vacation, and stating that Charles A. Reed would serve as corporation counsel in his absence. The borrowing of $3,000 in anticipation of taxes, for general purposes, was authorized.

The request to change the name of North Richmond street to Norwood avenue was introduced and tabled.

The Fence street project was laid over till August.

Two New Stations on the Central.

The Jersey Central Railroad company has decided to erect a new station at the foot of Danforth avenue, Greenville, in place of the dilapidated structure that has done service for the past twenty years. The new building will be built of stone and will be much larger than the present station. It will cost about $20,000. The plans have been submitted to several contractors and it is probable that the work will be started before Aug. 1.

The Newark and New York branch of the Central railroad will also erect a new station at Jackson avenue. The work upon this improvement will begin as soon as the plans are ready. The station will be built of wood and cost over $4,000.

Auction for Plainfield Committee.

[New Brunswick Home News.]

If the scheme of Dr. Pierce, the Buffalo medicine man, materializes, and he succeeds in pushing through the railroad from Bound Brook to New Brunswick, the traveling facilities of this place will be materially improved. To go to Plainfield, for instance, is now a matter of no small moment. The two cities are only twelve miles apart, yet to go from one to the other by rail involves a journey of twenty-eight miles, with a disagreeably long wait for connection at Elizabeth. By the new arrangement the distance by rail will be thirteen miles. The convenience in reaching either places will be equally great.

The Christening of James Mosher's Grandchildren.

Last Sunday morning in Dr. Mitchell's church, will always be a memorable date. It was the occasion of a most unusual and charming scene. Four sweet little maidens were christened. They were the daughters of James Mosher's daughters, and their grandfather stood at the altar with them.

The quartette of little women were: Helen Mosher Webb, daughter of Mrs. Webb, whose name was formerly Miss Anna Mosher; Helen Jay, whose mother was formerly Miss Emma Mosher; and Dorothy Webb, whose mother was also a Miss Mosher; Adda Mosher. The Rev. Mr. Welsh, father of the last, baptized all but his own, which was subsequently christened by Dr. Mitchell.

THE BICYCLE ROAD RACE.

PIKE'S TIME THE BEST.

Bad Roads, Slower and Scattered Are First Three in Time the Line.

A great crowd of people witnessed the Plainfield bicycle race from the Richmond house to Somerville and back Wednesday afternoon.

There was intense excitement. Owing to falls, punctured tires, and other mishaps, a number did not enter or drop out soon after starting.

A. C. Wyckoff's leg gave out on the road and he had to lie down by the roadside and send for assistance.

Wm. Ralston's tire burst, and he lost 12 minutes returning and having a borrowed wheel adjusted.

James E. Murray ran over a dog, had a terrible fall, and was so painfully injured as to be forced to drop out.

Harry Tarnall rode a good gaining race. His saved himself for the homestretch, and then fairly flew over the course, passing many competitors.

Each man's starting was given to him at the start, so as to avoid complicated calculation at the finish.

Chet Gotshall, 1, and A. E. Stover, 2, started at 2:00.

S. C. Crane, 4, A. C. Wyckoff, 6, and Thomas Burns, 7, started at 2:27.

C. H. Burt, 8, Charles Vanderveer, 9, (Somerset), and John Rafferty, 10, started at 2:29.

W. W. Nicholson, 11, *William* Ralston, 12, W. E. Tarnall, 13, and James E. Murray, 14, started at 2:30.

A. Titsworth, 16, and Wm. Ahlgren, 17, started at 2:31.

E. B. Titsworth, 18, and Charles R. Maltby, 19, started at 2:25.

J. S. Pike, 21, and Warren A. Clapp, 22, started at 2:34.

Geo. Mahon, 24, and A. T. Hinrichs, 26, scratch men, started at 2:26.

Those who held out to the end finished as follows:

	Time of Actual time	
1—Thos. Burns	2.26.45	2.26.45
2—A. S. Stover	2.27.31	2.31.31
3—C. Gotshall	2.28.4	2.31.4
4—J. S. Pike	2.34.30	2.31.30
5—W. A. Clapp	2.29.22	2.31.22
6—C. R. Maltby	2.30.45	2.31.45
7—C. Vanderveer	2.30.15	2.31.15
8—V. H. Tarnall	2.29.26	2.32.26
9—A. C. Crane	2.30.45	2.33.45
10—A. T. Hinrichs	2.30.24	2.4.24
11—Geo. Mahon	2.30.24	2.6.24
12—William Ahlgren	2.30.31	2.6.31
13—W. Nicholson	2.31.18	2.11.18
14—A. C. Wyckoff	2.31.18	2.11.18

Burns, Stover and Gotshall got the medals for place.

Pike gets the time medal by a margin of 2 seconds.

THE SCHOOL BOY PRIZES.

THE DAILY PRESS medal for the best time by a school-boy goes to Crane, 2:31 gets the second school-boy prize.

The race was 20 miles. It was over at 3:45.

ALL READY FOR THE CARS.

Plainfield's New Railroad to be a Model One, and President Marion Officer, Free Use of His Tracks for Any Reasonable Letter than the Trolley.

The Plainfield electric street railway will begin its service as soon as the cars arrive. They were promised by the manufacturers on July 9, but the great demand for such cars all over the country since the trolley road has become so unusually popular for suburban travel, is beyond what all the car builders can handle. Contractor Fitzsimons has his work of building finished, and electrician Serrell has the overhead construction completed. The electric station will also be ready to furnish the motive power when required.

The roadbed is probably the best ever laid for the purpose anywhere. The rails are the heaviest made, which insures perfect smoothness in running. No expense has been, nor will be, spared by the company to make the Plainfield road a model one. If there is any particular in which the rights of the city or the people have not been complied with, the company will rectify the omission at once. The new pavement between the mountains of the street each side of the track at some points, but it is the fault of the city and not the railway company. Contractor Fitzsimons is to take up the pavement required by the street commissioner, when in some cases is below the present road bed of the street, and relay it. The city has yet to lower the surface each side of the track in conformity therewith.

As to the motive power and method, it has been established beyond question that at present the trolley system is the only thing that can give satisfactory service outside of the very largest cities where the density of population is sufficient to make it practicable. The people may rest assured that no soot as anything better presents itself the Plainfield Street Railway company will discard the trolley and adopt the other. President Nevius has been diligently searching for some better *system for years, and almost every week* some scheme is sent to him for the free application of an old power or the "discovery" of a new. He is so in earnest in this that he told a Press representative on Wednesday, that he will permit the use of the Plainfield tracks free of charge by the "Compressed Air" company to make a test and give an exhibition of the system that is being proposed for over the brook. He also says, the Plainfield Street Railway will adopt the system if it is proved the best.

WANTS REDRESS FOR A BLACKENED EYE.

Mr. Addis Sues Mr. Martin for the Possession of a Stove, and for the Disputed Debt that Caused It.

William Addis, of 5 Orange street, Friday swore out a warrant against Fred. H. Martin of 51 East Fifth street, for assault and battery. The warrant was issued by justice Nash. Mr. Martin waived examination and was held in $200 for the grand jury.

Mr. Addis says that he has for many weeks been trying to collect a bill of Mr. Martin; that on Friday he asked Mr. Martin to settle; that Mr. Martin came into his office at 51 North avenue and abused and villified him; that because of Mr. Martin's language he ordered him from the office; that Mr. Martin refused to go and he pushed him to the door; that at the door Mr. Martin turned and struck him a blow in the face, giving him a black eye; that he fell and went away. Mr. Addis further complains that the blow was such as to disagree his vision, and also that his head was blackened cheek and eye in proof thereof; and that a tooth was loosened and had to be pulled. He says these troubles, proceeding his assailant criminally he will begin civil suit for damages and will also sue for the amount of his old bill, which Mr. Martin claims is an excessive one.

Mr. Martin asked justice Nash to arrest Mr. Addis for ejecting him from his office, but that official declined on the grounds that Mr. Addis was assaulted first.

The Trade-Dollar Suit at Is.

As the 10,351 trade dollars sent from this city for New York, Wednesday morning, was running at full speed between Westfield and Orchard, a tank was thrown, that struck the front of the engine, and then fell to the door. Conductor "Cannon-Ball" Tuck had a narrow escape.

Personal for Sale by I. Pepper.

John Meehan, the 5-year-old son of John Meehan, of Dunellen, is confined to the house with a badly swollen face, the result of a boy's fistic encounter. Shooting is also in the face. His opponent was only three, and Baby was entertained that his foe has been greatly disfigured for life.

A PLAINFIELD WOMAN ACCUSED

DICK WESTON OF ENGLAND SAYS SHE IS A BIGAMIST.

He Claims to Have Followed Her Across Continents and Seas, and Finds Her Married to Another Man, So a Happy and Prosperous Plainfield Home—The Woman says Weston's a Bad Blackmailing Fraud, and Refers Him to Most Reputable Somerset Persons.

(From The Times of July 13.)

Richard Weston of England has for months been journeying about this globe on the track of his runaway wife, and claims to have found her living in Plainfield the bigamous consort of another man.

Weston is a short man of heavy build, with a carelessly-drooping black mustache, ruddy cheeks, a bright eye, and a tough visage. When he landed in Plainfield, Thursday morning, he was clad in broad-striped coat and vest that fitted him as close and trim as a swallow's feathers clings to the body, and a loose English cap hanging in wrinkled folds from his shoulders. He was as jolly-looking and stout as a tobacconist's figure of Punch, and his pronunciation of such words as round and fancy as a fat red-breasted robin's, and his laugh as prolonged gradually down like a swallow's dive.

Quite apparent to the keen eye of an American observer was the fact that Mr. Weston was of no conjugal saint. There were already evidences that he had sought solace from his griefs in drink, when he had been in Plainfield but an hour, and after a time he modestly narrated his back on the saloons, fished up a short-stemmed black-hosiest pipe from the depths of a capacious coat-pocket, crammed it with tobacco, and, smoking vigorously, wandered meditatively about the streets, gradually trending his steps towards the most English colony in the neighborhood of the big machine shops in the south-western section of the city. He had been making sly inquiries among the workmen, and found that there was liquor on his brain he was keenly alive to the consciousness of what he was about.

Near Grant avenue, on South Second street, he found a thrifty shoe-shop kept by Adam Young, a sharp-eyed little man, bristling with business.

The shoemaker sat hard at work in a small room at the rear of the store, seated on a cushioned box, plying awl and needle rapidly, and pulling away vigorously at waxed thread made bright and stout leather together.

The Englishman took as easy pose in the doorway as his portly form and his gaze sincerely, and made casual comments about the weather, the town, and the neighborhood. The shoemaker had been there three days, and was glad of the chance for a chat.

It was a report that Mr. Henry Corlies, a sister of his erring wife, was to be found in Plainfield. He had brought him to the Crescent city in hopes of chance tidings of the missing spouse. Therefore the question:

"Mooster Young, does thee know the name awf Corlies 'ecrabouts is?"

"Oh, yes"—said the shoemaker.—There lives a Mrs. Corlies living right down by, on Pond place. She had moved to Brooklyn, though, some time ago. He didn't know her present address, but somebody popular for suburban travel.

"Ho!"—said the foreigner—"so'er sister lives 'ere; does she?"

"Oh, yes"—responded the other.—"Her husband works down at Pond's."

Weston's eyes twinkled with an air of malicious triumph.

"Ho! ho!"—he said, making big eyes at the shoemaker, and drawling his words in a manner meant to be impressive—"so 'er husband works down to Pawnd's: 'e does, 'e does!"

The shoemaker reiterated somewhat angrily that her husband did work there, and seemed surprised and vexed at the stranger's manner.

"Don't be surprised"—was Weston's next ejaculation—"were I to tell thee 'ow wonderful 'ard 'e's ever been Pawnd's, do it ye knaw I"

The shoemaker's eyes dilated with astonishment, and he wondered at the strange question.

"I know them well,"—he said, simply and severely—"and her husband, Francis Corlies, of Pressed Steel Car, is a very decent young fellow and a good workman."

Weston shrieked. "E may be decent, but 'e's nawt so young. And 'e can tell 'e's with 'is hown tips as 'ow 'e 'as never set hupon on Pawnd's, and 'e does tell 'e 'as, for I'll be 'im, do ye knaw."

This was astounding news to the scandalized Adam Young, and he was breathless to reply. Weston hugely enjoyed his astonishment for a moment, then went on and told his story, made picturesque by his broad English accent, which sounded somewhat like Yorkshire slightly tempered with Londonese.

He said he was a well-to-do tobacconist of Islington, and that he had been married twenty years last April. He and his wife had occupied a pleasant home where every want of the woman was provided for, and they were happy and prospered. Thus the years passed till last summer, when Mrs. Weston took an ocean voyage to America, to visit her sister, Mrs. Henry Corlies. During the voyage, Weston disgustedly discovered that the wife of a dashing young officer named Stone, on board the trans-Atlantic steamer. Her infatuation was such, says Weston, that after her return to England she left home and maintained a clandestine correspondence and met him as often as he could stop over in London. About this time Mrs. Weston took an ocean voyage to America, to visit her sister, Mrs. Henry Corlies. During the voyage, Weston discovered, her affections were alienated by

THE MAN OF FASHION.

He is Having Much of His Wearing Apparel Made at Home.

Patterns for Lapples and Overgaiters; for Commodious Caps and Outing Jackets—Knitted Articles That Can Be Made at Home.

[COPYRIGHT, 1892.]

"Never spend money for anything that you can have made at home better and cheaper than you can buy it."

This remark from a well-known man of fashion, who I believed, had never skipped even the print the thing he wanted, struck me as singular. I pilled him for an explanation.

"Well, to begin with, I can have prettier and better ties made right at home than I can buy from a haberdasher. Furthermore, I can have my shirtwaists made at home, and I do so. I have a half a dozen bathing suits made at home, all my lounging, smoking and

BEFORE AND AFTER TYING.

under-arm gussets and the front is slashed to a desirable depth at the center; the opening is finished at the right side with an underlap or button stand and at the left side with a lap to overlap pointed at the lower end, and the front may be closed with buttons and buttonholes or with clasps. The front are applied patch pockets, which have pointed lower edges and are finished at the top with laps that are also pointed at the lower edges. The back is but slightly full and is gathered at each side of the center and finished to a yoke, which is pointed at the center of the lower edge. Each of the shirt sleeves has an opening at the back of the arm that is finished with facings, the overlapping facing being pointed at the top; and the lower edge is gathered and joined to a wristband, which may be closed with a button and buttonhole or with a stud. At the back is a rolling collar which turns from the top of a fitted band; and machine stitching finishes all the edges of the garment.

Plain, striped, spotted or figured wash silk, Oxford cloth, cambric, flannel, serge and checked, striped or plain flannel will develop attractively in the shirt, which is appropriate for outdoor sports of all kinds and may be worn with a blazer. Machine stitching will provide an attractive completion, but a perfectly plain finish is always in good taste. All the seams are finished in fell fashion.

In search's the latest four-in-hands are a little smaller, with the ends nearly pointed. Sometimes the ends are tied so as to stand out wide, forming a flaring spread effect. A plain four-in-hand bow and a pretty fancy hand bow, both of which are very easily tied, are also shown in the cut.

ALBERT EDWARD TYRRELL.

Lynch Law Among Rats.

In the neighborhood of Burley, England the other day a gamekeeper, looking over a wall, saw a dead hen in the field. Presently a rat ran up, sniffed at the defunct fowl with much satisfaction, and went away in some haste. The onlooker, who is a student of natural history, knew what that meant and removed the hen from the spot. In a minute or two the rat came back with half a dozen friends, with the evident intention of removing the carcass for future use. Arrived at the spot where the fowl had lain the rat raised a loud squeak of astonishment at its absence. In a trice the other rats fell upon him so savagely that they left him dead on the field as a warning not to play practical jokes with his friends.

FOR HOUSEHOLD USE.

Some Unique Inventions That Will Interest the Housewife.

An Electric Flatiron—A Cork That Will Fit Any Bottle—To Prevent Windows and Doors Rattling—Curtain Iron Fastener.

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One of the latest products evolved from the brain of the ever-present inventor is a combination flatiron. It is alleged that this device will reduce the work in the laundry to a minimum. Just where the electricity is to come from is not plainly stated. It is claimed that the iron will heat in two minutes and retain an even temperature indefinitely.

ADJUSTABLE CORK.

Another invention is a cork which will, it is claimed, fit any bottle, from the two-ounce vial up to the five-gallon demijohn. This cork is made of rubber,

KNIFE AND SCISSORS GRINDER AND CURLING IRON HEATER.

as shown in the cut, and after it has been introduced into the neck of the bottle the thumb button is released and the rubber takes the form shown in the cut. The inventor gratuitously offers the suggestion that the cork will be found very useful for application to champagne bottles or in retaining other liquids of an effervescent nature.

KNIVES AND SCISSORS SHARPENED.

Knives and scissors in a state of dullness are the cause of much loss of time and little little annoyance. A device for this is a knife and scissors grinder, which is shown herewith. According to the originator of this machine, the thing with a cutting edge can be sharpened by anybody. It is an every-day affair, it seems a good one, but as enquiry what it is best is a poor thing to sharpen a good knife on. The old-fashioned grindstone is superior in every way.

THE ANTI-WINDOW RATTLER.

This device is simplicity itself as regards construction. The illustration explains the workings of the rattler. It is held in place by the raised center as shown, this spring adjusting itself to window cracks which vary from an

ELECTRIC FLATIRON AND THE ANTI-WINDOW RATTLER.

opening the thickness of a piece of cardboard up to one-fourth of an inch. The device is made of brass and is nickel coated.

DEVICE FOR CLEANING WATER PIPES.

Another invention especially designed to relieve the agony of those persons suffering from clogged water pipes, consists of a long, flexible tube, which, by hook or bolt tail, may be attached to the faucet. The device is constructed as follows: The end of the tube is provided with the usual screw handle; the cap is made of rubber and has a funnel sleeve to it, to keep it from slipping off. The tube is made of rubber and is provided with a spiral wire to keep it from collapsing. The end of the tube

THE CONSTITUTIONALIST.

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"Support the Constitution, which is the consent of the Union, as well in its limitations as in its authorities."—MADISON.

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WEEKLY CONSTITUTIONALIST
DAILY PRESS
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CHOLERA IN CAMP.

Harrowing Experience of the Eighteenth Kansas Cavalry.

Terrible Hardships Endured by Volunteer Soldiers During the Indian War of 1867—Startling Mortality at Fort Hays.

[Special Kansas Letter.]

The periodical talk of the approach of a severe epidemic from Europe recalls to the other the terrible suffering, depressing experience and great mortality among the men of the battalion of Kansas cavalry organized for service against the Indians during the summer of 1867. This organization, consisting of three companies, "A," "B" and "D," was raised under a special call, authorized by the general government, to aid the troops then on the regular army, then available on the western frontier, bordering on the lands of the Cheyennes, Arapahoes and Comanches, who were creating a reign of terror among the settlers in the Saline, Republican and Solomon valleys.

The call was made the latter part of June, and by the 1st of July the three companies of one hundred men each were rendezvoused on the bank of the Smoky Hill river at Fort Harker, for muster-in and equipment for service.

The previous year, 1866, cholera had raged in Asiatic India, in China, in Russia, Kansas City and many smaller places, and the year before New York and Brooklyn had suffered severely. It had been visited by the dread disease. It was the genuine Asiatic cholera, and appeared in more wasteful in a regular war, visiting about the same number of regiments of infantry each season.

The first battalion of the Kansas volunteers had of the fearful malady, a dozen or more then in each company were down with the most griping sort of diarrhoea, but owing to the absence of any cases of cholera in camp no one realized the true nature of the complaint until several men had died. The regiment was encamped on the river bank with poor rations and using the hot and almost stagnant river water, and they were not stinted by the Ft. Harker post surgeon until the third day after the disease broke out. The ravages of the disease were terrible, and in the time four men had died, and half the command were complaining. The surgeon at once changed the water for the cease, and informed the officers that the cholera had been raging among the regulars for over a week, the mortality in a colored regiment at the post being especially heavy. This information appeared to have checked the ravages of the disease, and created a perfect panic. Men were suddenly taken down, while on guard or drill, and many died within a few hours after being taken to their quarters.

The first sergeant of Company "C," Henry Saunders, a splendid example of physical manhood, and who had been in a regiment in an Ohio regiment during the civil war, died in fearful agony on the fourth day within two hours after he

STRICKEN WHILE ON DUTY.

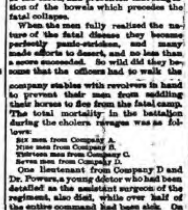
had returned from drilling a squad of men, and he was followed closely by eight more of the same company. Nearly every tent in the camp grosse and impressions could be heard at all hours of the day and night, the dead were hurried to burial.

One officer who had just returned from some mounted duty, was suddenly taken before he got off his boots and spurs, and, after rolling around in misery for several hours without relief, he ordered his horse saddled, saddle his horse again and bring it to the tent. Then, by superhuman exertion, he got out of his tent and mounted his horse, but only in the saddle. His order was obeyed, and after mounting he put spurs to his horse and dashed off at full speed. He rode in this way three or four miles, and when he stopped the cholera had left him. He was as weak as a child in his orderly, who had followed him bareheaded, had to hold him in the saddle, while great drops of cold sweat dripped from his face in a torrent. The exertion had created a sudden circulation of the blood, and prevented the consumption of the bowels which precedes the fatal collapse.

When the men fully realized the nature of the fatal disease they became perfectly panic-stricken, and all made efforts to desert, and no less than a score succeeded. So wild did they become that the officers had to call their company stables with revolvers in hand to prevent their men from saddling their horses to flee from the fatal camp. The scene during the battalion during the cholera ravages was as follows:

Set men from Company A;
Nine men from Company B;
Thirteen men from Company C;
Seven men from Company D.

One lieutenant from Company D and Dr. Powers, a young doctor who had been detailed as the assistant surgeon of the regiment, also died. Within over half of the entire command had been sick. On the eighth day orders were issued to march the battalion in a new camp, some six miles west, and after the


MARCH A MILE TO AVOID A COLLAPSE.

battalion had marched a mile to avoid a collapse, the command completely recovered, and for the next two years it rendered most efficient service against the Indians, a portion of it fighting the battle of Prairie Dog, on the 29th and 30th of the next month (August), and killing sixty of the Indians. It had no more cases of cholera, though that cholera raged on the banks of the Smoky Hill will ever forget its terrible and wretched sights.

SUSANNA B. JOHNSTON.

Princess Boy to Regent.

The origin of the Princess league is attributed to Sir Henry Wolff, or some other member of that group known as the "Fourth Party." The rise of the league was probably suggested by the adoption of a Princess day, in honor of Lord Beaconsfield, it has grown wonderfully in popularity. The true origin of Primrose day is said to be the idea of a particular friend of Lord Beaconsfield, who accepted the idea of handing the idea to a few friends they met about spontaneously to suggest to Queen Victoria that Primrose day be a large supply of the flowers on hand that day, and then to suggest to their acquaintances that they wear them as a special tribute to the memory of one of the nation's most eminent citizens to whom the queen offered to confer the title of earl, and declined. Some one realized the true nature of the compliment until several men had died. The remainder were ordered to the river with poor rations and using the hot and almost stagnant river water, and they were not stinted by the Ft. Harker post surgeon until the third day after the disease broke out. The ravages of the disease were terrible, and in the time four men had died, and half the command were complaining. The surgeon at once changed the water for the cease, and informed the officers that the cholera had been raging among the regulars for over a week, the mortality in a colored regiment at the post being especially heavy. This information appeared to have checked the ravages of the disease, and created a perfect panic. Men were suddenly taken down, while on guard or drill, and many died within a few hours after being taken to their quarters.

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BEAUTIFUL SCENERY.

The Road from Washington to Cabin Johns Bridge.

Favorite Thoroughfare with All Classes of Society—Digging and Excursions to Historic Turnouts—History of Fort Stanton.

[Special Washington Letter.]

The vicinity of Washington abounds in beautiful and unsurpassed drives, but the favorite thoroughfare with all classes of Washington society is the road to Cabin Johns Bridge. Every bright Sunday the owners of fast horses, and of those not so fast, but them to the number of thousands, follow the quiet little annex to Washington, and take the delightful road to the bridge. It has been so ever since the bridge was built in 18—and it will probably remain so for all time.

Let us follow this red-wheeled road wagon, in which the "sporty" looking gentleman is explaining to his friend, evidently a stranger, the different places of interest along the way. We will be sure to see all that is to be seen, as he and his gray mare are a feature of the road every pleasant Sunday.

After leaving Georgetown we follow along the banks of the Potomac for about a mile and then make a turn at right angles to the river only to take a parallel road a little higher up. Before we turn, however, let us take a look back at the city. How pretty it looks with its dome-like capitol spanning the river at the end of Georgetown and the Washington monument and capitol in the distance. Right opposite us, on the Virginia side of the river, are a score of houses picturesquely situated among a grove of young trees. Each one has a flag flying from their tops. We had better, however, admire them from the safe distance of the Maryland shore, for despite their innocent appearance, they are said to be the homes of the great American tigers.

Now let us continue our drive. For a short time we lose sight of the river, although hearing in the same direction. As we get upon higher ground we come in sight of the first reservoir. This is a beautiful bit of clear water from which the city is supplied with alleged aqua pura. It is hard to explain the fascination which the water of the reservoirs to the muddy fluid which issues from the faucets in our town houses at this season of the year. The country villas dot the landscape in the neighborhood of the reservoirs, and which there are many. An electric road in operation by a soundless route from Georgetown to Cabin John's bridge, the queens of which a "house" is and the real estate dealers are flourishing.

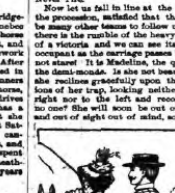
Soon after passing the reservoirs we pass over a comparatively level piece of ground until the road takes a sudden turn to the right and we find ourselves on another reservoir. Up this hill on the other side we come upon the road again, which is here a narrow one and is known as the Conduit road. Along this we go for a short distance, when we find ourselves at the entrance to Glen Echo.

Glen Echo is a beautiful spot, and a similar enjoyment in carrying their manners along at an increased rate of speed, and here it is that the fun comes in and the numerous "brushes" take place. Let us stop for a few minutes on one side of the road and watch the steady stream of Washington society drive past. In the van comes a blonde young man in a very high dog cart. He is from New York and came here with the spring races and, making "a big stake," is basking in the delights of Washington life that he has remained ever since. He will not be able to hold his head long with the dog cart, however. Immediately behind him, and in matched contrast, comes the handsome Senator Stockbridge, who loves to drive in the country every pleasant afternoon. Here is a bushhood with "Tom" young people out for a Sunday's frolic. That flamboyant old gentleman with the gray side whiskers is the British minister, Sir Julian Pauncefote, and that blonde head of hair in the red-wheeled Brewster brougham right behind is the vice president, Mr. Morton. That

CABIN JOHNS BRIDGE.

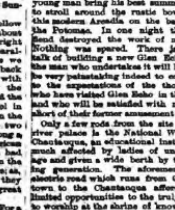
blonde-mustached man driving the team of bays is Campbell Carrington, a prominent criminal lawyer of this city, who, it is said, has a different pair of horses for every day in the week. That with looking old man with his handsome wife is Senator Stanford, of California. They drive their pair of well-matched black coach horses, Major and George, and their landau is an object of much attention and admiration from the occupants of the other vehicles. That genial-looking gentleman with the brown beard is Senator Proctor, of Vermont, and few teams in the city can beat that pair of silver sorrels which he is driving before the red-wheeled landau. Here comes what looks to be a pretty close race. Hon. Archie Bliss, of New York, with his spanking team of bays hitched to a side-bar trap, is slightly in advance of his friend Senator Manderson, who is driving a little trotting mare with a record of 2:28 to a light Kensington road wagon. The Brazilian minister, Senor Mendonca, is out on horseback accompanied by his outriders, who wear a livery of dark green with flowers and cockades of yellow, the colors of the Brazilian legation. That gentleman in the "C" spring brougham, who is just getting out of the way of that pair of young fellows who are racing to the bridge, is Secretary of the Navy Tracy, who prefers his pair of coal blacks to the faster equines of his friends. F. M. Dudley is the veteran of the road, and he has driven fast horses for the past twenty years. For a long time he drove his trotting stallion, Rutherford Hayes, who could go close to 2:30, and now he has some of Hayes' get. That handsome gentleman driving the pair of well-matched bay mares is Col. Ainsworth, of the war department, and beside him is his friend Frank Comstock, who is adopting himself immensely behind his bay mare Nevee Tiss.

Now let us fall in line at the rear of the procession, satisfied that there will be many other teams to follow us. Yes, there is the rumble of the heavy wheels of a victoria and we can see its single occupant as the carriage passes by. Do not stare! It is Madeline, the queen of the demi-monde. Is she not beautiful as she reclines gracefully upon the cushions of her trap, looking neither to the right nor to the left and recognizing no one? She will soon be out of sight, and out of sight out of mind, so let us


HANGING OUT TO THE BEAR.

turn our attention to the natural beauties of the drive. We are now nearing the ruins of the famous Glen Echo, that beautiful spring retreat o'er which poets have put two summers the cash. Nothing remains of the glory and splendor of this charming spot but the old archway of which mention is bought. There is nothing left to remind us of the beautiful parquet hall, the orchestra stand, the lawn bowling with the fountain and flowers in the center and the hand playing Wagnerian melodies and harmonious Hungarian music. No longer does the Washington society belle bring her admirer down to Glen Echo and in which his father, then secretary of state, had a financial interest. The road was appropriated for the purpose of shipping coal from the Cumberland and other valleys, and Mr. Blaine's headquarters were in Baltimore.

While there Mr. Blaine married Miss Anita McCormick, of Chicago, daughter of the late Cyrus McCormick. The wedding took place at Richland Springs, N.


SIMMONS BLAINE.

Y., September 26, 1865. It was celebrated at the country home of Mrs. McCormick. After the birth of their son, McCormick, Mr. and Mrs. Blaine returned to Chicago and have since occupied the McCormick residence, No. 125 Rush street.

With the change of residence came a change of politics and Mr. Blaine was made general western manager of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad system. On the resignation of Mr. Garrett as president of the Chicago Shipbuilding Company, which was organized by the Baltimore & Ohio, Mr. Blaine was generally entered upon the duties of his new office.

THE DEADLY GUILLOTINE.

It Has Now Been in Use a Century in La Belle France.

A very interesting centenary fell on April 25 last. Little was said about it and there was no public rejoicing. Yet the thing that might have been boasted in some way was a creditable invention, although it has a discreditable history. It is the guillotine. On April 25, 1792, the highwayman Pelletier was executed on the Place de Greve, in Paris, and the humanitarian invention of Dr. Louis was put in use for the first time.

It is a common and natural impression that this instrument was designed by Dr. Guillotin, whose name it bears. But it is now pretty well established that this is not so. Dr. Louis, the permanent secretary of the academy of medicine, was the inventor of it. There was a general desire for more merciful way of inflicting the death penalty. Dr. Louis was filled with this desire as were many others, and designed the model of the guillotine after a rougher Italian contrivance.

It was made by one Schmidt, manufacturer of musical instruments to Queen Marie Antoinette. Two years afterward the guillotine made from his model was used to rent off the heads of his royal patroness and her husband. Marie Antoinette was bereaved in the meantime of her friend and was also in favor of reforming the methods of capital punishment. Nobles were actually decapitated with the ax and common persons in other ways.

Dr. Guillotin wrote a pamphlet urging the adoption of the invention of his spring brougham, who is just getting member of the national assembly in consequence of the attention he drew to himself through his advocacy of this instrument. It was at first called the Louison or Louisette, but the name of the humane advocate was soon given to it.

Dr. Guillotin always protested against this use of his name. He did

DR. GUILLOTIN.

not die by the guillotine, as has been frequently stated. He passed away in 1814 at a good old age.

At the time of the introduction and adoption of the guillotine it was still used in some of the southern provinces. Twenty years before Dr. Louis had been broken on the wheel, with many horrible details of torture, for his attempt on the life of Louis XV. The torture was therefore, entirely done to humane motives. The fact that noble persons were decapitated and others broken by the wheel is also repugnant to growing democratic sentiment.

A BRIGHT YOUNG MAN.

Remarkably Successful Career of the Late Ebenezer Elmore.

Emmons Blaine, son of the illustrious ex-secretary, died at Chicago recently at the age of thirty-eight years. His father sent him to Harvard and he took a post graduate course in law. He was formerly assistant general freight agent of the Baltimore & Ohio. This position he resigned in December, 1897, to accept that of general freight and passenger agent of the Chicago, Santa Fe & Pacific road, which was then doing a big ballt between Chicago and Kansas City. In the spring of 1889 this road was reincorporated by the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe and Mr. Blaine was called to the vice presidency of the West Virginia, Central & Pittsburgh road, which was controlled by the Elkins and in which his father, then secretary of state, had a financial interest. This road was organized for the purpose of shipping coal from the Cumberland and other valleys, and Mr. Blaine's headquarters were in Baltimore.

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A DRUMMER.

I'm only a drummer, I've nothing to do
But to pass my brave drum and make music for you.

I'm only a drummer, not quite twelve years
But I hope that my heart is full twenty years

If do not give orders; I've just to obey,
As quiky as a flash, what my officers say.

There are fellows who think that my task must
be light,
Just beating a drum with a merry boy's might.

Yet drummers so taller than I am are found
Who march to the head's post proudly.

They followed the flag, in the days long ago,
When it waved its defiance, whoever was the
foe.

They used to the bugles, so shrill and so
sweet,
And they listened alone when the call rose re-
peat.

Oh, brave drummer-boys, though you lived or
you died,
I took of your record, and stand by your side.

And beat my brave drum with the gladness of
boy!
For the flag of our union then's flying above!
—Margaret E. Sangster, in Harper's Young People.

A COLUMN OF ICE.

Queer Freaks Played By Frozen Water in Cold Weather.

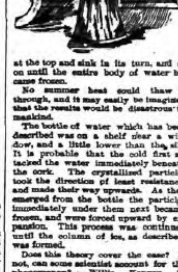
A lady in Rochester, N. Y., gave an empty cologne bottle to her little boy to play with on a recent cold day in winter. The bottle was of colorless glass, six inches high and three inches across at the bottom. About midway it began to taper, and was about half an inch in diameter at the top. Toward evening the child filled the bottle with water, inserted a cork, and left it on a shelf in the nursery.

In the morning a curious sight met the mother's eyes. The night had been cold and the water was frozen solid. Strange to say, the bottle was not broken, but out of the top rose a column of ice four inches tall, and exactly corresponding in diameter with the mouth of the bottle. The column of ice was as round and straight and true as a lead pencil. To its summit the cork was frozen tight. This phenomenon was viewed by the whole family, and all agreed that it was something unusual. To account for it the following theory was suggested:

It is well known that by a law of nature all substances contract with cold. Water is thus affected until the freezing point is reached, when crystallization takes place. The particles of ice then arrange themselves in such a manner that there is expansion instead of contraction in the water bottle. This is to say, a cubic foot of water will make more than a cubic foot of ice.

Putting the case another way, a pound of ice takes up more room than a pound of water; therefore, a given bulk of ice is lighter than the same bulk of water. It is because of this provision of nature that ice floats instead of sinking.

If the ice should sink to the bottom of a lake or stream, new ice would form



at the top and sink in its turn, and so on until the entire body of water be come frozen.

No summer heat could thaw it through, and very easily we can see that the results would be disastrous to mankind.

Think a bottle of water which has been described was on a shelf near a window, and a little lower than the sill. It is probable that the cold first attacked the water immediately beneath the sash. The crystallized particles took the direction of least resistance, and made their way upwards. As they emerged from the bottle they continued until the column of ice, as described, was formed.

Does this theory cover the case? If not, can some scientist account for the phenomenon?—Willis Kenyon, in Youth's Companion.

Little Ned's Queer Pet.

Ned is just six, and is an authority on pets. He has had any number of dogs, cats, a pet pony, and a family of rabbits have helped to destroy the domestic peace at Ned's home, but now he is very indifferent to all his pets but one—and such a one! He is a companion and confidant for his small master, and such a very dignified companion—as different from romping Carlo or frisky Fido. This new pet is a tall and stately rooster with the name "Sherlock" for his own. Did you ever hear of the pride of the barnyard as a pet? Well, that is exactly what Sherlock is. He walks as stiffly down the street with his young master as he does on the barnyard fence, and when the door is shut on him, turns with a troubled little chuckle and walks home.—N. Y. Advertiser.

Sent Canal Two Thousand Years Ago.

The idea of a canal to connect the water route of the great Suez was considered practicable and excavations were actually commenced upwards of 2,500 years ago, and in the time of the reign of Ptolemy Philadelphus, 273 years before the Christian era, a canal of 62 miles was perfected. The canal was a small affair, of course, compared with the present one, but was sufficient for the war galleys of the time. It is a historical fact that Cleopatra, after Actium, tried to escape by that route, but was prevented by the fierce Arabs.

His Income.

"I am glad, my son," said the loving mother of the failing young student, as she fondly stroked his head, "that you have done so well. How much money do you expect to make next year?"

"Well, mother," replied the talented youth, "I suppose it is hard to tell, but I am sure of twenty-four hundred dollars. You see," he continued, gaily pressing his mother's hand, "I have just got the order for one six hundred dollar cantata."—Truth.

A Faint Hope.

Mr. Manhattan Beach (who has sworn off)—Doctor, I stepped on a banana peel and received a pretty hard fall. I am afraid I have broken my wrist.

Dr. Jones—Let me see. No, there is no broken bones. Just bathe your wrist in whisky four or five times a day and you will be all right.

Mr. Beach—Doctor, hadn't I better be careful for internal injuries, too?—Texas Siftings.

Didn't Want the Ears.

Little Dick—Mamma gave me a big cake, and said I should give you half. Let's play a game with it.

Little Girl—All right.

Little Dick—Well, let's sit down, and I'll take this end and bite, and the longest will get the whole cake.—Good News.

No Wonder.

She—And you think there is a terrible after we are married, George?

He—Certainly, my dear, if your fa- ther is willing.

Rates of Advertising

Space	1 W	2 W	3 W	1 M	2 M	3 M	6 M	1 Y
1 in.	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00	$3.00	$5.00	$7.00	$10.00	$15.00
2 in.	1.50	2.00	2.50	5.00	8.00	10.00	15.00	25.00
3 in.	2.00	2.50	3.00	7.00	10.00	13.00	20.00	35.00
4 in.	2.50	3.00	3.50	9.00	12.00	16.00	25.00	45.00
5 in.	3.00	3.50	4.00	11.00	14.00	19.00	30.00	55.00
6 in.	3.50	4.00	4.50	13.00	16.00	22.00	35.00	65.00
7 in.	4.00	4.50	5.00	15.00	18.00	25.00	40.00	75.00
8 in.	4.50	5.00	5.50	17.00	20.00	28.00	45.00	85.00
9 in.	5.00	5.50	6.00	19.00	22.00	31.00	50.00	95.00
10 in.	5.50	6.00	6.50	21.00	24.00	34.00	55.00	105.00
11 in.	6.00	6.50	7.00	23.00	26.00	37.00	60.00	115.00
12 in.	6.50	7.00	7.50	25.00	28.00	40.00	65.00	125.00

All Electro's must be solid metal.
Double cols. per sq. in. advance of above rates.

Baby's Pictures.

Wife—I'm tired to death. Been having the baby's picture taken by the instantaneous process.

Husband—How long did it take?

Wife—About four hours.—N. Y. Weekly.

A Scorcher.

Young Van der Million—Wouldn't it be rare fun for us to become engaged just for the summer, you know?

She—Just the thing! I never did believe in long engagements.—Life.

A Common Fate.

"Well, Mossman, I hear you took the stump in Calvert campaign."

"Yes, the smartest defeated candidate, "I'm up it still."—Democrat's Magazine.

Art Distinction.

Fair Amateur—Yes, I painted this. What school of painting would you call it?

Artist (gently)—Boarding-school.—N. Y. Weekly.

Before and After.

Mrs. Newed—You never objected to my talking before we were married.

Newed—But, my dear, you didn't talk to me then as you do now.—N. Y. Sun.

A Reminder.

"That rooster reminds me of a man I knew once."

"In what way?"

"He has such a tame crow."—Puck.

Rehinkhand.

Miss Summit—Can you tell me the time by your watch, Mr. Travers?

Travers—Not before next week.—Detroit Free Press.

An Excusable Doubt.

Pirchs vows she loves but me
Payson's rivals, yet, alas,
Doubts assail me when I see
All the brothers Payson has.
—Brooklyn Life.

Perfectly Satisfied.

Little Bessie had been taken in to see her new baby brother for the first time.

"Do you think you will like him, Bessie?" asked her father.

"Why, pa," she said, clapping her hands delightedly. "There isn't any sawdust about him at all, is there! He's a real meat baby!"—Chicago Tribune.

Liked Children.

Neighbor No. 1.—Does the noise of my children disturb you?

Neighbor No. 2—Oh, I like it.

"Do you, now?"

"Yes, indeed. My husband's relatives are rather nervous people, and they never stay more than a day or two now."—Good News.

The Constitutionalist.

W. L. FORCE, } A. L. FORCE
Editors and Proprietors.

Democratic Nominations.

For President,
GROVER CLEVELAND.
of New York.

For Vice-President,
ADLAI E. STEVENSON,
of Illinois.

VOTE FOR CLEVELAND.

A Harrison and Reid banner has been stretched across Malden Lane, New York, bearing, with the candidates names, sundry mottoes as indicative of party measures, such as Protection, Reciprocity, High Wages, etc. Very pretty terms, but exceedingly frail argument on behalf of political Republicanism.

PROTECTION.

That is old Monsieur Tomson come again in tattered garb. Who are the happy recipients of Republican protection under McKinley tariffism, that perfect legal embodiment of industrial and laboring classes, not legitimate business interests, not general prosperity, not agriculture and commerce, but a set of pampered millionaires of the Carnegie school, and unscrupulous combines who yearly secure enormous wealth out of the toil and necessities of the people, and are ready and willing to liberally contribute to the campaign funds to defeat any side-issued protection permanent. They are the protected gentlemen.

RECIPROCITY.

That is another political dodge and of singular character because so far as it goes it is free trade pure and simple, the very essence of odious invective Republican editors and orators have exhausted themselves endeavoring to hurl against the Democratic party, and furthermore, it was attached to the McKinley bill through the personal influence of a statesman named James G. Blaine, now lamentably crushed by the Harrisonian wing of Republicanism.

HIGH WAGES.

What absurdity! For Republicans to talk about high wages in the face of the actual results of their legislative action is certainly casting discredit upon popular intelligence. The McKinley tariffites promised to increase wages, but have not done so in a single instance, except the paying of $5 a day to Pinkerton's troops, while on the contrary efforts have been constantly exerted to cut down wages, and as a consequence, numerous strikes and labor difficulties unfortunately prevail throughout the land.

Vote for
GROVER CLEVELAND
and
POLITICAL HONESTY.

A WORTHY CHAMPION.

The laboring classes of this country may well be congratulated upon having such an intelligent and devoted champion as Master Workman Powderly. He is a brainy and courageous man as the following letter to President Harrison evidences:

SCRANTON, PA., JULY 14, 1892.

BENJAMIN HARRISON, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

DEAR SIR:—On the 6th of this month a vessel sailing upon the Monongahela river, a navigable stream in this State, carried a number of Pinkerton men to the city of Homestead. The armed force sailed upon a vessel flying the flag of the United States. It is said that the vessel is the property of the United States Government. That number of men opened fire upon the citizens of Homestead, and several of the citizens were shot to death. Later this force of men opened fire upon the citizens of Homestead, and several of the citizens were shot to death.

The Governor of this Commonwealth did not order these troops to go to Homestead; they were not acting under any lawful authority of the State or of any county or municipality within the State, and until the Governor of this Commonwealth shall, in his capacity as Commander-in-Chief of the National Guard, had called upon the Commander-in-Chief of the armies of the United States for armed assistance, no armed body of men had the right to invade Pennsylvania or make war upon its citizens or residents.

As a citizen of the United States I respectfully call upon you to order an investigation into the methods employed to make use of the United States vessel in conveying an illegally constituted body of armed men to the city of Homestead on July 6. I feel constrained to fully submit that whoever usurped the function of the Executive in the use of the armies of the United States in ordering these troops to invade Pennsylvania is guilty of treason, and should be punished accordingly.

May I ask that you lend your aid, to the end that justice may be established and that the rights of the citizens of this Commonwealth may be respected in the future.

Respectfully yours,
T. V. POWDERLY.

It is a fact that the vessel used to transport an unlawfully armed body of Pinkertons was the property of the United States Government, to know by whose authority consent was given becomes a question of high importance.

Carnegie has a nice job supplying the Government with steel armor. Does he at the same time own Uncle Sam's entire flotilla.

A Dangerous Fire Started and Saved by Chance.

J. E. Flannery's wagon shops on East Third street had a narrow escape from fire Friday night. Some old rags were set burned up near by during the day and the fire in them was supposed to have gone out. But during the night a wind sprung up, stirred the dead ashes of the top and a lot of live coals over on Mr. Flannery's roofs. This state of affairs was discovered in time or another fire would have been charged against "unknown incendiaries".

A Wonderful Machine.

There is no doubt that man is a fine mechanician, but like every other machine he wears off by friction. It is said he is born again every two or three years. His body is constantly renewed by food. To retard this wasting away is practically saving at a most extreme age the ability to be employed process that it takes a long time to consummate. The preparation of Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea by purging with Hollister's Pills that a cure may, as it were, be made in two or three days, and the change in the mechanism is such that the worn out part is replaced by the new without the usual running down of the entire machine. You can be your own doctor for pennies. Purge away with Hollister's Pills the old tissue and worn out body, and you are purely and healthfully normal, and safe to take at any time.

THE CANDIDATES RECEIVE NOTICE

Nearly 20,000 Enthusiastic Democ-ocrats Witness the Exercises.

A MEMORABLE SCENE IN MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.

QUOTATIONS TO THE TWO LEADERS.

Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Stevenson Officially Informed of the Action of the Chicago Convention—Address of Chairman Wilson and Response of Mr. Cleveland—Answer of Mr. Stevenson to the Notification Speech of Mr. Wilson—Cleveland Also Comes in for a Share of the Honors—Reception at the Manhattan Club.

NEW YORK, July 21.—The first democratic gun of the Autumn campaign of 1892 was touched off last night in Madison Square Garden in the presence of a vast assemblage. The huge auditorium was packed from pit to dome, and, as the place holds 19,000 persons comfortably, it is consequently that almost twice that number were present.

The occasion that brought this vast throng together was the notification ceremonies of the two leaders of the Democratic party—Grover Cleveland and Adlai E. Stevenson.

As early as 6 o'clock the crowd began gathering about the doors, and at 7:30 p. m., when the doors were opened, the streets about the Garden were filled with a pushing, struggling, perspiring mob, which fought its way into the building amid the roaring sound of a cataract. Never had the Garden held such a crowd nor such enthusiasm been displayed. The immense room was commanded to the utmost degree; the enthusiastic Democracy, farming, after the seats were filled, in line so dense that breathing became difficult. The galleries were handsomely decorated with flags and bunting, the colors of which were brought into strong relief by the brilliant light from 2,000 electric lamps. This, with the cheering, the waving of hats and upturned faces, presented a memorable scene and one never to be forgotten. Previous to the exercises Chauncey M. Depew, after a strains of sweet music to which the huge, perspiring crowd listened in a philosophical manner, at the same time endeavoring to keep cool by swinging fans and handkerchiefs.

The platform was placed at the South end across one side of the building. Over it was an immense sounding board. In the centre of this were two national flags placed one above the other, written in innumerable small, gilt letters, were the words "Cleveland and Stevenson."

The platform had a seating capacity for 750 persons, but it had a thousand put in it before the central figures, in one of the

GROVER CLEVELAND.

most brilliant tableaux New York has seen in many months, appeared. The crowd gave a hysterical cheer, the band broke in blowing its feelings every few minutes by rounds of applause as some familiar figure appeared on the platform. A final pause, during those periods of enthusiasm, one could hear the whole auditorium was composed of men, but after the troubled air was quelled, the band seemed to emerge from it in bewildering summer costumes, smiles and the inevitable fan.

Mrs. Cleveland and party entered a box about 8 o'clock and this gave the crowd a chance to give vent to some of their pent up enthusiasm. Quiet had scarcely been restored when a tremendous cheer again broke out, and there was a universal waving of hats, handkerchiefs, canes and fans. Then John M. Bowers, escorting Adlai E. Stevenson, appeared. Mr. Stevenson gracefully acknowledged the plaudits with a bow. Gov. Flower followed, then the whole staff of honorary aides, Commissioner Gilroy, William C. Whitney, the Manhattan Club, the Stock Exchange and the Consolidated Exchange, Lotos Club, Orlando B. Potter, Congressman Bourke Cockran, Police Commissioner Martin, Benjamin Wood, Henry Villard, Fire Commissioner Purroy, Frederick R. Coudert, Jr., Bourke Cockran, Hilary Abner, D. D. Babcock, Evan Thomas and Police Justice Voorhis.

The concert pitch of enthusiasm was reached at 8:15 o'clock when Mr. Cleveland entered. Mr. Cleveland looked impressive with the magnitude of the gathering and the wondrous ovation. He bowed as each and every man and woman stood on their feet applauding in the most enthusiastic manner. He bowed his thanks again and again, but the din and noise continued for fully eighteen minutes. Chairman Wilson of the Notification Committee, Nicholas M. Bell, then quietly stepped out and the hush was allowed to be silent. It was, however, a fruitless task, and nothing was left but to begin the exercises. Colonel Dan of West Virginia approached the rostrum, and Chairman Wilson arose to listen to the speech of notification. Mr. Wilson said, in part:

Mr. Cleveland:

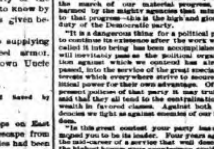
"We bring you, to-night, a message from the Democratic National Convention. Commissioned from its National Convention representing the political sentiment of the Democracy of the United States, we have come to you to give you official notification that you have been selected as the candidate of the party for President of the United States.

"We are also charged with the duty of presenting you the platform of principles adopted by that convention, and to ask from you your full and explicit declaration of the position of the National Democratic party on the several political issues of the day; but in all its utterances it is merely a reaffirmation of the old principles, that whatever governments and laws are made for a people must be for the good of the people, without precedence of sections or classes or interests.

"We believe that a government administered in the spirit of such a constitution will best secure a larger measure of freedom and prosperity than has ever been attained by any people in the world, and that it will be an enduring government. We believe that a government which remains true to the principles of such a constitution will remain in victory to the party which stands upon them, and will secure the confidence and respect of the people, and will continue to endure. To make and keep such a government—to secure within its limits the largest liberty and strength—to bear our freedom safely along in the march of our national progress, unharmed by foreign influence, and to secure for that progress—this is the high and glorious duty of the American people.

"It is a dangerous time for a political party to undertake to administer the laws of a country called it into being has been accomplished. It is a time of unrest and danger. Of the discontent against which we contend has already found, in the revolt of the people, its voice in the powers which everywhere strive to secure supreme power for their own advantage. Of the present patience of that party it may truly be said that they all look to the continuation of wealth in favored classes. Against both tendencies we shall maintain the cause of the people.

"In this great contest your party has ever stepped you to be its leader. Four years ago in the National Convention at Chicago you were named by the highest honors your countrymen could bestow, and you led that party to victory. Your administration was conducted in the interests of the highest conscientious that history can award, and you could make no terms with those who wish-



ADLAI E. STEVENSON.

ed to introduce the principles of class, or those who wished to perpetuate the power of wealth. You could not be false to your trust, and you could not betray your party. You will be true to it in the future as in the past, and you will lead it to victory.

"We now ask you and John Adlai Stevenson, whom you have chosen as your associate, to accept the nomination of the Democratic party for the offices of President and Vice-President of the United States, and to lead the party in the coming struggle, and that with the same confidence that we could not find you will lead us to a glorious victory through, and the voters of our country to enjoy the blessings of a pure and patriotic government."

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen:

I cannot too earnestly express my appreciation of the honor conferred upon me by the great delegated assembly which you officially represent. The platform adopted by the National Democratic Convention as its declaration of principles and purposes receives my ultimate might well as proud, I would desire to be able to express adequately my sense of gratitude for the unanimous manner in which the delegates of the Convention, by the acclamations of the people, have ratified the deliberations of the Convention.

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Mr. Cleveland then arose and Mr. Wilson said: "Mr. Cleveland, I have the honor to present to you Mr. Stevenson, the candidate for Vice-President of the United States, and the chairman of the committee on the instructions of the National Convention by which it was appointed, is present to notify you of your appointment."

Mr. Stevenson gracefully acknowledged the plaudits with a bow. Gov. Flower followed, then the whole staff of honorary aides, Commissioner Gilroy, William C. Whitney, the Manhattan Club, the Stock Exchange and the Consolidated Exchange, Lotos Club, Orlando B. Potter, Congressman Bourke Cockran, Police Commissioner Martin, Benjamin Wood, Henry Villard, Fire Commissioner Purroy, Frederick R. Coudert, Jr., Bourke Cockran, Hilary Abner, D. D. Babcock, Evan Thomas and Police Justice Voorhis.

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CITY DEPARTMENT.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE, THE COUNTY AND THE CITY, AND HAS THE LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY PAPER PUBLISHED IN THE COUNTY OF UNION.

J. A. DEMAREST - - City Editor.

—On Monday, July 25, St. James's Day, there will be holy communion at 10 a. m. and evening prayer at 5, at Grace church.

—The Independent Gun club will hold an open tournament in this city July 21 and 22, under the management of Charles Smith.

—The annual session of the State convention of the Christian Endeavor societies of New Jersey will be held at Bridgeton, October 26, 26 and 27.

—Policeman Frederickson has received $25 from the Iron Hall society, for one week's disability during the time he was laid up by his daughter's illness.

—Two of the brethren of the First Church of Christ have been badly poisoned by mercury vines on trees felled by them on their new church lot on Grove street.

—To Dr. Elizabeth Bentley belongs the credit and glory of first placing in the field for re-nomination, Robert S. Green, one of the best governors New Jersey ever had.

—The Street Railway company began last Monday to spread fine crushed stone on West Front street, from Somerset street westward, in order to restore the street to its former condition.

—The Saturday night hops and Sunday night concerts at The Netherwood are a great source of enjoyment and entertainment to the boarders at Plainfield as well as the guests of the hotel.

—The secret society column of a New York paper Sunday said that "Plainfield Council, No. 1, of the Knights of Pythias, has a membership of 132 members. It was organized October 4, 1892". October "1892" is good.

—A bonfire in the yard at the electric light station, Saturday afternoon, communicated to the poles in the yard, and a fierce blaze was only averted by a Fuse employe, who put out the conflagration and informed the engineer and fireman of the fire, who then extinguished the blaze, which was dangerously near an adjoining dwelling.

—The trouble proprietor Beerbower of the City Hotel has been put to in clearing his front piazza of the lot of people who have by business there and who never spend a penny in his saloon, culminated Thursday when barkeeper Wolfe was compelled to throw musician O'Reilly out on the sidewalk. The case will be taken into court.

HYMENEAL.

Frame—Weaver.

The marriage of councilman Vincent L. Frame to Miss Anna Weaver, daughter of Peter W. Weaver of Orchard place, took place at the home of the bride at 8 Tuesday evening. The wedding was a charming one, the bride's sweet young face making a very handsome couple. The best man was Walter N. Martin, and the bridesmaid was Miss Mina Frame, sister of the groom. The Rev. Cornelius Schenck officiated. The happy couple boarded the 11:28 train for Albany, where they will stay for a few days. Among those present at the wedding ceremony and the reception that followed were: James E. Martine, Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Hetfield, Mr. and Mrs. David Hayes, Miss Lida Hayes, Mrs. L. Colea, Will Cadmus, Mrs. Carrie Martin and Miss Annie Frame, all of Plainfield; George Weddell and Miss Marion Wrixford, of Rockville Centre, Long Island; New York; and Mr. and Mrs. Edward Myers of Raritan.

The groom's fellow-members of the Fourth Ward Democratic club gave him a great send-off, by cheers and a pyrotechnic display in front of the house, in honor of the event, and a vigorous serenade from the big brass Democratic cannon.

Hastings—Betts.

A pretty home wedding took place at the residence of Mrs. Betts, 12 Elm place, Tuesday afternoon at 2, when Miss Emelie A., daughter of the late Rev. Daniel Brainard Betts, was married to Augustus W. Hastings, a well-known clergyman was the Rev. W. E. Honeyman. The bride and groom left town at 4 o'clock for their wedding trip

Mr. and Mrs. Hastings will spend a week of their honeymoon at Hempstead, L. I. The bride is a sister of the groom's first wife.

Rhymers and Wonders Defined.

A striking tale, of absorbing interest, is told in the July number of that valuable monthly magazine *Lippincott's*, in the complete novel entitled "The Martlet Seal", by Mrs Jeanette H. Walworth. These complete novels are a great feature of *Lippincott's*, which is the favorite magazine at all firesides where it once has been read. But besides this longer story, there is an abundance of other fiction, and any quantity of matter on all topics of interest. The August number is especially bright, and is most profusely illustrated by talented artists. The department called "As It Seems" discusses the popular sentiment wasted on prisoners to the forget-fulness of the "unknown poor"; and, *always reasonable, ably determines* the distinction between a Mugwump and a Wobbler.

To Make the Driveway Safe.

A committee of the Union county board of freeholders went to a point near Springfield, Friday, to investigate a dangerous spot known as "Diamond Hill", where along the roadway there is a deep gully fully 150 feet long. Heretofore the township authorities have always attended to the place, but by an act of the last legislature the matter now falls on the freeholders. In order to have the driveway safe, the board will not at its next meeting erect a fence along the road. This will be cheap, as it will cost only about twenty cents a foot, and it may save thousands of dollars which might otherwise be lost by accidents.

Husband and Wife to Part.

Patrick McGovern and his wife have agreed to separate. They have for some time been living together amid domestic ills, and yesterday Pat was arrested for disorderly conduct on complaint of his wife. Judge Codington suspended sentence today, on McGovern's promise not to molest the woman any more.

PERSONALIA.

Mrs. C. G. Hedge is at The Belvedere, Asbury Park.

Miss Lillian A. Force is enjoying the Pocono Mountain air at Moscow.

Frederic H. Andrews is at Ogunquit, York county, Maine, for the rest of the summer.

Mrs. A. C. Vail of West Eighth street is spending the summer at North Edgecomb, Maine.

Miss Emma and Miss Minnie Hoeterie, of Chatham street, have gone to Lebanon to visit relatives for a week.

The Rev. Henry T. Miller will begin his duties as pastor of the First Presbyterian church in this city, September 4.

Mrs. George Lisgisolo and family, of East Front street, will spend the balance of the season among the cottagers of Belmar.

Messrs. Howard R. Macomber and S. Allair, of Brooklyn, were the guests of the Misses Currie of Arlington avenue, Sunday. Mr. Allair, the latter gentleman, they made the trip on their safeties, arriving in Plainfield in good time.

The family of H. B. Hiscox are at Rutland, Vt., for the summer.

Dr. and Mrs. Albert A. Utter are visiting their daughter at Westerly.

J. A. Seagston will leave town Monday for the old home at Greensboro, Maryland.

The Misses Sheppard of Manning avenue are spending a week with friends at Ghent, N. Y.

Mrs. P. Reynolds is now stopping at "Mountain Rest", Lake Mohonk, Ulster county, N. Y.

Walter S. Gibson, of *F. A. Dunham's* engineering corps, has gone to Asbury Park for a week.

Mrs. F. W. Palmer, of Riverside, Ill., is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jos. A. Haynes of North avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Boswell of East Second street are at Ocean Grove, where they will remain until September.

It was C. B. Maltby, not "E. U." as stated, who purchased the City Hotel property with George H. Burgess.

Mrs. Henry VanMiddlesworth and son *John, of 3 Elmwood place, are spending* July at Kilmer cottage, Manasquan.

Mr. and Mrs. William E. Stelle of Park avenue will leave about the 20th of the 20th inst., and will be absent three months.

The Plainfield party at Vanover Cottage, Lake Hopatcong, was joined Friday by Will Williams and Miss Minnie Force.

George F. Opdyke has returned home after a stay of one week at Prohibition Park Hotel, West Brighton, Staten Island.

Mrs. Thomas Doud and son John, of *Emily street, have returned from a pleasant* trip to Greenport and Sag Harbor, Long Island.

Mrs. J. D. Moore, of Chatham street, North Plainfield, are spending a few days with their granddaughter, Mrs. Alburgher, at Newark.

Miss Jennie Pulver and her mother left Saturday for Albany whence after a visit to their brother and son they will go to Saratoga for two weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Bennett of 96 Dover street are happy over the arrival, July 13, of a young son whose birthday is July 13. They have now both daughter and son.

J. Herbert Johnson, vice-president of the New Jersey Electric Supply company, lives in this city in the summer, but will go fishing on the Restigouche.

Benjamin Day and family, of Rockview avenue, who were said by the *Courier* to be in White Mountain, are at Mt. Pleasant, H. Taylor's, on the heights near Washington Rock.

The Hoty Cross court will go into camp at Mervin's Point, Conn., August 1. Fifty members have decided to call their outdoor home Camp Townsend, after Samuel Townsend of Washington Park.

S. R. Strutmers of this city will deliver an address on "Building and Loan Life Insurance", at the semi-annual meeting of the State building loan league, Library hall, Asbury Park, July 21.

Dr. E. B. Hunt, Dr. R. Lowe, John W. Murray, William White and John M. Whiton of this city, were among those who formed an insurance men's Harrison & Reid club in New York Wednesday.

Harry C. Runyon will open a law and collection office at 5 East Front street, August 1. He is a wide-awake and energetic young attorney, and will doubtless the abundant success that he is reaping.

Lieut. V. Christofferson, formerly of North Plainfield, spent yesterday at his old home. He is an earnest worker in the Salvation Army, and has been stationed at Waterbury, Conn., but will now be sent to Rockville, Conn.

The body of Dr. James S. Knox of Chicago, formerly one of the best-known physicians in Somerset county, was taken to Somerville, Wednesday, for burial. He had one of the largest practices in Chicago, and was growing wealthy.

A very pleasant people who visited the Knights of the Golden Eagle at Annandale on the Fourth was a young lady of Plainfield, Miss Annie Stone, whom all present claimed to be the prettiest and most graceful young woman on the grounds.

Mr. and Mrs. R. G. DeVoe have recently arrived from South Florida and are spending the summer with their son-in-law, James A. Harned, of 47 East Third street. They are charmed with this beautiful city and think of making their home in Plainfield.

The women of Grace church have issued as a rectory for the occupation of the Rev. Dr. Rodman and family, the residence at 14 Lafayette avenue. They have bound themselves to bear the expense until the proposed rectory is completed adjoining the new church.

Manford Hall, of the U. S. Navy, sail on the North German Loyd steamer "Havel" on Tuesday, the 26th inst., for a three weeks' visit in Holland, Switzerland and Germany. They will cross from Liverpool on the White Star steamer "Teutonic", August 24, arriving home on the 31st.

Among the sojourners prominent in fashionable hotel life at Long Beach this summer is the following party of Plainfielders: Mrs. D. Ogden Worthington, Miss Worthington, Mr. and Mrs. George O. Wotherspoon, David Wotherspoon, Mr. and Mrs. N. Pendleton Rogers and family.

John T. Leigh, who was widely known in Plainfield and throughout central New Jersey, died at his home in Clinton, Saturday. He was one of the early mayors of Clinton, incorporator, director and Mr. Vice-president of the Clinton National bank, and a deacon and trustee of the Baptist church. Funeral services were held Tuesday afternoon.

F. E. Kineman, of Sherman avenue, has been absent in the West overseeing the placing of the Kineman Block System along the line of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad. He has met with a most flattering reception from all railroad men, who look upon his system as the only one likely to be of any practical benefit in preventing such disasters as that which occurred in Harrisburg recently.

At a watermelon party given by Miss Hebe Burr, of LaGrande avenue, Monday night, youth and beauty were represented as follows: Miss Blanchelle, of Elizabeth, Miss Hebe Burr, Miss Ida Cox, Miss Orana, Miss Saltzman, Miss Covert and Miss Thorne; Mr. Davison of New York, Messrs. Cree and Blanchelle, of Elizabeth, and Messrs. Smith, Thomas, Williams, Newman and Saltzman, of Plainfield.

E. B. Anthony, of the firm of Anthony & Chew, adjusters, at 16 Exchange place, New York, and a resident of East Fifth street, this city, some years ago, died on Tuesday at his residence in Tenafly, Mr. Anthony, who was born in New Bedford, Mass., went to California in 1863. He was treasurer of the Associated Pioneers of the Territorial Days of California, organized in New York. Among those were Mr. Anthony was vice-president of the Sun Mutual Insurance company.

Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Dunn and J. Ran Dunn returned home Sunday night. They have been absent several weeks, visiting Los Angeles, California, after an absence of nearly two years. Mrs. Dunn and J. Ran Dunn are the children of ex-councilor R. T. Dunn of West Fourth street. The party went West in August, 1890, to Fairhaven, Wash., thence to San Francisco, thence to San Bernardino, thence to Arrowhead, and thence to Pasadena. All have been benefited except Mrs. Dunn. The parents and sisters are overjoyed at their safe return. Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Dunn will remain in Plainfield for a few days, and go to Long Beach for the balance of vacation. J. R. Dunn is on a two months' vacation. He has a position in Riverside, California.

SETTLING A CHURCH DISPUTE

ARBITRATION ADJUSTS THE BAPTISTS' DIFFICULTIES.

No Legal Bar Found Indebtedness to the Contractors Who Built the Park Avenue House of Worship, But on a Matter of Christian Equity the Investigation Committee Recommend Congregational Reimbursement for the Builders' Loss.

The Park Avenue Baptists feel that they have been relieved of a burden from the charge that they have long owed and refused to pay a just debt to the builders of their new church edifice; and point to the developments at a church meeting held last night as complete vindication of their Christian probity.

The unpleasant accusations against the church were set afloat at the time of the resignation of the Rev. Asa Reed Dutts from the pastorate, several months ago, when it was claimed that the church owed a debt of honor to contractors *Stimson & Stewart, and that pastor Dutts's* resignation was because the church refused to discharge that debt.

So notorious did the church become as the result of the stories in circulation, that it was deemed wise to take decisive steps towards settling the matter beyond all dispute. Consequently, at a regular church meeting on March 9, a committee of investigation was appointed, consisting of mayor Alexander Gilbert, representing the building committee; Henry B. Newhall, representing the carpenter contractors, and Martin E. Conger, Morgan S. Taylor *and Chas. W. McCutchen*, representing the Park Avenue church.

That committee organized with Mr. Gilbert chairman, and Mr. McCutchen as secretary, and made a most rigid investigation. The result of its labors was contained in a full report submitted to the Park Avenue congregation Wednesday. The report was considered at a special business meeting of the church, held at the close of the regular Wednesday evening prayer meeting.

After fully reviewing the details of the investigation, the committee declare their unanimous conclusions as follows:

First—That the Park Avenue church, as a corporate body, has discharged in full its obligations and indebtedness to the contractors *Stimson & Stewart* (bearing date August 27, 1890) and that the said Stimson & Stewart have no legal claim on said church for any account whatsoever in connection with said contract.

Second—That in the adjustment of the differences (preliminary to the final settlement) between the church and the carpenter contractors named, there is to amounts charged extra work and deductions for work not done and like matters, due allowance was sought to be taken by either party of the other. That the chairman of the building committee, *Gilbert Gilbert*, having the interests and funds of the church in his hands to invest, and charged by duties of those interests, while, on the other hand, the contractors sought property what they believed to be their due, and that the sum of material furnished, and that concessions were made by both parties. That the mutuality-ness of the claims paid by the building committee to and accepted by the contractors was all that they could claim of them from the church in equity, and the final settlement thus made and entered into by the parties was just and fair.

Third—That the Park Avenue Baptist church, as a corporate body, is responsible in full all the moral obligations belonging to it *in connection with and under the contract in* the erection of its house of worship.

Concerning the personal questions involved, the committees heartily approve the action of the building committee and contractors, and conclude with the following statement and recommendation:

It is in evidence that the carpenter contractors were induced to enter into the execution of the church edifice under the contract, it was, nevertheless an enterprise of greater magnitude than they at first conceived it to be when they entered their estimate in competition with other bidders. At any rate, it proved to them an unprofitable transaction. It is due to this explanation that this fact should be known to them after their agreement for final settlement with the building committee, and was accepted by them in writing, fellow members of the church, they received expressions of appreciation of their services from individuals enough to justify them in expecting their loss would be made good, in part or in whole. These assurances were unquestionably made in good faith, but they could not be enforced at law or collected by process of suit against the church which had not authorized them. Perhaps the disappointment which resulted from the failure to realize the reasonable expectations of the carpenters have entertained.

In view of these facts, and of the peculiar circumstances of the relations of those building to the church, the committee recommend that the few hundred dollars' loss sustained by Messrs. Stimson and Stewart (my not exceeding two hundred dollars) be made good to them by the voluntary contributions of their fellow members of the church, on the ground of disbursing as an obligation, but on the broader basis of Christian fellowship, and in recognition of the claim which a brother or member of the church has upon his brethren for considerate and generous conformation to the golden precept of our best religion laid down by St. Paul in his words to the church at Rome: "Bear ye one another's burdens and so fulfill the law of Christ."

The report was ordered spread in full upon the minutes, and after some discussion the recommendation n of the committee concerning the proposed reimbursement of the contractors was referred to a board of trustees of the church for action.

Alfred W. Day, T. I. Benyon and Fred Smith were appointed a committee to prepare a memorial thanking the investigating committee for its work.

After saying a number of unkind things about newspapers in general, and in particular denouncing as utterly false the story that appeared in the Somerset street sheet concerning the church troubles, the brothers and sisters decided that it would be a very nice thing to have the horrid newspapers say something kind about them, and ordered the church clerk to furnish each of the Plainfield papers with a copy of the investigating committee's report together with the action of the church concerning it. This proposition was discussed earnestly and at considerable length. A number urged that the matter should therefore be left to the board of trustees, but the majority finally decided to ask the newspapers to print in full just what the clerk was authorized to furnish them. All agreed to be agreed that the church should not pay anything for the great extent of valuable space that would thus be occupied, but all appeared earnestly anxious to have the papers say a good word for them, though they had anything but good words for the papers. The matter waxed of longer, whether or not and ungenerous ill-feeling, was developed during the spirited debate of the evening. THE PRESS *forbears to publish, out of* charity and kindly feeling for the good people of the church.

Pastor Dutts Upheld.

[New York World.]

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[Monmouth Monday Morn.]

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Another Scheme to Get Fresh Air Fund.

The good little women of North Plainfield will give a fair for the benefit of the Fresh Air Fund, on the lawn at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Valiant, 35 Craig place, on last Thursday, delayed till for the week following. These style took part in this exercise, were:

Selma French, Maude French, Bertha Valiant, Florence Valiant, Hattie Valiant, Addie Carney, Edna Smith, Nellie Howell, Emma Starling, Marjorie Starling.

PLAINFIELD'S NEW PASTOR.

He Runs a Great Fellow Before His Church—Incidents of His Career.

The Rev. Henry T. Miller, whose acceptance of the call to the pastorate of the First Presbyterian church of Plainfield has already been published in these columns, will be heartily welcomed by the people of New Jersey's Greatest city when he takes up his work. He is the son of the late Rev. Dr. Miller, who received the Plainfield call, that he was very happy over the church's kindly attention of the past few months.

"A short time ago"—he said—"a call was extended to me from South Brunswick, Ill., but I declined it on account of my wife's health. The sea breeze, I think, would benefit her greatly, and for that reason I shall in all possibility go to Plainfield, which is a short distance from the Atlantic coast. The church at Plainfield has a fine fixture before it. It is one of the most desirable fields in that section of the country. They have a beautiful building, and the congregation is united. I am greatly pleased with the call."

The *Herald*, in announcing the news of the call, said:

"Mr. Miller preached at Plainfield June 26th and July 3d, and the members of the Presbyterian church was so delighted with him that a meeting was called at once to consider the matter of extending a call to him. At 9 o'clock yesterday morning Mr. Miller received a telegram from the trustees of the church offering him the pastorate at a salary much in excess of that which he at present receives.

"The Rev. Mr. Miller came to Chicago nearly three years ago from Lockport, N. Y. He took charge of the Sixth Presbyterian church when it was only a chapel and the membership was less than 100. Under his pastorate the church has a membership of 500 and built one of the prettiest churches in the city. His health failed and he was compelled to go abroad. He was gone a year in Europe, and upon his return he supplied the Fort Street church at Detroit, Mich., for one year. A call was extended him by that church, but on account of his health he could not accept it. He then went to California and one year's residence there restored to him his old-time vigor.

"Upon his return to Chicago four years ago he accepted a call from the Fifth Presbyterian church, and has been its pastor ever since. By his indefatigable labors the membership has increased greatly and in addition to this he has built a handsome new church. A delightful state of harmony exists in the congregation, and there will be genuine sorrow a. Mr. Miller's departure."

Pastor Miller is a graduate of the Fellowship of Lakeside, and of Auburn Theological seminary. His parents were Methodists, he was graduated from a Baptist institution, and turned out a Presbyterian. This he happily speaks of as a case of the survival of the fittest. He is a preacher of power, and a pastor whose every qualities of the best. He will endear himself to the entire people.

Dr. Pierson, now of Spurgeon's Tabernacle in London, was the pastor whose call Mr. Miller will take at the Fort Street church in Detroit.

TWO SIDES TO THE STORY.

Mr. Martin Tells His Version of the Addie Case.

Counter-suit is about to be brought against Wm. Addie, by Fred H. Martin, as the outcome of the trouble caused between these two former friends by a disputed account. Mr. Martin says that at their last meeting Mr. Addie was the first to show anger, that he was first assaulted *by Mr. Addie, being struck under the ribs* on the left side, and that it is a lie that Addie struck him about at his (Martin's) face that he (Martin) threw up his hand and it came in on tact with Addie's eye and eyebrow. Mr. Martin is a very slight built man, and never has enjoyed robust health. He has been under a physician's care ever since the unfortunate occurrence. He intends in a few days to begin prosecution of Mr. Addie for assault. He keenly feels the position he has been placed in and the publicity of the matter. His opinion until the matter has been ventilated by the courts.

PLAINFIELD.

Sacks Satisfaction for Protested Checks.

A retail liquor dealer named Sack, doing business at 20 Park place, New York, is on the warpath against John M. Schorb, jr. His chance is that Schor; got him to cash two checks which proved to be worthless. He asked justice Nash to issue a warrant for forgery, but that official showed that if there was any crime it was that of larceny, since the checks bore Schorb's own signature, but *rather obtaining money under false pre*tenses. He told Nash he must get secretary of state Baker to sign the warrant before he could issue a warrant. Nash went in search of the evidence, and has n't yet returned. He says 'Tis make Schorb sweat if it costs me $1,000".

The Street Commissioner Lost His Hat.

The Trinity excursion to Asbury Park Wednesday was a most enjoyable event. The only accident of the day was Robert Meeker's loss of his hat. He was smoking on a car platform, on the going trip, when Councilman Wm. G. E. See of this city, ignore wishing a pleasant home-like reception to Plainfield's guests, decided that it would be a very nice thing to have the horrid newspapers say something kind about them, and ordered the church clerk to furnish each of the Plainfield papers with a copy of the investigating committee's report together with the action of the church concerning it. This proposition was discussed earnestly and at considerable length. A number urged that the matter should therefore be left to the board of trustees, but the majority finally decided to ask the newspapers to print in full just what the clerk was authorized to furnish them. All agreed to be agreed that the church should not pay anything for the great extent of valuable space that would thus be occupied, but all appeared earnestly anxious to have the papers say a good word for them, though they had anything but good words for the papers. The matter waxed of longer, whether or not and ungenerous ill-feeling, was developed during the spirited debate of the evening. THE PRESS *forbears to publish, out of* charity and kindly feeling for the good people of the church.

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PLAINFIELD ON TOP FOR GOOD.

Last Night Her Men Whipped Rahway, and Won't Lead Now to the End.

Those who have seen much ball playing by the big league teams of New York, Philadelphia and Boston, this season, and many just such games as that which "occurred" at Elizabeth Saturday. All teams have to have at least one off day and Plainfield's off day fell on Rahway's game just at the right time—when they were fortunate enough to win.

It was awful pitiful ball. Even Elizabeth's league caliber made two fatal errors in succession that let in three runs. Francis, too, was bad at critical times—giving five bases on balls, two of which forced in runs, and in the last inning on a simple error he let Turner home with the "tieing" run and Leidy to first, where he came in with the winner on Bonner's three-bagger. Just think, also, of six errors for Williams and Murray at third base and short stop!

The Rahways were yellow at first. The total of errors was ten, six of which were in the out field. Everybody was off except Jones, Daley and Hufford. "Tuck" Turner, the pitcher who came near losing the game, eventually won it. He made a none run in the fifth inning, and a three run in the sixth that sent Hufford and Daley in and took himself where he could sneak home on an error and save the game. There were no base hits in all, Rahway giving up seven, and not six, yet still he did n't pitch much of a game. He has got back his control of the ball since the accident to his finger, but he is not nearly as swift as he once was. *Yesterday. He should be seen all* through the game shaking his head at Hufford's signal for a speedy ball. Time and time again he would get the ball over on a man and then lose the put out with a slow ball. Hasmill, who has won games many times this season, was poor yesterday. He had three errors in right field, two of which resulted in runs, he could n't hit because he was too anxious and he was left out of the game just like Hufford and Murphy were last Wednesday.

Lufbery and Hughes, Elizabeth's new men, made three hits, and otherwise conducted themselves like veterans. Each former was greeted with loud applause by the Plainfield spectators when he stepped to the plate. Barry, the clever second baseman, stole bags with impunity and even captured third during Sneeden's long-arm-swing.

The game was won and lost, again and again, first by one team and then by the other. Plainfield got her big lead in the fifth inning in this way: Jones got to Hufford's state of harmony aided in that by Williams. He went around on Sneeden's single and came home on Elizabeth's second error which was by Murray. Hufford got first on a bunt, Daley on a sacrifice that sacrificed Sneeden, and Murphy on a play. The bases were thus filled when Rafferty let fly the only ball that passed him. Hufford and Daley came home before he could get it and Murphy followed on Rafferty's bad throw back to the plate. Jones Turner put it over the fence for a home run.

Elizabeth took her lead in the eighth by four safe hits and errors by every man in the field. Sneeden (2 safe) and Barry (2) wind-up in this way: Hofford was first up. He told his men on the bench that he would get a base on balls and that they must all hit as hard as they could. He did and went to second on Murray's error that let Daley to first. Turner's three-bagger brought them home and he came in on Leidy's little hit that Francis fumbled. That tied the score with *Lieby* on first and Murphy and Hasmill out Bonner stepped to the plate with a record for the day of no hits, one error and out. He hit the seco d ball pitched so far out of reach that Leidy came way home from first and Bonner himself rounded within ten feet of the plate before the ball was returned. The score:

PLAINFIELD.								
	AB.	R.	BH.	SH.	SB.	PO.	A.	E.
Hofford, c	3	2	1	0	1	7	1	0
Daley, ss	3	2	1	1	0	1	2	0
Murphy, 2b	3	0	0	0	0	1	2	0
Turner, rb	4	2	2	1	0	1	1	0
Hasmill, rf	4	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Leidy, cf	4	1	2	0	1	1	0	0
Bonner, 3b	3	0	1	0	1	1	0	1
Jones, lb	4	1	1	0	0	9	0	0
	30	10	9	2	3	21	6	1

ELIZABETH.								
	AB.	R.	BH.	SH.	SB.	PO.	A.	E.
Hughes, lf	5	0	2	0	0	1	1	0
Lufbery, rb	4	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Murray, ss	4	0	0	0	0	2	3	1
Williams, 3b	3	1	1	0	0	1	2	2
Barry, 2b	4	1	2	0	2	2	2	0
Tierney, cf	4	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
Lafferty, rf	4	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
Sneeden, c	4	1	2	0	1	7	2	2
Francis, p	4	2	1	0	0	2	11	1
	36	7	9	0	3	18	11	6

Two out when winning run was scored.

Plainfield	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	6	0—10
Elizabeth	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7—7
Base hits	0	0	1	1	0	2	1	5	0—9

Earned runs—Plainfield, Elizabeth. Two-base hits—Turner, Leidy, Bonner, Sneeden. Home run—Turner. Double play—Murray to Williams. Base on balls—Off Francis, 5; Passed ball—Rafferty. First base on errors—Plainfield, 6; Elizabeth, 7. First base on balls—Plainfield, 8; by Elizabeth, 5. Umpire—Mr. Hopkins. Time of game—2:30.

CHAMPIONSHIP RECORD.

	Games won	Games lost	Per. cent'age
Plainfield	3	2	.600
Somerville	3	4	.429
Elizabeth	3	4	.429
Westfield	3	5	.375

BASE-BALL CHATTER.

The Crescent League advertises for a chance to play a game away from home, Wednesday or Thursday of this week.

Manager Reed has gone to Forked River for a week's fishing, and while he is away Manager Kohler is reconstruct, if necessary, and stiffen up and strengthen the Crescents.

There are a lot of score arms among the Central League players.

Manager Keller leaves on August 4 for a trip of a month or six weeks, and with it consequence give up the management of the Somerville team at the end of that time.

The Oshan Giants will play here Tuesday of next week.

AN INSURANCE EMBEZZLER.

A Former Plainfield Agent Goes Astray With the Company's Funds.

[Inter Ocean Bos.]

It leaked out last Saturday that William J. Rouse, who has been in charge of the office of the United States Insurance company in this place, had suddenly disappeared, leaving his wife and three small children behind him, together with some unpaid bills. His wife, who appears to be greatly distressed over the affair and not the slightest idea of the where abouts of the missing man. There are rumors that he is short in his accounts, but what he has been charged, could not be learned. It is also said that he was once short in his accounts with the Prudential company at Plainfield. At last accounts he had not been heard from.

—There seems to be much opposition, among Park Avenue church members, against adopting the recommendations of the building committee and paying any sum whatever to the carpenter contractors.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—U. S. Government Report.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 WALL ST., N. Y.

EXTENDING THE WATER SERVICE.

Plainfield's Supply Company Perfecting its Work in the County.

The section of the Union Water company's mains between Mill Rock and the station of the Central Railroad company at Roselle has been completed, and the contractors have resumed work in Cranford, at a point a short distance east of Oakland. The main will be laid from its present terminus at Oakland to the station at Cranford, within ten days, and filled with water from the pumping station at Netherwood. This will leave only the section between the Cranford and Belle stations to be laid. The company expects to be able to supply water to parties residing along the line of its main between Nether wood and Elmora within a month. It is said that the pressure will be sufficient to throw water at Cranford more than a hundred feet high, merely from the stand-pipe, and when pumping directly into the mains. Numerous applications for water have already been made to the company. With a fine telford road, electric lights and plenty of wholesome water, Cranford and neighboring towns require nothing but drainage in order to be equipped with all the conveniences and luxuries of cities. All of these great public improvements have so far been obtained without running into debt, except for small portion of the cost of the county roads.

MAY PLAINFIELD GET IT!

A Republican Silver Trophy is the Championship Prize for the Fastest Cyclers.

The Elizabeth *Journal* trophy, for which all of the cycle clubs of Union county are competing, is now on exhibition in the window of H. J. Bauer, jeweler, 130 Broad street, Elizabeth.

As soon as it was in position and properly placarded it drew a crowd of interested spectators, and many were the complimentary expressions heard from all sides.

The trophy is of silver, gold lined. It is in the form of a large vase, with cover, and heavy antique handles. On the top of the cover stands a bicycler, just ready to mount the wheel in front of him, and on a burnished panel in the front is a wheelman on a pneumatic safety, speeding along at the top of his speed. The vase is largely of what is known as "satin finish", but is rich in scroll work and tasteful decoration.

On the base beneath the body of the bowl is the following inscription:

Elizabeth Journal Trophy
for the
Bicycle Championship
of
Union County, New Jersey.
Team Road Races.

The vase rests on a hard wood base, and stands in all twenty-two inches in height.

The trophy will be exhibited at Mr. Bauer's store for some little time, and will then be exhibited in other parts of Elizabeth, and probably in Westfield, Rahway and Plainfield, so that all who are interested in the bicycle races and the bicycle racers may have an opportunity to see the beautiful emblem of the championship of Union county.

"When the boys see this"—said an enthusiastic ten cent rider yesterday—"they *will all be inspired to ride faster than* ever before so as to capture it."

And it is sincerely hoped that this may be the effect on all who will compete for the championship.

THAT COUNTY SEWER.

Impracticable for Plainfield, But the Towns Beyond the Fanwood Hill Approve It.

A joint session of the sewer committees of Plainfield, Fanwood, Westfield and Elizabeth was held in this city Thursday, for the purpose of forwarding the plans for the county sewer project. Plainfield was opposed to the scheme on account of its difficulties, which amount almost to impossibilities so far as this city is concerned, on account of the hill over which the sewage would have to be forced. Nothing definite was arrived at, but various plans were informally di cussed. One of the councilmen interested said that Plainfield soon develop a practicable plan for itself which would be heartily approved by all. The citizens' committee is constantly at work on the matter, and is progressing as rapidly as such a weighty problem permits.

THE WAR OF THE WOMEN.

The Towns Widow Wins the Day, and Nora Pouts the Cows.

Mary J. Tharp secured her revenge upon Nora Edmunson on Saturday, when Nora was convicted of the charges made against her by Mary and was fined $10 and punishment of the offense. The story of the trouble between the two women was told in these columns exclusively, last Tuesday, and that story was all but rehearsed at the trial of the case Saturday. Mrs. Tharp, an attractive young widow, repeated all the shameful charges made by Nora and her good women, neighbors of the parties at war, corroborated her. Nora and a laidfriend said that Mary had started the row by the abuse of Nora. Mr. Tharp testified that Nora had used language that ought never to be used by anyone, no matter what the provocation, and took the fine she must pay the fine or go to jail for 10 days. She said she would raise the money.

A Sabbaday System for Plainfield in View.

(From The Press of July 14.)

The members of the common council committee on sewers will meet this evening and listen to the views of those from the towns concerned and interested in the matter of a trunk-line sewer through Fanwood, Westfield, Cranford, etc., to Staten Island sound.

Major Gilbert, who is taking the most intense interest in the question of how to dispose of Plainfield's sewage, is determined, as are others, that such plan is not practicable for this city. The entire sewage of this city would first have to be taken to one point by gravity, which point would probably of necessity be at least 90 feet below the top of the Fanwood hills and the carrying of it over such elevation would be very expensive if not impossible.

The mayor and the Plainfield committee, however, have a plan proper and practicable for this city, all ready to present at an early meeting of the council.

—The street railway dynamo is now in position at the Plainfield electric light station, ready for work.

SENT ON HER MOTHER'S COMPLAINT.

Mollie Stevens is only fifteen years of age, but she has long been known to the police as a lively kind of a girl, and some time ago served a sentence of 10 days in jail. She has given her mother considerable trouble from time to time, by her waywardness, and has been in the habit of going to strange cities for a week or two whenever she pleased.

Friday night she returned home from one of her personal absences, in company with the Roughhenhausen girls. Her greeting at home was cordial, but she proceeded to give evidence of her filial devotion by calling her mother wicked names and hearing teacups and other crockery at her head. The overburdened mother resented this conduct, and decided that the only way to curb this frolicsome disposition in the girl was to put her in the hands of the police. Therefore Mollie was arrested, and spent the night on the narrow cot of a cell in the women's department of the luxurious local lockup. She was very brazen and defiant in judge Codington's presence Saturday, and was speedily committed to the county jail for 60 days. A large number of young women called to see Mollie in the corridor and expressed their sympathy in familiar and endearing terms.

THE CENTURY BICYCLE RUN.

Wheelmen to Make a Big Circuit of Saturday's Road Route.

The Newark-Princeton century run, to be held under the auspices of the Metropolitan Association of Cycle clubs this coming Saturday, will be started from the Continental Hotel at Newark at 6 in the morning. Prizes will be given to the two clubs having the largest number of men completing the run, and

FAMOUS GENERALS.

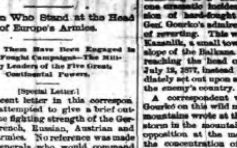
The Men Who Stand at the Head of Europe's Armies.

Most of Them Have Been Engaged in Hard-Fought Campaigns—The Military Leaders of the Five Great, Continental Powers.

[Special Letter.]

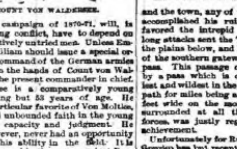
In a recent letter in this correspondence I attempted to give a brief outline of the fighting strength of the German, French, Russian, Austrian and Italian armies. No reference was made to the generals who would command these great armies in case of war. In fact, it is difficult to tell the names of the men who would be placed in chief command.

Germany, whose generals achieved such glorious victories in the Franco



COUNT VON WALDERSEE.

German campaign of 1870-71, will, in the coming conflict, have to depend on comparatively second men. Should Emperor William should issue a special order the command of the German armies will be in the hands of Count von Waldersee, the present commander in chief. Waldersee is a comparatively young man, being but 51 years of age. He was a particular favorite of Von Moltke, who had unbounded faith in the young soldier's capacity and judgment. Moltke has, however, never had an opportunity to show his ability in the field. He has served in the war against Denmark in 1864, in the Austrian campaign of 1866 and during the French war was chief of staff to the grand duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin; but the position he occupied were not important enough to attract public attention. Should Waldersee be superseded, the command would probably be intrusted to Gen. Von Alvensleben, at present commander of the Thirteenth army corps, who made a grand record



GEN. VON ALVENSLEBEN.

during the war with France. He is one of the ablest of German tacticians, and, at the same time, a great leader in battle. Emperor William thinks highly of him, and there should be no fear of a special commander in chief he is destined to play a most important part in the military operations of the empire.

Gen. Sausaier, military governor of Paris and commander in chief of the French army, although he made a creditable military record for himself in the war with Germany, is more of a politician than a soldier. He prevented Gen. Boulanger from achieving his coup d'etat a few years ago, and has since been in high favor with the powers that be. Military men pronounce Gen. de Galliffet

GEN. DE GALLIFFET.

let the comical man. He is not only the foremost cavalryman in the French army, but immensely popular with the rank and file. During the Franco-German war he performed many deeds of valor. His heroic attack on the Prussian forces at Sedan bears close resemblance to the famous charge of Balaklava. Although it proved just as ineffectual, it showed the same dash and fire of the gallant leader from one end of France to the other. Galliffet began his military career as a private in one of the crack cavalry regiments and worked his way up without relying upon family influence. He is the only really picturesque character among the high officers of the French army. The only real strategist of the republic is Gen. Miribel, who has served in most of the wars in which France has been engaged during the past half century. He was a great admirer of the methods and work of his great antagonist, von Moltke, and reorganized the general staff of his native country on the plan laid down by the silent German. He is chief of the general staff, the highest position in the military establishment of France.

The Austro-Hungarian army is commanded by Archduke Albrecht, a grizzly veteran of many wars and the most noted officer in all Europe. He is assisted by Gen. Beck, who occupies the position of chief of the general staff. The latter is said to be a clever officer, but not capable of originating a grand plan of campaign. He has served in many campaigns, however, and what he may lacked in brilliancy he made up by thorough application to the work before him.

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VOL. XXV. PLAINFIELD, N. J., THURSDAY, JULY 28, 1892. No. 30.

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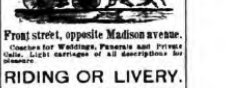
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WEEKLY CONSTITUTIONALIST
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TOBACCO, SEGARS, &c.

PLAYING COLUMBUS.

He stood on the deck of his canoe
(And that was the navy's high deed),
His face was turned to the shore
The kitchen he roamed with great care.

His crew was a cat and the baby,
In a tub he'd launched the latter out,
And near the great Genoese I am"
Sleeps quietly on the waters, lashed with jam.

"Ah! here are some berries, the sacred!
The land must be near, I'll be sworn."
The baby looked blank, when he shouted:
"Ahoy! See, Columbus, the land!"

Thereupon, with a gentle "au-revoir" dog
Was glad that the voyage was over;
And, striking land on his head,
Was first of the crew upon shore.

The high chair lost none slightly stirred,
And, with a flag-pin on its head,
In spite of his patient discovery,
Columbus was looked on as mad!

—George Cooper, in Golden Days.

THE LYRE BIRD.

An Extraordinary Variety of the Pheasant Described.

In the vast forests of New South Wales, broken up and intersected with rock and ravine, stream and plain, you may still meet, with one of the most beautiful birds known to naturalists, that is, the lyre bird.

Looking at the illustration, it will be seen at once that the form and structure of the tail resembles an ancient Grecian lyre, hence the bird's name. The size of this bird is about that of the common fowl, the eyes are dark hazel, large, said in expression, and very beautiful; the wings short and concave, rendering great assistance when *running*, but *of little use in flight*. The bird's running powers are extraordinary, and it is not easily overtaken; the legs are rather long; the color of the body is a reddish brown, and the general appearance is exceedingly

THE LYRE BIRD.

graceful. The bird is of gentle disposition and shy, rather harmless.

It is painful to know that the constant destruction of rare and beautiful birds, as well as animals, is going on to an extent almost alarming. The writer is authority for the statement that the lyre bird will soon be lost to the forest. He says that the tail feathers are were formerly sold in Sydney at a low price, but now that the beautiful creatures are nearly exterminated the price has risen greatly. Upon fashion and "sport," even more than the ignorant savage, fall the blame of their destruction, adding that the birds might easily have been domesticated and thus preserved.

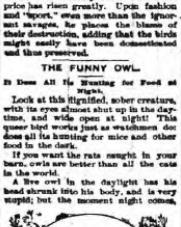
THE FUNNY OWL.

It Does All Its Hooting for Food at Night.

Look at this dignified, sober creature, with its eyes shut up to-day in the day time, and wide open at night! This queer bird works just as watchmen do: does all its hooting for mice and other food in the dark.

If you want the rats caught in your barn, owls are better than all the cats in the world.

A live owl in the daylight has his head skewed into his body, and is very stupid; but the moment night comes,


THE BARN OWL.

his eyes are like living balls of fire, and he is all ready for work.

Then the feathers of their wings quills slightly turned back, and covered with fine hairs, so that they may fly very quietly. The only way to detect them is the hawk owl. Do you know why? Because it is the only one that flies in the daytime.

They cannot sing like other birds, but make a dismal cry which sounds like "Whit, Whoo!" Even the beautiful snowy owl of Greenland make the winters there lonely and sad with its frightful screams.

Most birds have some fun about them, but the owls haven't a bit.—Mrs. G. Hall, in Our Little Ones.

The Day Had Fallen.

Georgie was taking a walk one damp day, when the fog was so dense that one could not see a yard before him on the sidewalk. After going a few blocks the child said: "Oh, see, the sky is on the sidewalk! we are walking through it."—Harper's Young People.

It Overgrew Her.

Grandma—I hear that you are to have a new dress.

Allie—Yes, I have got to have a bigger one. My old dress has outgrown me.—Harper's Young People.

FACING A BUFFALO.

It Requires a Great Deal of Courage and Coolness.

Romolo Gessi Pasha, in his "Seven Years in the Soudan," describes his first experience in shooting "large game." He had used a gun from boyhood, but had never hunted anything larger than wild goats and deer. Now he was in a buffalo country, and one day a soldier came in to say that he had seen several of the animals in the neighborhood. The temptation was too great, and, in spite of the excessive heat, Signor Gessi, a servant, and the soldier, sallied forth.

We had not gone two hundred steps when I felt the first pangs of buffalo-hating bestride anthills, and taking advantage of the relief, which blew toward us, we slowly approached the animals. When we were within eight paces of them they scented the danger, and the two which were on guard faced their eyes in our direction.

We waited behind a grass-land anthill for half an hour, not daring to move for fear of scaring the game. Then, as the wind was light, we crept behind another anthill a hundred feet away, from which I could shoot sideways, as I supposed, taking advantage of the bushes.

Without being noticed by Hamet, to whom I had explained my intention, I started for the place. When I was halfway between the two anthills I heard a rustling in the grass behind me, before I could call out to him the shot was fired.

The buffaloes, leaped, up, apparently

PLUCKY BIRDS.

Some Instances of Their Courage and Fighting Qualities.

Birds are not generally considered pugnacious, but there are many instances of their courage and fighting qualities. Some species are more combative than others, and the males are usually more pugnacious than the females. Many species of birds are very courageous in defending their young, and will attack any animal that approaches their nests. Even the timid little wren will fight desperately when its young are threatened, and the robin will attack a cat or dog that comes near its nest. Many species of birds are very pugnacious during the breeding season, and fight fiercely with their rivals for the possession of the females. Some species are pugnacious at all times, and fight on the slightest provocation. Among these are the game birds, which are always ready to fight, and the domestic cock is the most pugnacious of all birds. Many species of birds are very courageous when attacked by their enemies, and will fight fiercely for their lives. Some species are more courageous than others, and the smaller species are usually more courageous than the larger species. Many species of birds are very courageous when attacked by their enemies, and will fight fiercely for their lives. Some species are more courageous than others, and the smaller species are usually more courageous than the larger species. Many species of birds are very courageous when attacked by their enemies, and will fight fiercely for their lives. Some species are more courageous than others, and the smaller species are usually more courageous than the larger species.

A BURGLAR ELEPHANT.

How Polly Robbed a Grocery Store in a Western Town.

Polly was a cunning old elephant, who belonged to a traveling circus, the property of Barnum, Bailey & Hutchinson, for a night or two in each place. She knew a good many tricks and worked very hard for her living, performing with the clown in the circus every evening, and drawing the caravan along the road next day.

It was not a good show that Polly belonged to, although she was the principal attraction. Perhaps the old girl always got as much to eat as she would have liked. After awhile, as she grew more and more rambling, she began to

POLLY AT THE GROCERY.

slip away as night whenever she got the chance. She passed through the dark silent streets with her soft, noiseless footsteps, until she came to a house which her instinct told her was a grocery store. There she would stop, and with her clever, flexible trunk take down the shutters and effect an entrance.

Once inside, she had it all her own way. After a good rummage all round she believed to find out what property retained she would feast until morning on jam, marmalade, biscuits, cheeses and sweets of every kind. Once she ate herself ill, but that was when she ate up a large wedding cake, sugar ornaments and all.

At first she was careful to get back to her stable before daybreak, but at last she got overbold and was on one morning caught in the very act, with the empty tins and jam pots strewn all around her. Her guilty, half-sticky trunk was smeared all over with raspberry jam and gingerbread!

Poor Polly! I am afraid after that her master was obliged to chain her up more securely at night and that her pleasant little rambles were put a stop to for awhile, much against Polly's own wishes.—A. M. Goodhart, in Our Little Ones.

What the Choir Said.

Singers in church and elsewhere are not always as careful as they ought to be to articulate their words distinctly. A little girl entered the meeting house one long-metre hymn was being sung. York Tribune—just as the choir was singing the anthem.

"Mamma, what ugly Hallelujah" said the singers; but the little girl, whose thoughts were somewhat preoccupied, was not to be caught. She didn't catch the words correctly. After getting home she startled her aunt by saying:

"I never saw such a nice choir. They stopped right in the middle of the anthem and spoke to one."

"Why, my dear," said her auntie, "I didn't notice it."

"Well they did. You know I wore my new cloak, and as soon as I came in the choir said: 'Hardly know you! Hardly know you! two or three times."

Doll Fashion Notes.

Dolls' bonnets will be made this season out of straw taken from the hats their little girl mammas used to wear.

Dolls' hats will be trimmed with second-hand hair ribbons.

Mamma dolls will wear fried napkins for shawls.

Baby dolls will wear lace caps made out of old silk mits.—Harper's Young People.

FUN FOR THE BOYS.

Two Experiments Which Are Instructive as Well as Amusing.

A pretty and simple experiment, quite easy to try now that the warm sun has brought so many flowers popping out on their little stems, is to change the colors of cut flowers. And, surely, the delicate as the colors are in their natural hues, they will alter to others as bright and pleasing in the flower. Put five or ten cents' worth of ordinary aqua ammonia in a saucer, stand a small bunch, large ed down, over this, and in the small end insert the flower you wish to change. Then be a little patient and you will see what you will see soon. I shall be glad to hear from the boys and girls who try this pretty trick, if they will write me all that happens. And can anyone tell why it happens?

Another experiment, rather more difficult to try and quite different, is to

THE RINGING GLASSES.

stand two glasses as nearly alike as possible close together on a wooden table. Fill them about one-quarter full of water, and then pour more water, little by little, into either one or the other until they both give out the same musical note when lightly touched with the blade of a knife. In other words, they must be tuned together. Across the top of one glass place a piece of fine, thin wire, slightly bent at both ends; then make the second glass sing, by rubbing the rim with one wet finger, and in a moment you will see the wire on the first glass dancing and jumping about in a most amusing manner, keeping time to the music and clicking a castanet-like accompaniment the while. One glass vibrates because it is rubbed, the other quivers from sympathy, the water ripples in tiny waves, and the little wire gayly responds to the tune.—Frank Leslie's Weekly.

VEGETABLE COMPASS.

A Plant Which Is of Great Value as the Traveler's Friend.

The compass plant grows in the prairies of western North America, and, as its name indicates, is of great service to the wanderer. It is a dwarf variety of the cuter, of perennial, stinless stem, by a height of three feet six inches and has a bold of yellow flowers.

The leaves help it wonderfully to arrive from the fact that the line passes at the base of the stem, which are placed, one after the other, in a perpendicular, edge-wise and north.

The weather intensity of the fallen

THE MODERN UNICORN.

It Is Fairly Abundant in the Waters of Alaska.

Its Commercial Value, However, Is So Great That It Is Gradually Approaching Extinction.—Habits of the Animal.

The narwhal, or sea unicorn (Monodon monoceros), whose long and screw like tusk is supposed to have been the original of the fabled unicorn of fable and story, is yet fairly abundant in the waters of Alaska, the only part of the United States where, according to the Detroit Free Press, it is found at present.

It disappeared from Europe nearly a century ago, the last one seen in the Germad ocean being in the year 1790.

THE MODERN UNICORN.

and on the British coast in 1800, so the only specimens to be met there now are those that are stuffed and laid on shelves in the various museums.

The sea unicorn, can, at present, be found only in arctic waters, it being comparatively free from fees there and consequently an inexpensive commissariat from which to draw its supplies. Gentle, if not timid, and comparatively defenseless, it is not fitted to fight the battle of life in regions where foes are numerous and the lord of creation can put forth all his power. Nonetheless are killed annually by the Aleuts and Esquimaux and their tusks sold to the captains of the whalers who pay for them in goods and provisions. A tusk is worth all the way from $10 to $50 in American and European markets, but the man who first secures it does not, in all probability, get $5 for the finest specimens.

Most of the narwhal ivory found in the markets of the Atlantic states is imported from Denmark, Copenhagen being the principal shipping point.

An adult narwhal ranges from ten to sixteen feet in length; is blackish in hue, and has the caudal fin and much of the head of the sperm whale. It is inclined to become mottled or whitish as it advances in years, and also more cautious, and difficult of approach and cult to approach and a female with young more so.

It is said to use its teeth at an early age and to be therefore compelled to live on fish which it can easily overtake and can masticate readily, and not to stomp left with which to cut its food. The tusk, which is in reality a solid tooth, extends from the left side of the upper jaw to a length of ten or more feet and is its sole weapon of offense and defense. Fighting not being a prominent trait of its character, it is not compelled to use the latter very often, yet when the occasion arises it can give a Prussian uhlan of the guard a few points in drawing blood.

It is almost irresistible in a charge, owing to its strength, weight and speed, and ally enemy it may hit is likely to receive a mortal thrust, as the point of its lance is very sharp and the blade strong enough to go through a whale.

It has been known to force its tooth through the side of a whaling boat, and more than one man is on record whom it disabled an Esquimaux canoe and made its occupants foe for their lives to a convenient iceberg or broken, floating ice, over which it could not scramble.

It is the only animal known that fights foes with a single tooth and, as it is usually victorious against all of them except man, it deserves much credit for its courage.

The single-toothed creature cannot travel on land, its pectoral fins being rather long and flexible and its tail broad and too bifurcated to be of any use in terrestrial locomotion. Its disappearance from Europe and the greater portion of its continental would indicate that it is doomed to early extinction, and the probability is that it will be as rare as the great auk or dodo within a hundred years from now. A member of the cetaceans, its flesh and fat are appreciated by savages and Esquimaux, while men, so that it has every quality requisite for its early extermination.

Duststorms on the Atlantic.

Ships crossing the Atlantic in the latitude of the Cape Verde islands often encounter duststorms of longer or shorter duration. One of the most remarkable of these paroxysms storms swept down on the German steamer Wagner in the summer of 1886. It lasted for four days, during which time the air was so filled with particles as to make high noonday almost as dark as the blackest midnight. When the storm was at its height the saloon were kept busy shoveling the dust from the steamer's decks. The machinery was made to work with great difficulty, and at one time the captain, J. G. Schroeder, had grave apprehensions that they would be dashed upon the Cape Verde rocks. As mentioned in the opening paragraphs, fragments of dust on the Atlantic, but the above is the only instance of a regular dust blizzard of four days' duration in the memory of the oldest sea captains.

Liars of Wyoming.

A German living at Potstown, Pa., ate one dozen angle worms on a wager recently. He says he learned to eat them while a lad, and that they are as palatable as raw oysters, especially when eaten with vinegar, pepper and salt.

LIFE IN DAMASCUS.

A City Well Named the "Necklace" of Beauty.

Traveling Along the Road Where Paul Heard the Voice from Heaven—Instructing in the Koran—Street Scenes —The Shooting Dervishes.

[Special Damascus (Syria) Letter]

Damascus is praised by the Arab poets as the "Pearl of the Orient," "The feather from the bird of paradise," "The necklace of beauty," "The eye of the Orient." No wonder such lavish praise is bestowed, for the city is compared with the great Syrian desert, a paradise indeed. A most delightful surprise is it to the traveler to find right up against the broad, uninteresting plain to the west or the desert on the east a region of fertility teeming streams and sparkling fountains, where luxuriant foliage and fragrant flowers delight the eye and charm the senses. Riding into the city one immediately passes the limpid streams of the Barada, the ancient Abana. Rising on the slopes of Anti-Lebanon it divides at Damascus into seven branches, two of which supply the fountains of the city and five irrigate the gardens. You ride between mud walls for some distance with gardens on each side, where the orange, the apricot, the fig, the pomegranate, the quince, the peach and the grape flourish in wonderful profusion. At length the city, with its mosques and towers, is reached, and the wonderful panorama of Oriental life

STREET BARBER IN DAMASCUS.

buried Pashas, the favorite wife of the prophet. Here the faithful pearly at start on the pilgrimage to Mecca. Until Cairo took away her greatest scholars Damascus was regarded as the seat of Arabic learning. Like an opal in a setting of emerald lies this interesting old city in its marvelous garden, the attractive center for all Oriental tourists.

The entire Christian world has reason to remember the fanatical outburst of the Mohammedans and Druses in the city of the city. At night around the balcony-trade of the minarets lamps are hung. Morning, noon and night rings out from these towers the call to prayer. "There is but one God and Mohammed is his prophet—to prayer."

AMOS W. PATTEN.

MOHAMMEDAN DERVISH.

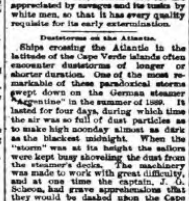
"A MILE A MINUTE."

Queer Device for Rapid Traveling Invented by a Michigander.

Prof. Charles Wheeler, of Jacksonville, Mich., has evolved a novel invention for rapid traveling. The latest product of his ingenious brain he has named a unicycle. An idea of the contrivance can, perhaps, be gained from the illustration. The machine is the result of the indignation of Europe that the Turkish government attempted to interfere in the matter. The wheels are the ringleaders were beheaded, and the pasha himself suffered the same fate. A French lady, on learning of the outrages appeared on the scene, and the Muslim felt the aroused sense of the Christian nations. Then the Turkish government and the swift punishment of the murderers.

Oriental life in its motley character and peculiar customs greets us in its real coloring in Damascus. The streets are cleaner there than in most Oriental cities, for the limpid streams are abundant, yet there is too much dirt for our personal comfort. Houses are not seen from the street. There is no front street in the western sense. You go up a dirty alley and if you succeed in getting the entry to a private house you will knock at a wooden gate opening on to the alley; passing through, you are ushered into a court paved with beautifully-colored marbles. In the center is an elegant fountain, around which are trees and flowers. On the south side, opening toward the north, there is usually a lofty open colonnade, with pointed arches called the *iwan*, heated in the soft couches and forming a delightful summer sitting-room. If your host is a gentleman he will invite you to eat of his divan and coffee will be served you in tiny cups and the nargilleyh, or water pipe, handed you. The harems of many of the Damascene houses is luxurious to the last degree, elegant sculptures, soft divans, fragrant flowers, flowing fountains, singing birds and numerous servants.

The entire city seemed crowded into the bazars. Here is a rare opportunity for the lover of antiques—if this be such. Gay handkerchiefs, silken sashes, daggers, coats of mail, in one corner. In another, the old Persian rugs, many of them ages and their use is prayer


AT PRAYERS IN THE MOSQUE.

rugs. Here opposite brass work of all styles. Here beautiful tables of inlaid pearl, yonder all kinds of brica-brac; further, embroidered silks for all purposes. And traders are worried even in these little cells; the turner sits at his bench holding his shawl in his toes; the weaver drives his shuttle, the confectioner boils his syrups, the coppersmith hammers, the tailor sits cross-legged squats in the midst of his spices, the dry goods merchant seems packed in with his dress goods. Try your hand at bargaining. What is the price of this dagger? Fifteen francs. Too object. He laughs. You protest that it is too dear. He swears by Allah that it will rain blue to take less. Back and forth goes the chaffer. The end comes by that you buy the dagger for two francs and a half, or fifty cents, instead of three dollars, the first price. After awhile every merchant has his first price and his last price. He gives his first price when he is in a hurry, and his last price. This is the method in all the bazars. It is perfectly ridiculous. He will not sell you the article.

The cafes, the streets, the gamers are

Drug Clerk (to sceptical customer)—You need not be afraid that I shall make a mistake. I am too careful to do so. If I find that I do not understand a prescription I invariably put up a little mixture of my own of plain soda, chalk and lemon juice—which is harmless.—Harper's Bazar.

We Are a Rapid People.

Veteran of Eighteen Winters—I am going to speak to Arabelle to-night.

His Friend—Why, do you think she will accept you? Has she ever given you any encouragement?

Veteran of Eighteen Summers—Well—no; but I think my chances are good. This is her second season, you know.

Note—Arabelle is nineteen.—Tuesday's Punch.

Changed.

A French lady, no longer as young as she once was, but quite as witty as ever, was observed to sigh as she looked into a mirror.

"Why do you sigh?" a friend asked.

"Oh dear," she answered, "I was observing how the looking-glasses have

The Constitutionalist.
W. L. FORCE, A. L. FORCE
Editors and Proprietors.

Democratic Nominations.

For President.
GROVER CLEVELAND.
of New York.

For Vice-President.
ADLAI E. STEVENSON,
of Illinois.

PROTECTION PARADOXES.

That taxing an article makes it cheaper.

That making an article cheaper enables its manufacturer to pay higher wages.

That taxing raw material cheapens cost to manufacturers and lowers price to consumers.

That a tariff paying $175,000,000 year into the public treasury does not increase the price of the things taxed to produce this sum.

That foreigners pay the duties, and so largely support our Government, but that out of money to them the Reed-McKinley Congress spent only $1,000,000,000.

That the price of farm produce has gone up under McKinleyism while the cost of living has gone down.

That untaxing foreigners only is "reciprocity."

That high tariffs make high wages in the United States, but leave wages in every principal country in Europe lower than in free-trade England.

That our manufacturers produce staple articles more cheaply than they can be made abroad, but that we need a high tariff to enable them to do it.

That the older the infant industries grow the more protection they need.

That a party having more than 6,000,000 voters, nine-tenths of whom are workingmen, is an "enemy of labor."

That the protected manufacturers pay large sums into the Republican campaign fund, and maintain lobby agents and subsidized newspapers to defend high duties, solely to raise wages in the United States.—N. Y. World.

REFORM.

The Presidential campaign opens auspiciously for the Democratic cause.

The nominations of Cleveland and Stevenson, statesmen of such admitted ability and prudent foresight, meet with popular approval throughout the length and breadth of the land.

And to that must be added a growing and determined hostility on the part of the people to millionaire organizing tariffs, threatened forcible control of elections, and other enormities of public money, measures earnestly sanctioned by such Republican leaders as Harrison and Reid.

The people see the danger lies to individual liberty in such class prosperity and are moving to obliterate it.

They can accomplish the work, for when popular wrath is fanned into activity mercenary conspirators and political demagogues must go under.

The toiling masses are honest.

They are more politically intelligent than ever before.

They can clearly detect the difference between trickery and truth.

Cleveland Reform is their watchword.

HONEST MONEY.

"We hold the use of both gold and silver as the standard money of the country and to the coinage of both gold and silver without discrimination against either metal or charge for mintage, but the dollar unit of coinage of both metals must be of equal intrinsic and exchangeable value, and we demand that all paper currency shall be kept at par with and redeemable in such coin."

That utters the doctrine of the Democratic party and it means a currency sure and undefiled.

A gold dollar and a silver dollar to be each fully worth 100 cents.

Gold and silver to stand upon an even platform.

Both to possess intrinsic value and the same purchasing and debt paying power.

Give the people plenty of such coined money for its Constitutional and Honest.

SAD DEATH OF MISS RANDOLPH.

Brooding Over Affliction Results in Insanity and Death.

Miss Rachel F. Randolph, a maiden lady of about 50 years, died by her own hand Tuesday. Miss Randolph had for years been a member of the Price household at New Brunswick. Two months ago she was informed that she was afflicted with an incurable tumor, and she came to Plainfield to spend a few remaining days quietly at the home of Andrew J. Stewart, 33 West Fifth street, where she could be with friends, Mrs. T. O. Doane. The unfortunate woman brooded constantly over her affliction, until her mind was seriously affected. Her friends early noticed that she was becoming demented, and by advice of Dr. Huff of Rahway, who was sent by Miss Randolph's cousin, Miss Prall, to examine her, preparations were being made for her removal to the asylum.

The poor sufferer's troubles were greater than she could bear, however, and about Tuesday insanity drove her to suicide. She took a sheet from her bed, and wound it three times about the ball bed post and her neck, and hung there so that suffocation ensued.

Wednesday morning Mrs. Stewart went to Miss Randolph's door to summon her to breakfast. There was no response to her repeated callings and knockings, and in alarm she summoned her husband. Together they entered the room, and found that the poor woman had ended her sufferings, and that the body was cold in death.

The deceased was a woman of most estimable qualities, beloved by all who knew her. Only disease and a disordered brain could have prompted her to take her own life.

Rockaway Rooney in Jail.

Dog-catcher Frisbie had packman Patrick Rooney arrested Monday afternoon for assaulting him with a knife as he took out custody in three canines. Rooney resisted examination at the station charge, and furnished bail in $100 before justice Nash for the action of the grand jury.

On the charges of letting his horse run at large and resisting an officer, Rooney will be tried by judge Codington Monday.

GREAT DAMAGE BY STORM.

Six Big Fires by Lightning Within a Radius of Ten Miles—Crops Ruined by Hail.

The storm of wind and rain that broke over this section at 10 o'clock Friday night, was the heaviest that had visited the locality in several years. It was accompanied by the most terrific thunder and lightning. The rain fell in such torrents for nearly an hour, was more like a water-spout than anything else.

At Somerville the gutters and streets, water pipes were totally inadequate in taking off the water, and the principal streets were flooded from curb to curb. On Main street in front of the hotel below the water backed over the sidewalk, and for a time was fully three feet deep, making foot travel impossible. The hailstones which fell during the storm were of unusual measurement from an inch to an inch and a half in diameter. Considerable damage was done by the storm to the truck farms just outside the town. Trees and electric wires were blown down by the high wind. Reports from the upper counties say that the peach crop will be largely damaged by the hail and ball. During the storm a large fire supposed to be barns and outbuildings was seen north of Somerville. It is impossible at the present time to estimate the loss to the crops, but the damage will be large.

Inquiry at the insurance offices all cited the fact that six fires occured within a radius of ten miles from Somerville. John L. Hageman, who lives on South Bridge, had his barn and out-buildings, but saved his stock. Dr. A. C. TenEyck of North Branch lost his barn, hovels, three horses, and carriage. This is the second time in two years that Dr. TenEyck's buildings have been struck by lightning, thus disproving the theory that lightning never strikes twice in the same place. John Allen, of Liberty Corner had his barn burned. A large fire occured at Bedminster, a fifth near Millstone, and the last was that at the barn of Snyder, who lives on the mountain back of Somerville. All of these fires occured within an hour and were plainly seen from the top of the Somerville carriage mills the highest point in Somerville.

In the central telephone exchange in Plainfield the lightning played havoc, a fuse on the distributing board, rendering all instruments useless until the hustling under manager Runyon replaced the burned-out fuses with new ones.

The burning of the huge paraffine works adjoining the oil tanks at Constable Hook, by lightning, Friday night, was followed by a number of Plainfielders on a late train. The great fire made a magnificent spectacle.

A JERSEYMAN IN COLORADO.

Senator Kaye of Somerset County Will Establish an Extensive Stock Ranch at Ridgway.

(Ridgway, Col., Herald.)

Senator W. J. Kaye, of Somerset county, New Jersey, has been making an extended trip through the West, and is here making a visit with Col. C. H. Nix, Mrs. Kaye and Mrs. Nix being relatives. The senator has become very favorably impressed with our town and people, and has decided to establish an extensive ranch here, by commencing with him, perhaps, several of our leading men.

Senator Keys will ship from his well-known Elm stock farm at South Branch, New Jersey, several standard bred trotting stallions, including the blood of "Jay Gould", record 2.20¾; "Bayonne Prince", record 2.21¼; "Stranger", 2.21¾; (the best stallion in the world for years); "Black Dutchman", "Wedgewood", and other very choice horses. Also some grand bred, standard and thoroughbred "Hal Pointer Medium", Harry Clay 45; "Daniel Lambert", Hambletonian 10, and others equally as well-bred that will prove a benefit to this country. They are all, in fact, horses that are famous throughout the East.

Such men as the senator, we shall have a boom in horse-flesh and other enterprises. The senator is a man of vast wealth, and of conservative and extensive influence. His advent into our midst as an interested party and investor, will give our town an impetus such as it has never had before. We must not look to our big fish stories over again, recounting how we lost the "big one" as usual, and are all in our little beds by 10 o'clock, and along comes the righteous sun the next morn. I tell you it puts muscle in your frame and makes the brain clear and health purified by such an event. The ladies a nuse themselves by walking, boating, making fancy work, visiting the picnic grounds to see the excursionists, and by attending balls and parties and I would like, and the great trouble is to keep them alive until we can get good success to send away. W. L. F.

CAPT. MARTIN VINDICATED.

He Regrets Plainfield's Withdrawal from the Race, and Did All He Could to Prevent It.

(Elizabeth Journal.)

There has been a great deal of guesswork and not a little unwarranted comment because the Plainfield Bicycle club suddenly withdrew from the Journal trophy series. Several unauthorized stories were printed that discredited Capt. F. L. C. Martin, and that were in no way complimentary to the Plainfield cyclers. That the facts in the case would ultimately come to the surface was certain, and the Journal Democrat stated in the plain facts [as did THE PRESS] that the team had disbanded, and made no comments. Yesterday Capt. Martin was interviewed on the subject, and he said that it was a good all they ought to. Several unauthorized stories were printed that discredited Capt. F. L. C. Martin, and that were in no way complimentary to the Plainfield cyclers. That the facts in the case would ultimately come to the surface was certain, and the Journal Democrat stated the plain facts [as did THE PRESS] that the team had disbanded, and made no comments. Yesterday Capt. Martin was interviewed on the subject, and he said that it was a good all they ought to.

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KILLED BY A FALL.

A Sterling Citizen of Warren Township Meets With Fatal Injury.

Hiram Tunison, a well-known resident of Warren township, met with an accident a short time ago, that terminated fatally. He went up in a cherry tree to pick some cherries. The limb on which he was standing broke, letting him fall to the ground. He, being a very heavy man, received a severe shock. He was carried into the house, but could not be able to help himself, and medical aid was summoned, when it was found that his spine was broken just below the shoulder blades. Examination of the clothing was made to find marks of identification. There was none whatever on the clothes.

The coroner of the county was found a businessman of John Lindsay, gardener and florist, of Plainfield. There was also a card of the undertaker employed by Lindsay. Another card was found of Mrs. VanBoskerck of 76 West Seventh street, Plainfield. There was also a circular of the Plainfield Cycle club.

County physician Donohoe was notified. He left New Brunswick shortly before noon. When he arrived at Woodbridge he made a post-mortem examination of the body. He found there were no marks of violence. He said the body had been in the water about twelve hours, and that he died from the effects of concussion.

Some women say they heard screams in the direction of the hills about 10 o'clock Monday night, and shortly after that the report of a revolver. It is stated that William Green recognized the woman as one he had met on the road Monday afternoon. At that time she was walking, and in the direction of Carteret, reading a newspaper. He had never seen her before. The supposition is that she went to the top part of the cherry tree to get the cherries that were there Monday. There were 4,000 persons from New York at Boynton Beach Monday's excursion. The news came up in two barges towed by the Ogyuse. The Blackbird brought a third barge, with a thousand more merry makers, up to Manhattan's private ground a little below. The woman may have wandered away from one of these parties. It is not believed that she belongs in that section of the country. The coroner's affair, and its telegrams and long-distance telephone dispatches were bulletined before the eager inquirers in the hotel corridors. Coroners from New York did not know of the shooting until they read THE PRESS bulletins, as none of the New York papers contained the news except in late extras.

The usual base-ball bulletins of THE PRESS were displayed, to the gratification of the patrons of the house. A game was formed of the result of each innings of the championship games as fast as played. These bulletins are a regular feature, and are greatly appreciated.

PLAINFIELD PEOPLE AT THE LAKE.

How the Happy Boys Are Passing Their Vacation at the Popular Spot.

The number of Plainfielders at Lake Hopatcong of late has been considerable. The Crescent city colony have delightful quarters, most of them favoring the Van Over House. How happily the days are spent is told by one of them in the following letter home to THE PRESS:

TO THE EDITOR OF THE PRESS:—All are well, and enjoying ourselves to our hearts' content, and we begin to count with regret the few remaining days of our outing. To those who have never been I do, this is a glorious spot. At daybreak I am awakened by the sweet songs of the birds, and as a rule I am out doors and enjoying a walk and romp with our dog "Sip", coming in to breakfast with a keen appetite. After that duty is attended to, my "side partner" and I hasten to our boats, and are over the beautiful rippling waters of the lake to some favorite spot, where we endeavor to outdo the finny denizens of the waters to see that they furnish success. At 12 o'clock comes the row home to dinner. That disposed of, we read the daily World to assist digestion, and then at about 2 o'clock we are out on the lake again with rod and reel and do not show up to supper until dark. Then we are entertained by the ladies with music. We have also our big fish stories over again, recounting how we lost the "big one" as usual, and are all in our little beds by 10 o'clock, and along comes the righteous sun the next morn. I tell you it puts muscle in your frame and makes the brain clear and health purified by such an event. The ladies a nuse themselves by walking, boating, making fancy work, visiting the picnic grounds to see the excursionists, and by attending balls and parties and I would like, and the great trouble is to keep them alive until we can get good success to send away. W. L. F.

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THOUGHT TO BE FROM PLAINFIELD.

Another Route for the Borough. The Question of Water Supply Finally Settled.

While spiderman David H. VanPelt of Elizabeth street was at work in the Kill von Kull just off the Liebig fertilizer factory on Saturday morning he noticed a human body floating near by. Upon closer examination he found it to be a female, and he brought it ashore.

It was that of a woman about 40 years of age. She had on a flannel shirt, a jockey cap to match, new high gaiters, and well-made underclothing. There was no jewelry except a pair of cheap earrings. The finger nails were stained as if by tobacco juice. The autopsy and examination of the clothing was made to find marks of identification. There was none whatever on the clothes.

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NEW FERRIES FOR THE READING.

Passengers to Be Landed at the Battery by Speedy Passenger Ferryboats.

The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad company has completed arrangements whereby it will be enabled to put a much larger share of the passenger traffic than it now controls. Contracts have just been signed between the Reading and the Staten Island Rapid Transit company by which the Reading will be able to land its passengers at the Battery, and whereby the Rapid-Transit company will be able to run its ferry-boats over the Reading Line line without going out of the Staten Island ferry-house.

Briefly told, the plan of the Reading company is to carry passengers by two new boats from Jersey City to the Battery, using the Staten Island ferry-house as a landing place. The Rapid-Transit company

CITY DEPARTMENT.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE, THE COUNTY AND THE CITY, AND HAS THE LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY PAPER PUBLISHED IN THE COUNTY OF UNION.

J. A. DEMAREST - - City Editor.

—Friday, August 5, is the date set for the excursion to Asbury Park of the Second Presbyterian, Park Avenue Baptist and Congregational Sunday-schools.

—It is now possible that the Plainfield street cars will begin to run on Saturday, August 6. General superintendent Lovell, of Rome, who has just returned from the car shops, saw them almost completed and their painting begun.

—Numerous complaints have come to THE PRESS regarding the condition of the roadbed of West Front street, between Grant avenue and Green station. It is really in a bad state, and should be looked after by the street commissioner.

—The German Sunday-school of Craig place are going to Boynton Beach Aug. 4. If you want to go, you will have to buy a ticket this week, to be sure of getting a seat. The stages will leave Craig place at 9 a. m.

—Two prominent citizens of Bull Fog city were on Tuesday convicted of disorderly conduct which occurred on the evening of July 18. Each was sentenced by justice Gowdy to pay a fine of $5 and costs. Marshal Pangborn made the arrests.

—The Central railroad's midsummer excursion to Manhattan Beach, Coney Island and the Switchback, Saturday, will undoubtedly attract a large number of Plainfield people. The fare for the round trip is only $1. The train will leave here at 9:27 in the morning.

—Policemen Mattox and Hope chased three suspicious characters away from Dr. Hutchinson's house on Watchung. They came near capturing the loiterers, but the fellows had a good start, and got away in the darkness. Seeing up the railroad track, the officers thought that a long train stut them off from the pursuers.

—The Postal Telegraph office is to be removed from Park avenue to the Hotel Grenada, where a section on the ground floor has been leased by manager Pucci. This will make a fine office for the Postal, which gives the best telegraph service in the country. Manager Pucci is now busying to subscribers every evening a printed bulletin of the winners of the day's races —including the names of the horses, the jocks and the betting quotations—the results of the league ball games, and other desired information. The important events that happen after the evening papers are printed. A number of hotels and others in this city are already subscribers.

OCTOBER 21 A HOLIDAY.

Let There Be a Deserving Celebration at Discovery Day in Plainfield.

President Harrison yesterday proclaimed Friday, October 21, 1892, the four-hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus, as a general holiday for the people of the United States.

"On that day"—he urges—"let the people so far as possible cease from toil and devote themselves to such exercises as may best express honor to the discoverer and kindle appreciation of the great achievements of the four completed centuries of American life.

"In the churches and in the other places of assembly of the people, let there be expressions of gratitude to Divine Providence for the devout faith of the discoverer, for the noble Christian men and guidance which has directed our history and so abundantly blessed our people.

Now is Plainfield's opportunity for a fine show of patriotism. Let there be immediate preparation for such a celebration of Discovery Day in this city as so great an anniversary deserves, and such as will reflect credit on Plainfield's fair name.

DEDICATED THE CHILD TO GOD.

Fine Convocts at the Salvation Holiness Convention.

The Salvation Army had a "grand holiness convention" at Elkwood hall Friday night, conducted by Staff Captain Marshall. The subject was "Wading Through Jordan." The hall was well filled with eager listeners of all classes. During the evening Capt. Tickner dedicated little Beatrice Louise Farrington to the Lord, the child's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Farrington, making the responses. The ceremony was very interesting, and the evening was made a notable one by the army circles. As other spoke enthusiastically to a Press reporter about the meeting, saying: "The power of God filled the hall and took hold of the hearts of sinners. At the close of the meeting five souls knelt at the mercy-seat for salvation and sanctification, and went away rejoicing in the God who had met them free."

OBITUARY.

Mamie Winner.

Simply and quietly as she had lived, so was buried in the family plot at Round Brook on Friday last, one of God's faithful workers—Mamie, daughter of George Winner, aged 32 years.

The last forty years of her life were of constant self-denial and tottsome devotion to others, in conjunction with her equally great humility.

There are many now living who owe their early education, their first start in life and subsequent assistance, to Mamie and Jennie Winner, the latter now dead to whom, when broken down with infirmity and adversity, their home was freely *offered as a refuge.*

With such hospitality upon very limited means these two noble women pursued "the even tenor of their way" for nearly half a century, and long after the surviving sister shall have joined the companion of her life, will their memory be cherished by the descendants of those whom they have befriended. Their good deeds will ever die!

R. H. D.

Elizabeth Center Win the Key.

The century run of Saturday finished in Newark at 7:30 in the evening. It was considered a highly successful eve it the cyclists. Nearly all of the starters finished, including Mr. W. E. Martin, wife of one of the Newark riders.

The association prize offered by the Elizabeth wheelmen bringing home ten men out of twelve starters. The Atalantas won the first outside prize with seventeen out of eighteen men, and the Newark Business Men's Cycling League won the second prize outside.

Frank L. C. Martin of Plainfield was one of the speedskaters.

Four Plainfield riders entered the run, Capt. F. L. C. Martin, A. S. Fritts, L. S. Darling and F. L. Metcalf. Darling had his wheel smashed in a collision at Round Brook, and Metcalf's bicycle was wrecked near Princeton. The two riders returned to Plainfield and got other wheels and came to ride to Newark in the supper in the evening. Martin and Fritts rode the entire run, making 130 miles in all. Darling made 111, and Metcalf 100.

Suspicious of Somerville's Tactics. (Somerville Journal.)

The poor playing of Murray until released by manager Whelan, the alacrity with which he was signed by Somerville's manager, and the fact that he had played Saturday with the latter's team, suggest a pertinent question which, if answered conservatively, shows that some Somerville players will be small players next what they should be.

PERSONALIA.

J. G. Connolly of this city is at Manasquan.

H. P. Redpath is home from Lake Mohonk.

The Misses Bradshaw are home from a vacation trip.

Mrs L. E. Hammond is at Freeport, Queens county, N. Y.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Wilson of Washingtonville are at Asbury Park.

Miss Carrie Smith, of Madison avenue, is visiting friends in Brooklyn.

Mr. and Mrs. R. F. E. Huntsman have joined the cottagers at Bolmar.

Miss Linnie Sutphen of this city is visiting friends in Hunterdon county.

J. J. H. Pullon and family have gone to Spring Lake for a few weeks.

Fred Miller, of New York, was the guest, Sunday, of Thad Dunn, jr.

Mrs. E. C. Leonard is at the Claremont House, Southwest Harbor, Maine.

Mrs. E. M. Rodman and Miss May Rodman are at Orient Point, Long Island.

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel McGinley left town Saturday for Lounsbury Cottage, Caldwell.

Mrs. J. Stephenson is at Brantingham Lake, N. Y., for the balance of the summer.

Mrs. A. H. West has joined the Plainfield colony at the Van Over House, Lake Hopatcong.

Miss *Hattie Curry, of Arlington avenue,* is entertaining Miss Burton, of Brooklyn, a former schoolmate.

Mrs. John C. Stryker and daughter and Mrs. Arthur L. Stryker, are at Asbury Park this week.

Mr. and Mrs. B. A. Segeman of Sycamore avenue are at the Pocono Mountain House, Mt. Pocono, Pa.

Miss Lizzie O'Neil, of Phillipsburg, is on a two weeks' visit to her cousin, Miss Field, of Liberty street.

Miss Bessie Bimm of Somerset street, has returned from a two weeks' stay at Edgewood beach, Sumuit.

Seymour G. Smith and family will spend the balance of the summer at Hartwick, Otsego county, N. Y.

Howard Emerson has left for a trip to Chicago and a visit with friends and relatives near Lake Superior.

Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Shaun of Grandview avenue are spending a few days at the Mansion House, Atlantic City.

Miss Mary Dixon of Orange street is stopping at the Crystal Spring Hotel, East Stroudsburg, Pa., for two weeks.

The Hon. Joseph W. Yates and family occupied the Tousley cottage last week. *They will spend the balance of the sum*mer in the Adirondacks.

Miss Nellie Keating, one of Plainfield, phia's charming belles, is visiting her cousin, Miss Goo. H. Cook, at 30 Harmony street, for a few weeks.

The Rev. Dr. Richards and family have left Plainfield for an absence of six weeks. They will go to Litchfield, Conn., and subsequently to Andover, Mass.

Miss Daisy Shepard left town Thursday for a short stay at Newport, whence she will leave for Halifax, the home of her sister, Mrs. John Hay-Doull Miller.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Bedell of Somerset street have returned from two weeks' enjoyment of life in the Adirondacks, where they found fine fishing and abundance of sport.

Sad affliction came to the home of Mr. and Mrs. Chester Dennis, Tuesday, when they lost their infant son, David G. The bereaved parents have the heartfelt sympathy of the community.

Aunt Sarah Heath, who was born near Plainfield, July 24, 1792, and who celebrated her one hundred and third birthday anniversary Sunday, at her home in Gladstone, Somerset county, is an aunt of Mr. W. Dodd of West Front street.

Oscar S. Teale, of this city, delivered an address in New York, Friday night, before the New York division of the American Institute of Amateur Photographers. His remarks were well received by the large gathering of amateur photographers who were present.

Charles A. Case, who has a lucrative position as stenographer with the American Cotton Oil company, New York city, leaves to-day for a two weeks' vacation among the hills of Orange county, New York. At the same time his wife and daughter visiting his brother, the Rev. Emmet I. Case, who is a successful Baptist minister in Delaware county, N. Y.

The Rev. Dr. Charles B. Mitchell and wife left town Tuesday afternoon for a month's stay at Nantucket. During his absence Dr. Mitchell's pulpit will be occupied as follows: July 31, Rev. F. F. Newman; Aug 7, Rev. W. C. Snodgrass of Newark; Aug 14, Rev. Dr. J. M. King of New York; Aug 21, Rev. W. H. Boole of Morristown; Aug. 28, Prof. Edwin Lewis, Ph. D.

Robert F. Courtney, who died at Scotch Plains, Tuesday, was a well-known figure in the oil-cloth trade of New York city for many years. Until nine months ago he was a partner of William M. Brasher, manufacturer of oil-cloths in Brooklyn. Since that time until his death, Mr. Courtney was connected with the house of Thomas Potter & Co., of 342 Broadway, New York city. Mr. Courtney was 49 years of age and unmarried.

WON 20, LOST 6.

That's the Record of the Peasant-Rimers Up to Date.

The record of games played won and lost by the base-ball team of the Plainfield Crescent League since the opening of the present season is as follows:

	Won.	Lost.
May 26, vs. Westfield	8	4
" 28, "	1	0
July 2, "	5	4
" 4, " Elizabeth	2	0
" 9, "	2	1
July 16, "	10	8
" 18, "	1	0
" 23, "	1	0
April 30, " Bicycle Club	20	5
May 4, " Staten Island Athletic Club	7	4
" 7, " Elizabeth	11	6
" 11, " St. Mary's A. C.	20	0
" 14, " Acme	14	2
" 30, " Ridgewoods, morning	12	2
" 30, " Flushings, afternoon	12	2
June 4, " Staten Island Athletic Club	7	5
" 25, " Morristowns	3	1
" 27, " Staten Island Athletic Club	5	4
July 4, " Gorhams, morning	16	2
" 4, " Alleytons, afternoon	11	4
" 25, " Staten Island Athletic Club	5	1
LOST.		
June 30, vs. Somerville	1	8
July 2, "	1	5
July 9, " Westfield	7	3
July 20, " Somerville	4	5
July 30, " Middletown	3	6
July 9, " Staten Island Athletic Club	6	7

Salvation Army Sinkers.

A "shallelujah jingle" will be held at Salvation Army headquarters Thursday night.

Capt. Tickner, who has been visiting Capt. March, has gone to Morristown.

The Plainfield corps of the Salvation Army will attend a three days' encampment at Prohibition Park, Staten Island, to be conducted by Major Evans, July 27, 28 and 29. Commissioner Ballington Booth and Colonel Evans will speak. There will also be present officers and troops from all parts, also the National Guards' band.

Employees of Somerville's Textiles. (Somerville Journal.)

The poor playing of Murray until released by manager Whelan, the alacrity with which he was signed by Somerville's manager, and the fact that he had played Saturday with the latter's team, suggest a pertinent question which, if answered conservatively, shows that some Somerville players will be small players next what they should be.

SURE WINNERS NOW!

KELLER'S BOYS HAVE TAKEN THE LEAD FOR GOOD.

Scenes Preceding the Final Game of the Championship Series, and the Players Seated Side Put Up an Excellent Contest.

One little hit by Hughes, and one little run by the same because of one little overthrow—and it is all Settled, and all the Elizabeth ball team got of credit to themselves upon their visit to Plainfield, Saturday of the contest.

The Crescents played a perfect game. Snedden's throw four feet over Jones's head, was the only error of the day. He pitched the record game of the series, however—only one hit being made off his delivery. But as he said himself: "I never have a chance to shut 'em out that I do n't spoil it myself."

There has n't been a more pleasurable game for the Plainfield team's admirers to witness, this season—it would not make an interesting story. The Elizabeth team had an off day at the bat, and that is all there is to it. Captain Bowes, who has succeeded Captain Williams, tried hard to lead his men to victory, and he, himself, never gave up the game until he, himself, for last man out, was the last to leave the field. Williams place at third, put up a far better game than his predecessor has in years. He had many opportunities and took them all to perfection. At the bat he got his first on balls once, and drove the ball into center and right field respectively upon other occasions. Capt. Bowes and Lufbery's place in right field, was of no sort of use. Two runs were scored on his muff of a long fly of Murphy's in the fifth inning, and at the last only once was pushed the ball outside of the diamond. As to the others, there is nothing special to say except that Lufbery played that game out of a glimpse of the form he ranks him as high among the Central league catchers; and Berry, who promised to make a big pair for himself made as he twice caught out on a foul tip.

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Daley, too, made a couple of beauty hits, Saturday, and even Rofford refused to be caught out on the first time *promptly in his life, and hit for fair when*ever he had a chance. Behind the bat, also, Chic was unusually full of ginger, and Turner handled his pitchers in grand style besides making one safe hit, a base on balls and long fly to right field and center.

But the "feature" of the day, again, was Bonner's pinging. He covered both the left and right infields, and but of no less than five put outs that otherwise would have been safe drives into the outfield. Leidy gobbled three and Murphy one high fyers, and none was so fine a catch that it fairly fell in his hand coming. This new accession, whose coming was exclusively told in Saturday's PRESS, decided his position beyond criticism.

The score:

PLAINFIELD.	AB	R	BH	SB	LS	SO	PO	A	E
Rofford, c	3	1	1	0	0	1	5	0	0
Brady, rf	3	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Murphy lf	4	1	2	0	1	0	1	0	0
Turner, 2b	4	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	0
Daley, 3b	3	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	0
Leidy, cf	4	0	1	1	0	0	3	0	0
Bonner, ss	4	0	1	0	0	0	3	3	0
Jones, p	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
Snedden, p	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1
	31	3	6	2	1	3	14	14	1

ELIZABETH.	AB	R	BH	SB	LS	SO	PO	A	E
Hughes, rf	4	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Mourehead, ss	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	0
Thomas, cf	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Bowes, c	4	0	0	0	0	0	7	1	0
Berry, 2b	3	0	0	0	1	2	1	2	1
Williams, 3b	3	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0
Meyers, lb	3	0	0	0	1	0	3	4	0
Rafferty, c	2	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0
Francis, p	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
	31	1	1	0	3	3	17	16	1

SCORE BY INNINGS.

Plainfield	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	0—3
Elizabeth	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—1
Elizabeth	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0—1

Earned run—Plainfield. Three-base hit—Murphy. Two-base hit—Daley. Double play —Turner, to Jones. Bases on balls—Off Plainfield, 2; Elizabeth, 1. First base on balls —Off Snedden, 2; off Francis, 3. Wild pitch— By Francis. Passed ball—By Rafferty. Flies caught—By Plainfield, 10; By Elizabeth, 1. Time of game—2 hours. Umpire—Hudson.

CHAMPIONSHIP RECORD.

	Games Played.	Games Won.	Games Lost.	Per Cent. Won.
Plainfield	4	3	1	.750
Somerville	4	2	2	.500
Elizabeth	4	2	2	.500
Westfield	4	1	3	.250

BASE-BALL BABBLE

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There are good and sufficient reasons to expect that *a lot of the first-rate play*ers on the Somerville team will be laid up getting so much less money than is paid George Gore whom Tierney, of the Elizabeths, stood up Saturday as a "Third-class man."

THE PRESS does not agree with the Sun that "It is quite a slide down the toboggan for Gore from the National league to the Central New Jersey league." The majority of the Soldiers in the latter league are far superior to him and such men as Murphy can be spotted him.

Manager Mack is on the still hunt for "Buck" Ewing, and should that playedout catcher and first baseman leave the Cincinnati team he will be signed by some for Somerville at a price far above what he is worth. What will Kennedy and Harkins think about that? Either is a better player than Ewing, yet they will be working for less money.

Since Bonner was brought in from the outfield, his place has not been filled. Leidy has covered all the ground he could travel over in a way that hasn't been equaled anywhere this season, and Murphy has done his share, but it was not until all started in a three days' encampment at Prohibition Park, Staten Island, to be conducted by Major Evans, July 27, 28 and 29. Commissioner Ballington Booth and Colonel Evans will speak. There will also be present officers and troops from all parts, also the National Guards' band.

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Berry, 2b	3	0	0	0	1	2	1	2	1
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A PARADISE ON THE HEIGHTS.

Brilliant Events, Lovely Women, and a Great Time Generally—THE PRESS'S Correspondent.

(From The Press of July 25)

NETHERWOOD, last evening, was the scene of the first progressive euchre party of the season at the hotel. It *was held in the main* parlors at 9 and closed at 11:15. The prizes were lovely, and selected by Mrs. J. E. Spencer, whose exquisite taste elicited high commendation.

Eleven tables were set at which were seated forty-four of the guests. It was a delightful event, a brilliant and joyous one, and another charming affair added to the chronicles of gay Netherwood. A generous sum was subscribed for the purchase of prizes by the guests.

The following were the fortunate winners:

Miss Goddard, bon-bon spoon.
Mrs. H. W. Williams, bread pin.
Mrs. O. B. Bridgman, pocket-book.
Mrs. J. F. Goddard, vase.
Mrs. Blount, bon-bon spoon.
Mrs. J. J. Eaton, bon-bon spoon.
Miss M. Meeker, silver-mounted hair brush and comb.
Mr. H. Williams, silver-wrought pocketbook.
J. F. Goddard, Russia leather dressing case.
F. S. Jordan, silver-mounted English umbrella.
W. H. Seeckner, silver filigree cologne flask.
H. Mansey, silver cigar cutter.
A large number of guests are sojourning here for the season. Admiral Walker, of the White Squadron, was a guest at the hotel during last week. The season of '92 bids fair to be a brilliant and notable one. The cuisine is excellent and the guests seem thoroughly satisfied under the capable management of proprietor Miller.

The Saturday night hops and Sunday evening concerts, under the direction of professor Greenop, aided by his excellent orchestra, are notable events of the season.

Occasionally Miss Conway entrances the guests in the rendition of some of her charming selections. Her lovely voice is of exquisite melve and shows the greatest of earnest study under her noted teachers, Del Puente and others.

There is a sense of restfulness environing this perfection of the heights of Netherwood, and I am quite sure none enjoys it more than the daily bread winner upon his return here from the city.

J. A. H.

HORRIBLE DEATH IN THE HAY-FIELD.

Louis Cononer Frightfully Mangled by a Mowing Machine—The Top of His Head Cut Off.

Louis Cononer, of Mersville, a hamlet back of Passaic Valley, met his death by a singular accident. He hitched his team to a mowing machine and went to the meadow to cut hay. The knives became clogged by undergrowth, which necessitated his getting off the machine to clean the guards. While he was doing so, his team became spirited, turned around and threwing him in front of the moving knives. He had let go of the lines, and the horses, finding themselves free, started for home. Mr. Cononer could help himself. One of the sharp guards pierced his skull, and the knife cut a part of the skull off. Death was instantaneous. Mr. Cononer has found a large portion of the brain exposed.

His funeral was attended by a large number of his friends and neighbors, in whose esteem he was highly held. The Methodist church of which he was a member for so many years was crowded by them.

Mr. Cononer, with a number of other Germans, settled in the locality many years ago. They and their families have made it a thriving farming locality. He was a man of fine habits, and was unanimously and had cast a gloom over the whole community.

He was 76 years of age. He leaves a large family of grown childr n

PARK AVENUE'S PASTOR.

Considerable Doubt as to the Probable Choice—Carter, Stein Johns Wanted.

Opinion seems to be divided among the people of the Park Avenue Baptist church over the question of selecting a pastor. Although the Rev. Isaac Newton Phelps is in high favor, there are the o who want an hour other candidates before deciding whom to select. The Rev. Mr. Lockwood, who is to preach in the church in August, is preferred by a number But there are still others who are anxious to have the call extended to the Rev. Carter Heim Johns, and who are working hard to secure his acceptance. Mr. Johns is a popular preacher, especially among the young people, and has many warm friends in Plainfield. He would be decidedly an acquisition to the church.

Heavy Damage by Lightning.

The storm that visited this section Friday night was very violent. The lightning crashes were terrific, and the electric fluid did considerable damage to trees and buildings in various quarters. At South Sterling lightning struck and set fire to the barn on the four-mile farm. All of the out buildings were burned with their entire contents, including a large quantity of hay and grain and a number of horses, cows and sheep.

Not Lost of County Fairs.

New Jersey fairs this year are already announced as follows: Elizabeth, Aug. 17 to 19; Bridgeton, Aug. 30 to Sept. 2; Hightown, Aug. 30 to Sept 1; Mt. Holly, Sept 13 to 16; Somerville, Sept. 13 to 16; Newton, Sept 13 to 16; Waverly, Sept. 19 to 23; Trenton, Sept. 26 to 30.

Plainfield Withdrawn from the Race.

The Plainfield Bicycle club has withdrawn from competition in the Elizabeth *Daily Journal* trophy road races, owing to *a disruption in its team caused by the* absence from town of two of its best members.

Of Short and Round.

The plans for Netherwood's new station contract for a beautiful structure about 60 feet by 25, of stone to the window sills and of Roman brick above. There will also be a porte cochere and a covered platform of 127 feet on each side of the track. There will be a sub-way under the track. It is to be finished by Nov. 1.

Front of Scott.

The proof of the merits of a plaster is the cures it makes, and the voluntary testimonials that are given in favor of Allcock's Porous Plasters during the past twenty years are unsolicited. Such praise would not be given were they not deserved. Beware of imitations and do not be deceived by unscrupulous dealers. Ask for ALLCOCK'S, and let no solicitation or argument induce you to accept a substitute.

MISS BULKLEY MAY BE THE CHOICE.

Plainfield's Popular Ex-Principal Recipient for Leather Souvenir at the Great Variety Fair.

A notable feature of the great Columbian exposition at Chicago is to be a group of memorials of women prominently connected with the past or present history of each State of the Union. These memorials will be placed in the buildings by the women of the respective States. The women of Connecticut have chosen Harriett Beecher Stowe for their representative, and a marble bust of that celebrated woman has been decided upon. An oil painting of Julia Ward Howe will represent Massachusetts in the group. New York's testimonial will be to Emma Willard, the pioneer of female education, and will consist of a library. South Dakota will send a life-size statue of an Indian girl. New Jersey has not selected its heroine yet, but has a remarkable number from which to choose, and Miss Bulkley, the naturalist; Mrs. Theodore Poole, Marion Harland, Mrs. Charlotte Emerson Brown, of Orange; Mrs. Margaret Bayard Dodge, New York; Miss Susan Hayes Ward, Newark; Miss Hetta Ward, Newark; Mrs. Florence Howe Hall, Scotch Plains; Miss Julia E. Bulkley, Plainfield; Mrs. Kate Cleveland Hoboken; Mrs. Blackwell, Elmora; Mrs. J. H. Knowles, Newark; Mrs. B. Williamson, Elizabeth.

The selection of either Miss Bulkley or *Mrs. Hall would be eminently deserving.* Miss Bulkley is famous the world over for her scientific knowledge of the animal system, and in her way she has done more than probably any other woman to the great and noble cause of education. Mrs. Hall's reputation is established by her contributions to literature. Both have been largely instrumental in developing a broad and higher plane of thought and action for human intellect.

A SORROWFUL WEDDING.

The Lover Was Faithless, But the Law Was Stern, and Started a Marriage Ceremony.

The groom Henry and a Miss Stevens, young colored people of Dunellen, were married at the residence of the Rev. A. J. Cutberty of New Market Wednesday.

The young people had a basis in arms, the Scarlet-Letter of her shame, and of her lover's faithlessness.

Henry had not denied his guilt, but had refused to keep his promise to marry the woman who had trusted him so fondly.

The aid of the law was therefore invoked, and constable Peters, armed with a warrant, arrested the recalcitrant lover

Rather than suffer imprisonment, Henry then agreed to the wedding ceremony, and the entire party repaired to the marriage, where an unhappy bride and happy groom were united.

JUDGE CODDINGTON SAVED HIM.

No Truth in the Terrible Charges Made by Spiteful Enemies Against a Westfield Lad.

Rose Bacon, the young colored lad charged with attempted assault on a little girl at Westfield, was discharged by the Union county court at Elizabeth Wednesday. Judge W. R. Codington of Plainfield was his counsel, and presented proof that there was no truth in the charge against the lad, but they were made through the spite of an enemy. Mr. Coddington's counsel could help him. Rose's self is best shown that the lad's character was unusually good, and that he was not morally likely to commit the offense charged. Even prosecutor March admitted that there was no evidence against the boy, and admitted his good character. The allegation was sole prosecuted.

Not the Worst Railway Company's Fault.

The delay in the starting of the Plainfield electric street railway service is entirely due, as THE PRESS foretold, to the delay in the car shops of the J. G. Brill company, of Philadelphia. The Brill company fixed in the contract for the delivery of the cars in this city, was July 15. Freight service was begun on and of the line of the buildings to do this, that he would *have cancelled their order for the cars at* once and placed it elsewhere if that would not have caused delay. It was the usual superintendent Patmore to the car shops with orders to stay there if necessary until the cars were finished and shipped.

Mr. Patmore's judgement was all others that Thomas Moving of Orange is proud and watchful of, and that is that "His word is as good as a government bond." When he learned that the cars would not be here at the date o ntracted for," and that in consequence he would be placed in the unpleasant position of having disappointed the people, he shut his eyes to all question of cost and took such steps as will bring about the starting of the Plainfield railway service at the earliest moment. The cars will be here probably in three weeks—finished and equipped, ready to start.

Improvement on North Avenue.

The old bill-board on North avenue adjoining Gardner's stables is to be taken down. A substantial board fence seven feet high, to contain a painted advertisement of THE PRESS, will be erected 10 feet back from the sidewalk, and the space in front will be neatly sodded. The improvement is to be done by THE PRESS, which has for years controlled the bill-board, and the idea of the improvement is to attract attention to the vacant lots, which are in the market. A Newark firm tried to secure the advertising privilege of the board, but was refused.

A Plainfielder Talks on Loan Insurance.

At the semi-annual meeting of the Building and Loan association of New Jersey, held in Library Hall, Asbury Park, to-day, an address was delivered by B. R. Struthers of this city, on "Building Loan Insurance." Mr Struthers showed how this insurance was to be combined with building and loan associations so that the borrower who has partly paid for his home in the event of his death, will have the balance liquidated. He stated in an interview with a reporter that a payment of 25 cents a share per month for the first year, and a corresponding rate per month during the succeeding

HERBERT VON BISMARCK

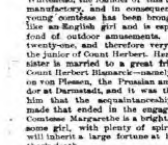
The Son of the Iron Chancellor Married to Countess Hoyos.

Brilliant Wedding Ceremony Performed at Vienna—The Bride's Family—Where the Young Couple Will Make Their Home.

The marriage of Count Herbert Bismarck to the young Countess Hoyos was celebrated in the Calvinist church, at Vienna, Austria, a short time ago. Prince Bismarck was present, wearing the white uniform of the Magdeburg cuirassiers, of which regiment he is the honorary colonel. The bride wore the ribbon of the grand cross of the order of St. Stephen of Hungary, in compliment to nationality of his son's bride. Prince Bismarck was loudly cheered on his way to and on his arrival at the church. Count Herbert, the bridegroom, wore a German uniform and looked happy and affable. The Russian ambassador to Germany, Count Schuvaloff, acted as best man. He wore the uniform of a Russian general. The Hoyos family were in the picturesque gala dress of the Hungarian nobility. Not an Austrian uniform was worn, for the Austrian court was entirely unrepresented.

Countess Margarethe's father is Count George Hoyos, a partner in the celebrated firm for the manufacture of torpedoes at Fiume, and her mother is an Englishwoman, the daughter of Mr. Whitehead, the founder of this torpedo manufactory, and in consequence the young countess has been brought up like an English girl and is especially fond of outdoor amusements. She is twenty-one, and therefore very much the junior of Count Herbert. Her elder sister is married to a great friend of Count Herbert Bismarck—namely, Baron von Plessen, the Prussian ambassador at Darmstadt, and it was through him that the acquaintanceship was made that led to the engagement. Countess Margarethe is a bright, handsome girl, with plenty of spirit, and will inherit a large fortune at her father's death.

Count Herbert has always had a decided penchant for English women, and it is the English bringing-up of his bride that fascinated him. The engagement of the moment has frequently been reported at various times within the last few years, and one another English lady of title was selected as his



COUNT BISMARCK AND HIS BRIDE.

future bride by public gossip. On each occasion, however, the proposed alliance failed to meet the approval of the man of iron, and the count, like the dutiful son that he is, bowed in obedience to parental authority.

Count Herbert is in his forty-third year and his bride is twenty years his junior. He is a major in the German army, has served the German empire in various diplomatic capacities and was lieutenant-governor in London and subsequently at The Hague. He has been a member of the reichstag from Schleswig-Holstein and was head of the German foreign office, resigning shortly after the dissension between the emperor and his father.

The castle of Schonhausen, where Count Herbert Bismarck and his bride will take up their residence, is the family seat of the Bismarcks, whence the "wicked Junker" sprang. First went out to gain his laurels in the battle of life. Up to 1867 the old house in the Altmark, situated on the property of about twenty-eight hundred acres of excellent land, was Prince Bismarck's only landed property. It was there where he rested from his political labors and became once more the genuine farmer who had managed his own estates, planted his oats and barley and drilled his men for a grand shooting jacket and strode across country, carrying a stout cudgel and closely followed by his dogs.

A Young Woman's Great Reach.

Richard Harding Davis thus writes of a lady who runs a Texas ranch: "When ladies go to call on Mrs. Richard King, after they have passed the usual greetings they have to drive ten miles up the walk to the front door. But the hiker, when he wants to get at a kitchen, does not drive thirty miles from the back gate? Mrs. King lives on her ranch, forty-five miles south of Corpus Christi. Over her acres roam 100,000 head of cattle. These are attended by 500 cowboys and 1,000 ponies. When there comes an order from a Chicago butcher for 1,000 head of cattle, it is Mrs. King who rides up them up and send them on their way. Abraham, Isaac and Jacob would find this life ideal for Sarchiel was married the less so by reason of the modern improvements of the home and house parties of this lady of large acres and many cattle."

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The Habits of Wilhelmina, the Pretty Queen of Holland.

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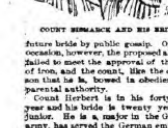

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Queen Wilhelmina has been taught to take an interest in her people, and this little girl ruler grows more and more dearly loved by those whom she is to govern.—E. Adlie Heath, in Our Little Men and Women.

HOW FISHES EAT.

Some Have Teeth, Others Manifolds For a Throat or Stomach.

The earliest way in which fishes eat form quite a study. Some fishes have teeth, and some have none at all. In some the teeth are in front, upon the tongue, in some in the throat and in others in the stomach. Some draw in their food by suction; the sturgeon is one of this class. The jelly fishes secrete the food, engulfing its body around the prey it covets. The starfish fastens itself to its victim, turns its stomach wrong side out and engulfs its dinner without the formality of swallowing it through a mouth first, much less of adding persuasion.

Then there is a peculiar little crab—the horseshoe crab—which chews up its food with its legs or claws before it passes the morsels over to its mouth. While other crabs and lobsters masticate their food with their jaws, the last afterward complete the work with an extra set of teeth which they find conveniently located in their stomachs.

So there are all sorts of methods for those regularly assisted, and the fishes which have teeth show almost as great a diversity in the number, style and arrangement of them. The ray or skate "has a mouth set transversely across its head, the jaws working with a rolling motion like two hands set back to back. In the jaws are three rows of flat teeth, set like a mosaic pavement, and between these rolling jaws the fish crushes oysters and other mollusks like so many nuts.

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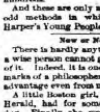

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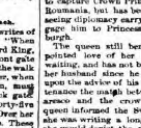

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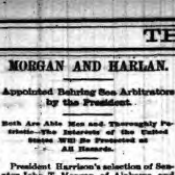
MORGAN AND HARLAN.

Appointed Behring Sea Arbitrators by the President.

Both Are Able Men and Thoroughly Patriotic—The Interests of the United States Will Be Protected at Paris—Other Appointments.

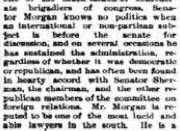
President Harrison's selection of Senator John T. Morgan, of Alabama, and John M. Harlan, of Kentucky, associate justice of the supreme court, to be arbitrators on behalf of the United States in the controversy between this country and Great Britain concerning the jurisdictional rights of the United



SENATOR JOHN T. MORGAN, OF ALABAMA.

States in the waters of Behring sea, has met with almost universal approval, says the New York Sun.

There is no higher democratic authority on the subject of international law and no more honorable and fair-minded man in public and private life than Senator Morgan. He is a lawyer by profession, and has been a member of the senate for fifteen years, during that time rendering long service as a member of the committee on foreign relations. He is, as he has been for many years, the leader of the minority in that important committee. Although one of the most talented of Confederate brigadiers of congress, Senator Morgan knows no politics when an international or non-partisan subject is before the senate for discussion, and on several occasions he has sustained the administration, regardless of whether it was democratic or republican, and has often been found in hearty accord with Senator Sherman, the chairman, and the other republican members of the committee on foreign relations. Mr. Morgan is reputed to be one of the most lucid and able lawyers in the south. He is a close and constant student, a man of the simplest habits, who spends his nights in studying up the questions that arise in the senate and his days in the senate chamber, where he is always found ready to act as the spokesman of his party. His public speeches are logical and eloquent, and it is no task for the Alabama senator to address the senate for two or three days at a time, when he considers the subject of sufficient importance, as he did at the state department and at the white house that Mr. Morgan was



JOHN M. HARLAN, ASSOCIATE JUSTICE SUPREME COURT.

selected as arbitrator for two reasons, first, because if the supreme court democrat should be chosen, and, secondly, because he was thought to be the man best fitted by his legal habit and knowledge of the Behring sea controversy for the difficult and delicate duties of the office.

Justice Harlan was selected for much the same reasons applied in the case of Senator Morgan. He is a lawyer who has made a specialty of international law, and the young Kentuckian has many years' standing of both the president and Secretary Blaine, his name was decided upon without consultation with him and without the exertion of outside influence in his behalf. Justice Harlan has been a hard worker during all the years that he has been on the supreme court bench and, being robust and strong, he could, except his annual salary, has been unable to enjoy the benefits of travel as he would like to do. The president and Mr. Blaine, therefore, were very glad of the opportunity to confer upon him an additional honor, the sorrows of Mrs. Tarascon, the disappointment of Crown Prince Ferdinand over the thwarting of his first love affair and the advantages of allowing princes, like other men, to choose their own wives instead of selecting their wives, as did Prince Oscar, of Sweden.

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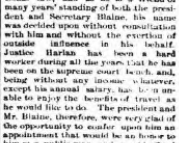

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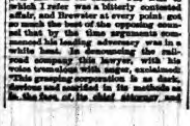

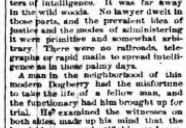

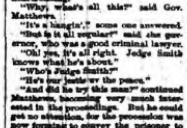

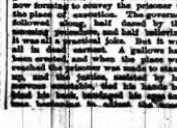

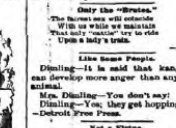

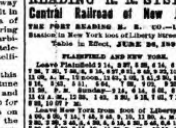

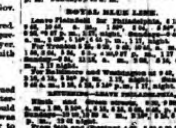

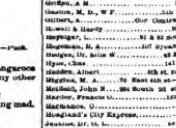

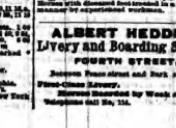

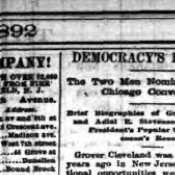

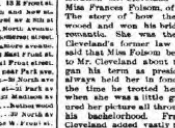

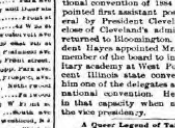

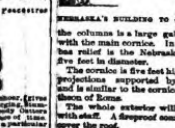

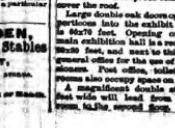

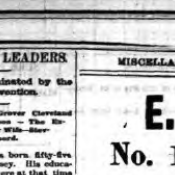

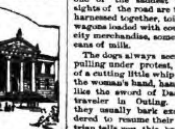

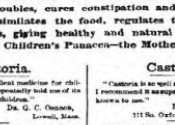

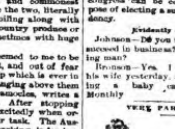

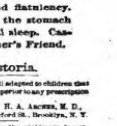

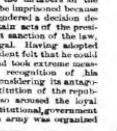

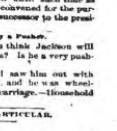

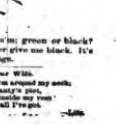

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A DEMOCRATIC WEEKLY,
W. L. FORCE & A. L. FORCE, Editors and Proprietors.
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THE CONSTITUTIONALIST.

VOL. XXV. PLAINFIELD, N. J., THURSDAY, AUGUST 4, 1892. No 31.

"Support the Constitution, which is the cement of the Union, as well in its limitations as in its authorities."—MADISON.

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JACKSON & CODDINGTON,
Counsellors-at-Law,
Commissioners of Deeds, Masters-in-Chancery, Notaries Public, &c. Office, corner of Park avenue and Second street.—[oct]

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General Auctioneer,
Sales of Personal Property attended to. P. O. Box 193, Dunellen, N. J., or address in care of Constitutionalist, Plainfield, N. J., will receive prompt attention. Terms reasonable.

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Instruments put in thorough order. Terms reasonable. Pianos and Organs for sale or to let. Orders by postal, P. O. box 166, or left at Wilmot's store room, No. 5 Park avenue, will receive prompt attention. Residence 91 E. Front street, corner Big street. 12*12tf

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Lawn Mowers Refrigerators,
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Where he will continue to supply patrons with the finest grades of
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Pish of all kinds, Oysters, Clams, Game in season, at the Lowest Market Prices.
Anything not monthly kept in stock, furnished at short notice.

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PREPARED ONLY BY THE
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OPPOSITE NORTH AVENUE.
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22, 25 and 27 PARK AVE.

Garret Q. Packer.
SANITARY PLUMBING,
Brick and Portable Furnaces,
GAS FITTING,
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I am prepared to do any of the above branches in a neat, workmanlike manner, and at reasonable prices.
Having associated myself with the Tarr Coal Co., I am prepared to furnish the best grades of Coal and Wood, delivered promptly. Orders left at my residence, No. 9 North Ave., or at the office of the Tarr Coal Co., will receive prompt attention.
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Constantly on hand a full line of Key West and Domestic Cigars, Cigarettes and Tobaccos. Always in stock a full line of
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C. M. FINE,
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No. 28 PARK AVE., (FIRST DOOR EAST OF POST-OFFICE.)
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Tobacco and Smoker's Materials, of every Description.
The celebrated "Cabinet" Smoking Tobacco, without any exception unsurpassed by any brand.

A. WOLFF,
Manufacturer of
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And Dealer in all kinds of Smoking and Chewing Tobacco and Smokers' Articles. Orders promptly filled from No. 9 E. Front street, 10 and 12 Watchung avenue, corner of Madison street, and solicits the patronage of his friends and the public generally.

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PAPER HANGING A SPECIALTY.
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ARIZONA'S STONE AGE.

Interesting Relics of a Long-Forgotten People.

Ruins of Historical Rock Pueblos—The City of Pueblo Built on the Roofs of an Ancient Race—Its Records Left.

That Arizona was inhabited before the dawn of history and by a people, perhaps more highly civilized than is enhanced in the arts of sterilization, is beyond question. The traces of their occupancy are found in the Gila valley, in the San Francisco Chronicle, are of the clearest and most unmistakable character, and while still puzzled in which they possessed it and the cause and manner of their mysterious extinction is an inexplicable mystery, proofs of their presence for perhaps thousands of years are found in the mines, mounds, ruined cities and canals which abound along the Salt and Gila rivers from the vicinity of their inception to their confluence with the Colorado. The Little Colorado, the Verde and the Rio Piedro also show many traces of a people well informed in a certain civilization and who have for at least a thousand years been extinct.

The peculiar dryness of the atmosphere has had a wonderful effect in preserving the buildings from the ravages of time. In the mounds which are scattered through the country and which represent ruined houses may be found adobe filled with parched corn and wheat, as good to-day for consumption as the day they were hidden from the elements by the fearful sandstorm that must have prevailed when they were buried.

The largest in the sub-covered ruins of Pueblo Grande are about 200 feet square. The fine sand-off the desert must have drifted over everything, and the ruins lay there as the tombs of the historians of a vanished race. Their erection of concrete buildings through out the country shows them capable to have been well versed in the composition of cements adapted to the region and its climatic changes.

By far the most interesting remains of the Gila valley are the ruins of a canals which prevail through all the valleys of the territory. The longest is the one beginning at Gila river, which supplied with water the ancient city, now only marked by one standing building, at Casa Grande, the object about which so much has been written, and which has excited so much interest among archaeologists during the last ten years. This canal was fifty-five miles in length and for most of the distance twenty-eight feet in width, with a depth of sixteen feet. The volume of water taken out of the river must have been immense, for it supported into the animal and vegetable life of a valley containing millions of acres. In places this canal is found to be still in fairly good shape, but for the most part its course is easily traced.

One of the notable specimens of these canals is in the Salt river valley, and only three miles from the present city of Phoenix. It is on the Salt river opposite Tempe, and for two miles runs almost parallel with that stream. The old bed is still partly standing, and for this distance the ditch is perfectly open, and all that would be necessary for it to supply the country with water again would be to open the headgate by removing the stone and earth with which it is filled. Two miles from its head the engineers who located the Maricopa canal found the ruins of the Antes ditch, and to-day the water runs over its pebbly bottom just as it did two or three centuries ago. How how different is the condition of the people it supplied!

The ditch was only nine miles in length and not so large as the one on the desert of the Casa Grande, but it ran through the heart of a city with a population of no less than 500,000.

For miles and miles in the mesa, in perfect regular order, tell the tale of houses destroyed by the ravages of time and of the hundreds of mounded to-day. Lieut. Cushing directed his attention pristipally to excavating in this section of the Gila valley for the New England Historical society, and he was rewarded by unearthing many stone axes and skeletons.

His conclusion was "that the people must have lived in the stone age, long before the discovery of the Egyptian civilization."

Phoenix was built on the ruins of this ancient city, hence its name, and not a mouth passes but some one picks up a stone knife, or bowl or other article that they are dumb as to the history of their former owners. The only hieroglyphics the lost race have left are those on the painted rocks across the Salt river from Phoenix. They cover the mountainside for acres and have always puzzled alike the student and scientist. The nearest apparent conclusion that has been arrived at is that they are the mystic exploits of their painters and are a history of their tribal wars.

One thing is apparent to the student of things ancient when he looks on these canals, and ruined cities permeating both this country and Mexico, and that is that the civilization of Egypt was not the cradle of the first prehistoric civilization."

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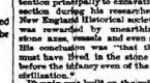
One thing is apparent to the student of things ancient when he looks on these canals, and ruined cities permeating both this country and Mexico, and that is that the civilization of Egypt was not the cradle of the first prehistoric civilization. The people had been exterminated for centuries.

Eggs as Wine Chambers.
Wine chambers in France use more than 84,000,000 eggs a year.

A FORMIDABLE SHIP.
Description of the New Steel-Armored Battleship "Texas."

The double turreted steel-armored battleship Texas, the first one of that class in the new navy, was launched at the navy yard at Norfolk, Va., a few days ago in the presence of a large number of spectators, including representatives from the navy department at Washington and other officials.

The Texas has been on the docks in the Norfolk navy yard since June 11, 1889. Following is a description of the vessel: Principal dimensions—Length, 300 feet; breadth, 64 feet; depth, 21 feet, 6 inches. The main armament consists of two twelve-inch breech-loading guns. The secondary battery consists of eight six-pounders and four three-pounder rapid firing guns, with four forty-seven



THE TEXAS AS SHE WILL LOOK.

M. M. Hotchkiss guns, all mounted on the gun deck, behind cast and case-hardened steel armor. The armor belt and barbettes are 10 in. Hotchkiss guns, all mounted on the gun deck, behind cast and case-hardened steel armor. The armor belt and barbettes are 10 in. thick. The conning tower and the military mast are protected by rapid firing guns on the forward bridge, the military mast and the after bridge with 3-inch armor. The engines are of the vertical triple expansion type, and are of 9,000 horse power. There are six cylinders, driving four screws. The engines are placed in two separate engine rooms, with a bulkhead between them. The boilers are also in two separate rooms, and are double ended. There are six boilers in a room, and they are placed end to end, with the fronts facing each other. The turrets are armored with twelve inches of steel on the sides, with a thickness of nine inches of steel on the roof. The armor on the conning tower is eight inches of steel, which also protects the pilot house. The turrets are of the single gun type, and the machinery connected with them is operated by electricity and carries powerful electric searchlights.

The Texas will be used as a flagship, and carry a complement of 400 officers and men. The machinery is being built by the Richmond locomotive and machine works, of Richmond, Va., and will be placed on board the Texas at the Norfolk navyyard. The contract for the Texas was awarded to Delamater & Co., of New York, and the armored battleship has much greater endurance and speed than her class of vessels, the Indiana class, knowing that the vitals of the ship are protected by armor.

A JELLY PALACE.
California Women Contemplate a Unique Exhibit at Chicago.

The women of California are going to build a jelly palace at the world's fair. The proposed architect of the highest fancy edifice of Fruitvale, Cal., and will be placed on board the Texas at the Norfolk navyyard. The contract for the Texas was awarded to Delamater & Co., of New York, and the armored battleship has much greater endurance and speed than her class of vessels, the Indiana class, knowing that the vitals of the ship are protected by armor.

THE JELLY PALACE.

arched entrances will form a shrine twelve feet square. The frame of the structure will be the lightest possible steel. It will carry plate glass sheets its entire height. On these sheets the bottles containing jelly of every color will be arranged. Some of them will be set upright and others horizontally, according to the effects to be produced in the decoration of this novel palace. Six thousand bottles, each one pint in diameter, will be used; 986 four inches in diameter, and 1,040 of assorted sizes, making a total of 12,000.

The women estimate that this palace will cost $6,000, of which $1,000 will be for the steel frame to be designed by Architect A. Page Brown.

Oddities About the River Nile.

The Nile has a fall of but six inches in a thousand miles. The overflow commences in June every year and continues until August, attaining an elevation of from 24 to 30 feet above low water mark, and flowing through the "Valley of Egypt" in a turbulent body of water from a mile to a mile and a half wide. The water recedes each year the exhalations from the sand are simply inconceivable to a people not native. The mud deposit adds about eight inches to the soil every century, and throws a steady increase of from 10 to 16 feet into the sea every year. This being the case it is plain that the mouth of the river is thousands of feet further north now than it was in the time of the Ptolemies, and it is only a question of time when the sediment will make a dam entirely across the Mediterranean.

American Watches.
American factories produce 85,000 watches every week.

"Birds I Envy You."
"I hate Isabel," said Ethel, as she sat conversing with Chollie; "I like company."
"Indeed," said Chollie, removing his cane knob from his mouth to enable himself to talk. "You surprise me, Miss Isabel. Why do you hate her? I am satisfied with my own society."
"Then you are more easily pleased than anybody I ever met," she said. "How I envy you!"—N. Y. Press.

Used to It.
Lord Shaftesbury—Of course I can never be very intimate with your father, he being in trade, but he will not be surprised to see his wife among those familiar prejudices, will he?
Miss Manhattan—Oh, no. Nothing foolish or unusual that you can do will surprise him.—Life.

An Advantageous, Probably.
Mrs. Fangle (to Mrs. Hoo-ha)—I see Mr. Hoo-ha is going to have "King Lear" at her next private theatricals.
Mrs. Hoo-ha (mad with envy)—Is she, the affected thing? Do you know, I don't believe he's a real king at all.—Chicago News.

A YOUNG TERROR.

"Why don't your mamma send one of the kids of the way if they don't make anything out of it?" Yours dandest, you're askers to?"—Life.

Johnson—Been away on your vacation?
Jackson—Yes; went down to Modoc, shenanoah, in Maine. Lots of fishing and that sort of thing, you know.
Johnson—Ever go in bathing?
"You bet! Never went night in the week and all Sunday."—Texas Siftings.

No Time to It.
Diggle—I don't understand why the editor of the Hot Blast never publishes any sensational stories.
Boggle—Oh, he has a good reason for it.
Diggle—Do you know what it is?
Boggle—Yes; he has no himself.—Jury.

One Powerful Disputer Gone.
Friend—Where's your opponent gone?
Citizen—Why! I have not the slightest idea. I left him in a debate with a mule.—Texas Siftings.

Citizen—Then you mean the river is subsiding? Yes, the water is falling.—Life.

A POPULAR WOMAN.

We Often See Her Face and Always Like It.

The Young Lady Who Posed as the Model for the Goddess of Liberty on the Cartwheel Dollar—Talented and Modest.

It is interesting to know that the girl who posed as the model for the Goddess of Liberty which is familiar to the sight of this nation from its position on the face of the many silver dollars of the land, should have been born in the City of Brotherly Love, the "cradle of American independence." It is not only interesting, but is a striking historical coincidence that this should be so.

Anna Willess Williams, the original of this pleasing goddess, was born in Philadelphia during the civil war, says the Ladies' Home Journal. Her mother was of southern birth, the daughter of Dr. Arthur H. Willess, a wealthy slave owner of Maryland, who, while his daughter was still somewhat young, lost his financial reverses. When nineteen she married Henry Williams, of Philadelphia, and removed with him to that native city. Mr. Williams soon became affluent, but through some mismanagement of his property and investments his daughter, Anna, the youngest of nine children, was born under most adverse circumstances. While she was still but a child her father died, leaving his widow, although in delicate health, with the responsible task of rearing and educating her children, and it was entirely through the resources of her mother that Miss Williams received her education.

Early in 1876 the treasury department secured the services of Mr. George Morgan, an expert designer and engraver, who had previously been connected with the royal mint of England. He was assigned to duty at the Philadelphia mint upon the design for the new silver dollar which was soon to be

MISS WILLIAMS.

issued. He gave his attention first to the reverse side, for which a design of the American eagle was afterward selected, hoping that a suitable idea would occur to him for the face of the Goddess of Liberty, which, it seemed proper, should be used as the principal device on the coin. After considerable delay and frequent change of the plan, it was decided that if possible, the head should be a representation of some living American girl. In the pursuit of his duties Mr. Morgan had been introduced into the society of Mr. Thomas Eakins, an artist of considerable reputation, and this acquaintance finally resulted in the cause of the foundation of a warm friendship between them. It was through Mr. Eakins that Miss Williams, a lifelong friend of his family, was induced to pose for Mr. Morgan for the designs of the Goddess of Liberty. The sittings soon came to be looked forward to with pleasure by the artist, who decided upon as the ornate position for the head.

For nearly two years after the issue of the Bland dollar, the model's identity was kept a secret. In the summer of 1879, however, an indefatigable newspaper reporter discovered a possible clue to Miss Williams' connection with the coin. Since that time the annoyance to which she has been subjected has been constant. Letters, visitors—both to her home and school—and disagreeable personal encounters have been of almost daily occurrence.

Miss Williams' literary talents have found expression in interesting contributions to the current periodicals. Her taste in reading is principally for the philosophical ignatians. She is a lover of chosen essayist, and Howells her favorite novelist. The fine arts also claim her appreciation. She is a devout musician of high order, a medium soprano of delightful, if special, style, and worthy the honor bestowed upon it of representing the goddess of her native country. Her complexion is fair, her eyes blue, her nose Grecian, and her hair, which is almost her crowning glory, is golden in color, abundant in quantity and of wonderful lightness of texture, the soft coil in which it is worn being appropriately classic in style. Miss Williams is refined and gracious in her presence and free from self-consciousness. It is said of her that she combines to a special degree strength of character and purpose with great gentleness and modesty.

Window Witchcraft.
All Hindoos believe in witchcraft, and, in strange contrast to the old belief in witches, they believe that only the young and pretty maidens are the chief actors in such uncanny mummery. If crops are blighted, or if a general sickness prevails, they write the names of all the young women of the vicinity on separate tree branches and then immerse the stems of the twigs for four hours and a half in a solution of holy water and sandal wood. If two or more of the twigs wither during the specified time, the young women whose name or names are attached thereto are immediately put to death. Thus the influence of the witch is counteracted, the crops saved and health restored.

NOBLE MOUNT MORGAN.

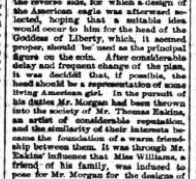
One of the Finest St. Bernard Dogs in America.

As Will Be Employed by the Charities of North America, N. Y. Is a Descendant of the Historic Monastery of the Remarkably Sweet Animal.

One of the most typical St. Bernard dogs in America is Mount Morgan, of the Mount Morgan kennels, situated at Mile square, Yonkers, N. Y. His weight at the kennels is 180 pounds in August, and his shoe weight is about 190 pounds. He is massively built, being very heavy in the forequarters and shoulders, and his fore and hind quarters are magnificently developed.

His body is of a rich orange, tawny color, his chest, feet and tail the latter tail, being as white as snow, while the front features of this remarkable dog to his head, which, although massive, acknowledge is equal to that of any to his class. Yet he has a noble appearance and more nearly as a dog. Before he came to America he was frequently sent through the streets of London soliciting alms for charitable purposes. His extraordinary intelligence renders him particularly adapted to such a task.

Mr. Bernard E. Dyckie, his present owner, is now having a winter residence built at Mount Morgan, and he declares that he can make himself perfectly at home in the public institutions of Yonkers. The box will be fitted with a key which will be given for a stated time to each of the hospitals and charitable institutions in turn. The unique appearance of the dog will undoubtedly attract the attention of all who see him, and when he approaches them in a beseeching manner, raising his right paw as if to beg, there is little likelihood that any will pass him by unnoticed. The money box will be suitably inscribed with the name of the institution profiting by his presence, so that every one will know toward what object they are contributing. When necessary it will be sent to a home in the country, as he is so sagacious that he can be taught with the greatest ease. Unfortunately, no accurate account has been kept of his collections while in London, but they are known to have amounted to many thousands of dollars.



MOUNT MORGAN.

Mount Morgan, or Hero, as he is called in private life, was born in Eng-

land on June 16, 1887, and arrived in America by the White Star steamer Teutonic on February 4 last.

His sire was the champion prize winner Save, and his dam was Sabrina. He was the property of the renowned Lord Rose, who died on May 12 last at the Mentbon kennels, Phoenixville, Pa. Lord Rose had won over twenty-six first prizes, and weighed 225 pounds before his last fatal illness.

Although somewhat smaller than his brother was, Mount Morgan is much more typical, and for this reason is considered by many the superior animal of the two. Certainly no dog could excel him in temper and intelligence. His gentle manners show considerable breeding, and he might be allowed to roam through a drawing-room filled with the choicest bric-a-brac without the slightest fear of his breaking a single article.

His life at the kennels at Mile square is simple, and very much to his liking. He breakfasts at eight o'clock on oatmeal and milk or half a pound of dog cakes. This meal serves him until five o'clock in the afternoon, when he dines on cooked meats, with gravy, bread, potatoes and two or three raw eggs. Most relish is said to be given raw meat with his dinner. He is kenneled in a large horse box, in one corner of which is a comfortable bunk, filled with clean rye straw, which serves him for a bed. But he is not kept confined there. He takes plenty of exercise, daily, and running from eight to ten miles each day.

The owner of this wonderful dog has wisely decided never again to exhibit him at bench shows. He asserts that Mount Morgan has made his record, and considering the risk encountered at shows does not care to expose him to them. Already too many valuable animals of the St. Bernard breed, imported at large cost, have died, and he would be a sad thing if this noble brute should be numbered with them.

John Johnson's Complaint.
Men will become unhappy rich should be judged leniently. They have many temptations from which the rest of us are happily delivered. Take John Johnson, a man of this class, was desirous to be known as a literary turn of mind, and he succeeded in getting a library. One of his purchases was an old dictionary, which, being somewhat out of repair, was sent to the binder's. When it was returned to the purchaser he found pasted on the back the words: "Johnson's dictionary." The sight threw him into a furious passion, and he handed it to the messenger: "Why didn't he put the full name on: 'John Johnson's dictionary?'"—Tid-Bits.

The Adirondacks.
The Adirondack wilderness embraces an extent of 5,000 square miles, or 3,500,000 acres.

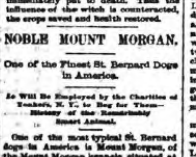
MARQUIS SALISBURY.

The Famous Prime Minister of Great Britain.

Although a Pleasant Gentleman, He Has Never Been Popular with the People—Personal Peculiarities of a Great Man.

The most remarkable thing about Lord Salisbury, writes the London correspondent of the Chicago Inter Ocean, is a personal one, though it has a certain sort of political interest. He is the first prime minister of England since his ancestor, Robert Cecil, earl of Burleigh, lord keeper of the great seal under Queen Elizabeth, who has worn a beard. The fashion of wearing beards went out in England at the beginning of the seventeenth century and has never quite come in again except with class of men—from whom prime ministers are drawn. Even the mustache has almost unknown in England except among the military until after the Crimean war, when civilians took to wearing it, partly in imitation of the soldiers and partly from the influence of the French alliance. But as for the beard, it is still regarded as an eccentricity or as the mark of some outlandish bringing up. The official class, as a rule, wear only side whiskers. Mr. Gladstone, Lord Beaconsfield, Lord Russell, Lord Palmerston, Lord Derby, Lord Aberdeen, Sir Robert Peel, the dukes of Wellington, Lord Melbourne and all the other prime ministers of the nineteenth century wore only side whiskers, while before their time, for two centuries, the custom was to be close shave. At the present day beards are more common in the house of lords than in the house of commons, because the good many elderly men wear them, and the lords are much older than the commons.

But in either house a beard makes a man decidedly noticeable. Lord Spencer, formerly lord lieutenant of Ireland, wears a big, rough beard, and Lord Lathom, the present lord chamberlain, wears a huge and beard, combed straight down to his waist. But Lord Salisbury is the only prime minister for just 200



THE MARQUIS OF SALISBURY.

years who has worn a beard. And such a beard as it is. If it were not for the great, bulbous forehead and long, aquiline nose, his beard would seem to cover the whole face of the man and constitute his chief individuality. With its sturdy business, and total disregard of conventional ideas, it is, in short, very characteristic of him. The dukes of Devonshire, who also wears a beard, is said to have more "you be damned" about him than any other nobleman in England. But Lord Salisbury runs him close. He is the very pride of the unbridled, bull-headed, good-tempered English aristocrat; and he shows it in his appearance as much as in his views and acts.

At home, while Lord Salisbury's great merits as a foreign minister are very generally acknowledged, he has never gained popularity in the ordinary sense. The secretary swore "by Gad, I'll not yet, dear," said Maria. "Well, then, I think I'll leave you," said he, and he threw himself into the sea. On the way down he told three men that if there was anything that were him to the skin and bone it was that confounded house-cleaning. Said he: "We are in the midst of it now, and I tell you I'm about used up."

Iron and Phosphorus.
Scientists say that an average man of ordinary weight and height loses from his system to make a plowshare and enough phosphorus to make half a million matches.

Sunday Schools.
The Episcopalians have 85 of the 373 Sunday schools in New York city, and the Presbyterians come next with 72.

SHERMAN'S ADVICE.
How the Famous Ohio Senator Conducted His First Campaign.

I heard a curious story of John Sherman's first election to congress to-day, writes the Washington correspondent of the Indianapolis News. It was told me by Hon. Peter Grosscup, who is now one of the leading lawyers here in Chicago, but who a few years ago was the republican candidate for congress in Sherman's Ohio district. Grosscup at this time lived in Ashland, O., a town of 5,000 people, but fifteen miles from Mansfield, where Sherman lives, and he was once the republican nominee for attorney general of the state. Said he:

"When I was nominated for congress, I was in doubt about accepting the nomination, and I went up to see Senator Sherman, and I told him there was

JOHN SHERMAN'S FIRST CAMPAIGN.

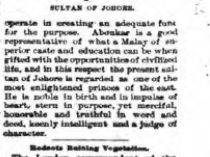
no chance of me being elected. He advised me strongly to run, and said: 'You are a young man and you can't tell what you may accomplish. I started just as you have been, and I had no more chance of being elected than you have. I hadn't much money, but I had an old white horse and a rattle-trap of a buggy and I took old Wesley and drove around all over my district. Every village I came to where I could find two or three men I would get together and get out and jump upon a chair or store box and make a speech to them, and I did this day after day, and I went into every spring up any day without any republicans the thought of other people.'"

SULTAN OF JOHORE.

He Will Visit the Chicago Exposition with His Suite.

Through the solicitation of Hon. Rounseville Wildman, United States consul general and worlds fair commissioner for the Straits settlements and Borneo, his highness Abookar, sultan of Johore, will undertake a visit with his suite to the world's fair and to send over to the exposition a complete Malay village. His highness is the leading personage resident in the Malay peninsula and one of the richest princes in eastern Asia.

His highness will make the Malay village exhibit a very thorough and interesting one. Although the colonial government declares its sole any appropriation toward the fair, yet through commercial and personal channels a large number of merchants will co-



SULTAN OF JOHORE.

operate in creating an adequate fund for the purpose. Abookar is a good representative of what a Malay of superior taste and education can be when gifted with the opportunities of civilized life, and in this respect the present sultan of Johore is considered as one of the most enlightened princes of the east. He is noble in birth and in impulse of character, stern in purpose, yet merciful, honorable and truthful in word and deed, keenly intelligent and a judge of character.

Rodents Ruining Vegetation.
The London correspondent of the Manchester Guardian throws new light upon the continued plague of "mice" in the south of Scotland. It appears that the vermin are not mice, but voles. They are larger than mice, with shorter tails, and are declared to differ from ordinary mice just as much as hares differ from rabbits. They are destroyed or are destroying the vegetation over many square miles of upland pastures in several counties, as they are in millions upon the hills and are rapidly multiplying. Their presence in such vast numbers has been unknown to science until exported from the continent a large number of short-eared owls, which were apparently unknown in this district. A similar visitation of voles upon a still larger scale took place in the sixteenth century.

A Novel Occupation.
A poor woman in Bonham, Tex., makes her living by going along the streets and there busy sewing buttons on men's garments.

Rates of Advertising

Space	1 W	1 M	2 M	3 M	6 M	1 Y
1 in.	$1.00	$3.00	$5.00	$7.00	$10.00	$15.00
2 in.	1.50	5.00	8.00	10.00	15.00	25.00
3 in.	2.00	7.00	10.00	13.00	20.00	30.00
4 in.	2.50	9.00	12.00	16.00	25.00	40.00
5 in.	3.00	11.00	15.00	20.00	30.00	50.00
6 in.	3.50	13.00	18.00	24.00	35.00	60.00
1 col.	5.00	20.00	30.00	40.00	60.00	100.00

All Electro's must be solid metal.
Double col. 3c per ct. advance of above rates.

The Constitutionalist.
W. L. FORCE, } A. L. FORCE
Editors and Proprietors.

Democratic Nominations.

For President,
GROVER CLEVELAND.
of New York.
For Vice-President,
ADLAI E. STEVENSON,
of Illinois.

BARBARISM.

The hasty and cruel punishment inflicted by that Pennsylvania Colonel, without formal investigation, upon a private under his command, causing him to be strung up by the thumbs and kept in excruciating torture until he felt exhausted, has created general and well deserved public indignation.

The offender, a thoughtless young fellow of twenty years of age, hearing of the dastardly attempt to take the life of the Carnegie manager by an assassin, unconcerned with the striking workmen, had given vent to feelings of exhilation,

Such conduct was certainly unjustifiable on the part of any person, and especially so by one wearing the uniform of a State defender of law and order.

He richly deserved punishment and ignominious *expulsion from the ranks*, but to subject him, without martial judge or jury, to the penalty of barbaric usage was hurling defiance at nineteenth century civilization.

The incident furnishes proof of the truthful assertion that some puny men—"clothed with a little brief authority play such fantastic tricks before high Heaven as make the angels weep."

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

Hon. Knute Nelson, as a Republican Congressman from Minnesota, not only voted for the Democratic tariff reform measure known as the Mills bill, but by speech boldly condemned the Republican system of tariff bounties subsequently embodied in the McKinley bill and formally endorsed at orthodox political faith by the National Convention which placed in nomination Harrison and Reid.

Republican leaders denounced him as a party traitor, and predicted that his political death warrant had been signed and sealed.

Mr. Nelson never swerved from his advocacy of tariff reform principles and thereby rose in popular esteem.

Now the Republicans of Minnesota nominate him for Governor as being their most available candidate.

Mr. Nelson illustrates a moral worth consal-tering.

The flow of political intelligence is onward and cannot be driven back.

To be a Tariff Reformer is to merit and receive public approval.

PROTECTED HUNTERS.

Advices from England announce as follows:

"Mr. Andrew Carnegie has leased the shooting privileges of Hamnoch Lodge, in Sterlingshire, for grouse and other game are abundant at this place."

McKinley protection pays somebody. Who are its favored beneficiaries?

Not the workmen of Homestead or Pittsburgh in this country.

Oh, no!

But the millionaire bosses who can live in princely style abroad, and chuckle over golden dividends squeezed out of American labor by virtue of McKinley tariffism.

They are the happy protection gamebaggers.

From the Democratic standpoint protection to be honest must be just, and to be just must treat all classes and all interests impartially, giving no undue advantage to the greatest nabob over the humblest wage-earner.

That is Democracy and it is as true and prospering as sunshine.

NEW JERSEY POLITICS.

Despite the hot weather the inside movements of Democratic politicians have been vigorous and earnest, and matters are rapidly converging to a focal point, around which a battle will be fought.

The great point of the contest at present is the Democratic nomination for Governor, and the situation at present about this: Essex county presents and is pressing the name of Judge Frederick Kingsland, and he will undoubtedly be before the convention as one of the principal candidates. General Richard A. Donnelly, of Trenton, has a host of friends and admirers, and will receive a very decided support from his county and Congressional district. Judge Lippincott, of Hudson, is mentioned by those who would take advantage of his action in dealing with the bolters' ticket. The most recent name projected into this canvass is that of Mr. Edward F. Young, of Hudson, and his sponsors are claiming that he is almost sure to be. Because of the combination that is back of him. That combination, it is said, is made up of ex-Congressman Pidcock, ex-Congressman Miles Ross, Senator McPherson, Ellis P. Thompson and Henry C. Little, and the animating spirit and purposes of the candidacy is hostility to Governor Abbett. Mr. Young is a man of character and reputation; is connected with one of the State's largest banking and manufacturing institutions, and, with Senator McPherson, enjoys the closest relations with the Pennsylvania railroads. No person could be selected who would more consistently represent the reverse of Governor Abbett's and the State's policy towards the railroads than Mr. Young, and if the Democracy chooses to place itself in that position it cannot do so more effectually than by nominating him.

So far as political management can make them so, the plans of the Pidcock, Ross, Little, Thompson Combination are perfect. But the "best laid plans of mice and men oft gang aglee," and the Democrats of New Jersey are very prone to upset machine arrangements.

The last State Convention taught the politicians a lesson, and the only one ought to do the same thing in the same way. If the politicians had had their way the New Jersey delegation to Chicago would have given the cold shoulder to Cleveland, and he would have been defeated. But the party rose up, and told the politicians that Cleveland must be supported honestly, and he was so supported with the best results.

If the Democratic party leaves it to the Pidcocks, and Thompsons, and Ribons, and Staff Littles to nominate its candidates for Governor, it will increase the burden of the day, and, of course, if it does not secure, defeat. And the way to prevent this is for Democrats to take part in the primaries and the State Convention, and see to it that the candidates selected is worthy of every Democrat's support.—Trenton True American.

PRESSING ON TO VICTORY.

Fourth Ward Democrats Arouse Public Interest in the Burning Issues of the Day.

The drenching rain that prevailed Tuesday night did not prevent an enthusiastic meeting of Fourth Ward Democrats in C. A. Hall. The evening was devoted to pleasant personal greetings among the assembled voters, and speechmaking by Mayor W. J. Sanderson and the Hon. Robert E. Marlies, Councilman Vhomas L. Frazee, president of the Fourth Ward club, beamed genial smiles upon the gathering that dispelled all the dampness and gloom with which the storm sought to penetrate the hall. He cordially welcomed the voters, and gracefully introduced the orators of the evening.

It was a delight to the people to have the borough's excellent mayor with them. He gave them the plain, straightforward facts about the tariff and the Force Bill, and by his clear logic and superior eloquence proved himself a most able and effective champion of the Democratic platform and candidates. He produced indisputable statistics proving that the Homestead troubles were caused by the Republican high tariff breach between the working-men. A tariff that was virtually prohibitory had been put on the productions of the Homestead mills, with the design that the profits would enable the laborers' wages. Instead of increase, there had been decrease. It was such false pledges as these that were bringing party to the bone and sinew of the land, that were bringing deserved disaster on the Republican party.

Mr. Sanderson produced further proof of his tariff-reform argument in the statement of Mr. Hutchinson of Australia, made personally to him. Mr. Hutchinson is the elected head of the municipal association of Australia to represent that great country at the Columbian exposition. He is an ex-mayor in New South Wales, one of the most prominent men of that section. New South Wales, he says, is a radical, absolute *Free Trade* country. Her entire provisions are based upon the "protective" policy. Yet it is a matter of fact that in Free Trade New South Wales wages are from 50 to 80 per cent higher than in any of the "protected" colonies, while the price of all such commodities as food, clothing, boots, shoes, and general supplies, is lower. The fact the mayor quoted was most telling argument. The testimony was unimpeachable, and the experience of New South Wales could be safely taken as a criterion for any country. Mr. Hutchinson says that New South Wales imports much machinery of American make, including Baldwin locomotives and agricultural machinery, and would gladly import more but cannot secure exchange for their own productions. For instance, a prohibitory duty of 30 per cent on United States on merino wool, which can be produced only under the conditions that obtain in Australia, and cannot be raised in this country. That was the duty recommended by physicians to be mingled with American wool in the manufacture of garments to be worn next to the body for the rigors of the American climate. Australians want to supply the wool to us. They do not want our money in exchange, but American agricultural machinery and implements. Fair and free trade of commodities in that way would most truly benefit the workingmen. Mr. Sanderson was especially forcible against the Force Bill, whose iniquities he denounced with righteous wrath. He eulogized as the measure of infamy. During the evening he illustrated his address with various lively anecdotes, and his hearers continually manifested their appreciation of his fast-hitting arguments and merry humor. When he had done they eagerly crowded about to thank him for his manful defense of the Democratic principles and greeted him for the fine and thorough gentleman that he is.

Mr. Martine was greeted with vociferous applause that testified to the warmth of affection that exists for him in the hearts of the people. He waxed highly eloquent as the champion of the workingman's cause, and proved himself a master of vituperative against the gross iniquities of that popular fallacy, "Protection". He made many telling arguments against the Republican doctrine, and among other clinching anecdotes told how the father of a poor young Englishman leaving for him had sent from England a new suit of clothes for his son, and the son had been forced to pay a duty of $14.90 on the suit to get it out of the custom-house. He had paid the tax ?—asked the orator, and the audience were well convinced that the tariff was a tax to be collected and not to the exporter as Republicans claimed.

Mr. Martine's speech was liberally punctuated with his usual flow of funny stories. He was loudly applauded, and at the close of the meeting a vote of thanks was extended to both him and Mayor Sanderson.

PLAINFIELDERS OFF FOR DENVER.

Knights Templar Will Visit Their Order at Denver, Going in the Grand Excursion.

Trinity Commandery, No. 17, Knights Templar, of this city, will be represented at the 35th Triennial Conclave of the Grand Encampment of the United States, at Denver, by the following members: Mr. and Mrs. John Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. John Chandler, Wm. H. Sebring and daughter, Miss Mary Sebring, Thos. E. Keller, John T. Odam, B. Liefke, John Blackford. They will join Hugh de Payens, Washington, and George C. Little, and the animating spirit and purposes of the candidacy is hostility to Governor Abbett. Mr. Young is a man of character and reputation; is connected with one of the State's largest banking and manufacturing institutions, and, with Senator McPherson, enjoys the closest relations with the Pennsylvania railroads. No person could be selected who would more consistently represent the reverse of Governor Abbett's and the State's policy towards the railroads than Mr. Young, and if the Democracy chooses to place itself in that position it cannot do so more effectually than by nominating him.

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CITY DEPARTMENT.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE, THE COUNTY AND THE CITY, AND HAS THE LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY PAPER PUBLISHED IN THE COUNTY OF UNION.

J. A. DEMAREST - - City Editor.

—The city will have to borrow $5,000 this week, to meet current expenses.

—The first hay-rick made his appearance July 30, and according to the old adage *Trust hay be expected Aug. 30.*

—The partnership existing between Burnett & Milligan having expired, is dissolved by mutual consent. The senior partner will continue the business.

—Detective Frields is out. He claims $19 for shooting dogs which he says captain Grant authorized him to kill, and now the city refuses to pay the money.

—Do't miss the day at the seashore Friday, when the First Presbyterian, Park Avenue Baptist and Congregational churches will unite in an excursion to Asbury Park.

—The borough's new 8-o-gong was blown on trial Saturday night. A great many did not hear it, but it is thought it will give satisfaction. It is 4 feet high and 6 inches in diameter.

—James Hall, a drunk and disorderly tramp, was arrested on Duer street at 2 a. m. Sunday. Marshal Pangborn locked him up, and in the morning the police judge gave him ten minutes to get out of town.

—Land on the Job Male estate on West Seventh street needs curbing. There is some question as to whether the city can do the work at present from the estate. The question has been referred to the corporation counsel.

—The employes of the Potter Press works had an enjoyable day at the Fairwood road-house, Saturday. The bake was in charge of Lewis DeCamp and Thomas Buckley. There was a large attendance, and all had a fine time.

—Ensign Edith Marshall, fresh from England, who has charge of the Salvation Army auxiliary in this country which Chauncey Depew and other prominent people are supporting, is to conduct a grand jubilee at the Plainfield barracks Thursday evening at 8.

—Harry Conner of the Central railroad captured a turtle Thursday on a bunch of bananas that was among a large lot that came to the freight house. It appears to be a frog, but instead of webbed feet it has fingers and toes, the tip of each of which is sucker that enables it to walk or rapidly upside-down as otherwise.

SUED BY HIS SECRETARY.

Capitalist Schlicht Has Seeks to Evade His Employe's Judgment.

Paul J. Schlicht, of the firm of Schlicht & Field, founders of the *Cosmopolitan Magazine*, is involved in considerable difficulty with the owner of the city, who was his private secretary in a Morris county scheme which recently collapsed. The office of the company was in New York, and many of the duties of the secretary's work fell on Mr. Verrier's shoulders. When the bubble burst Mr. Verrier found himself tasking several months' salary and more or less bills had accumulated. He brought suit and obtained judgment. Schlicht paid a portion in cash and gave a note of $150 for the balance. Mr. Verrier got the note discounted and used the proceeds. When the note became due it was protested and he had to pay it. He brought another suit and secured further judgment, and last week proceeded to execute his claim by attaching Schlicht's household goods at his home on Somerset street, Plainfield, sale. On the day of the sale Schlicht secured a stay by producing his wife's evidence that the goods attached to be sold were her own private property. The sale was therefore adjourned, and the facts of the case are to be heard by justice Nash, who with a jury will decide the question of ownership, and order the sale to cease or continue. Schlicht explains his financial difficulties by the statement that all his resources are invested in the scheme of a practical market of a long-distance telephone invention that will "talk" for unlimited distances. The phone is said to be perfected, and another suit named Amsterdam, whose rights were obtained by Schlicht.

Schlicht first became prominent as a capitalist by securing from the widow of Mr. Shannon, patentee of the Shannon letter file, the patent rights of the invention, and he and his partner Field made a fortune out of it by the enormous daily sale of the files. Schlicht then lived at Rochester. He lost much money in the Cosmopolitan scheme, and was obliged to sacrifice his elegant home at Orange, to which place he had removed, and where he is said to have lived very extravagantly. He then went to Morristown on various schemes, one of which is said to have cost president Thomas Nevius of the Plainfield Street Railway company $4,500, and which failed. Mr. Verrier sued Schlicht to that extent, and found that the chattel mortgage he had been holding as security was valueless.

A DISPUTED VICTORY.

The Score in Plainfield's Favor, But a Discrepancy Claimed by the Jerseys.

The New Jersey Athletic club's cricket eleven played the Plainfield st. George's eleven at the home grounds, Friday. The game was closely contested, and at the end the score was announced 83 to 81 in favor of the Plainfield team. In looking over the score after the game the visitors, the New Jerseys discovered that an error had been made in the total of runs, whereby the Plainfields were credited with three runs to which they were entitled to on a particular play. The mistake was generally admitted, but too late to change the announcement of the result. Undecided if to consider the game would have been a New Jersey Athletic Club victory by the score of 81 to 80. The score as recorded, however, was:

NEW JERSEY A. C. PLAINFIELD C. C.
C. G. Turner, b. Hen- dry ..... 4 C. Ogden, c. Gunn, b. Hendry 9
F. C. Calder, b. Ar- den ..... 12 N. Turner, b. Hendry 0
A. Gunn, c. Turner, b. Hendry ..... 9 N. Hendry, C. Calder, b. Gunn 18
H. Gunn, b. Hendry ..... 0 F. Wharton, b. Gunn 1
H. Hendry, b. Wharton ..... 27 C. Calder, b. Calder 9
E. J. Darrel, b. Ar- den ..... 7 J. Arden, b. Calder 12
C. V. Hinchins, b. Arden ..... 4 C. Turner, b. Calder 33
F. H. Day, c. Calder, b. Arden ..... 0 C. Ryrer, l. b. w., b. Calder 0
G. O. Wilkins, c. Wharton ..... 2 C. Reide, b. Calder 1
J. Gill, not ..... 1 D. Thompson, and E. Gunn, b. Arden ..... 1 Extras 16
Extras 6
Total 81

DAMAGES FOR CYCLISTS.

The Plainfield Water Company Settles the Wheelmen's Suit.

The members of the Mercury wheelmen, who recently met with an accident on Westfield avenue by running into a heap of earth left by the contractors who were laying the water mains of the Union Water company of Plainfield, and who employed W. H. K. Davey to represent them as counsel, have settled their claims for damages without the necessity of a suit. The company has paid all expenses they have incurred by reason of the accident, and in addition has made an apology for the condition of their repair in what they would have carried. The settlement gives general satisfaction, and is considered practically as an admission of the whole matter in court.

PERSONALIA.

Rowland Cox and family are at the Mt. Kisco House, Moosehead Lake.

Mrs. R. C. Mainord and her youngest daughter, Jessie are at Asbury Park.

Miss Rogers of LaGrande avenue is at Guilford Point, Conn., for the summer.

Ex-councilman E. B. Clark and family are enjoying Belmar's summer delights.

The next afternoon tea at the Hillside Tennis club will be held Saturday, Aug. 6.

John Bushnell and family, of Central avenue, are at White-Face Inn, Lake Placid.

Mrs. Andrew McCardell is visiting friends in Worcester, Providence and Boston.

The Misses Dunn, of Philadelphia, are visiting their aunt, Mrs. Pangborn, of Park avenue.

Wm. Moore of Fairhaven, Wash., is visiting at his old home, Fifth street and Broadway.

The wife and family of baggage-master Garretson are spending a week in Somerset county.

Miss Mattie Thomas, of Brooklyn, is a guest of Miss Carrie Dunham, of Madison avenue.

The family of J. B. Drayton are at the Lake View House, Lake St. Catherine, Poultney, Vermont.

Ex-councilman Henry B. Newhall and family are at White Face Inn, Lake Placid, for a month.

P. S. Garson and family have gone to Williamsburg-on-the-Sea, Spring Lake, for the month of August.

Mrs. J. F. Sheppard and daughter, of Orchard place, will spend the month of August at Ocean Grove.

Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Ross, of Grant avenue, will spend a few weeks at the West End, Long Branch.

R. L. Walz and family, of LaGrande avenue, are among the mountain breezes at Jackson, N. H.

H. A. McGee and family, of Orchard place, left Thursday for Montauk Point, Long Island, to remain through the season.

Miss Caroline Randolph and Miss Clar William will spend August among relatives at Woodcliff, N. J.

Mrs Fred Haberle and Miss Ida Lorton of *West Fifth street are guests of the* Wave Crest house, Ocean Grove.

Another team of the Frame job printing department has gone to his old home in Connecticut for a week's vacation.

Ed. Boland, dogfancier of the Plainfield electric light works, has given up his position and returned to Pittsburgh.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Allen was gladdened on Mondayby the advent of a bright and bouncing baby boy.

Miss Nettie G. Spencer of LaGrande avenue is spending a few weeks with her uncle, W. C. Rogers, at Five-Mile River, Conn.

The Rev. Dr. Carlos Martyn, pastor of the First Congregational church, Fall River, will preach in Trinity church, Plainfield, next Sunday.

Mrs. S. C. Polk returned Monday afternoon from a delightful two weeks with her friends in Plymouth and Boston, Mass., and Milford, Conn.

Master Sandford E. Robinson, of Peace street, is enjoying farm life at Flemington, Hunterdon county. He is visiting his aunt, Mrs. J. E. Potts.

George Watson and family will spend next week at Hotel Kaaterskill, and thence will go through the Adirondacks to the Thousand Islands.

Mrs. Fanny O. Foster, Mrs. Denue M. VanVliet and daughter Ruth Gray, left home Wednesday for several weeks at Old Orchard, in Addipodown.

Miss Florence Dodge of North Plainfield will spend the month of August in the White Mountains with her aunt, Mrs. William Tremaine of New York.

Miss Fredericka Hall, of Washington-ville is entertaining a bevy of bright Brooklyn girls, including the Misses Demarest, Misses Palmer, and Miss Brown.

The Rev. Cornelius Schenck, pastor of the Trinity Reformed church, left town Monday for Bailey's Island, Maine, where he will spend a portion of his month's vacation.

Robert Smith, well known in this city, died Thursday at the residence of A. H. Quintard, Metuchen. He was born Feb. 21, 1810. Interment will be made at Elizabeth, N. Y.

The wedding of Andrew G. Carpenter, the popular young musician, and Miss Ida Wilson, youngest daughter of David S. Weaver, is announced to take place Aug. 10.

Ex-councilman Peter A. Emmons and family, of the borough, left town Saturday to spend the month of August at the seashore. They will be quartered at the Grand Central, Asbury Park.

George Tangel and his wheel started for Boston Sunday night on the "Puritan". They will spend a week or two among the quaint old coast towns down Cape Ann way, and the livelier neighborhood of the Hub.

Mr. and Mrs. James H. Force of the Mansion House at Bound Brook are enjoying the unalloyed delights at the Van-Over House, Lake Hopatcong. Their son John is an efficient landlord in their absence.

Bishop Newman, who used to crowd the great Metropolitan church in Washington, when he was its pastor and the pastor of President Grant and family, is to be in Plainfield next Sunday, and preach twice in the Methodist church.

Messrs. L. E. and O. G. Waring were passengers on the steamship *Portia* which was injured by a collision Saturday night. They abandoned their pleasure trip and returned home after the damaged vessel came back to her dock.

The excellent sermon recently preached by the Rev. W. H. Ryder on the "Ten Commandments Filled Fail by Christ" has been issued in pamphlet form for circulation among the congregation, who appreciate its power to present the great truths and scholarly interpretation.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. M. Stillman called on the steamship *Yeadam*, of the Netherlands line, early Saturday morning. Mr. Stillman's brother Paris, Rev. A. H. Barringham, D. D., of Mount Vernon, N. Y., accompanied them. They go chiefly for the sail, and expect to be home by August 20.

Mrs Susan M. Cogswell, wife of the late Colonel Milton Cogswell *formerly of* this city, died at her home on West Front street, Thursday, after a long illness. The remains were interred beside those of her husband, in Washington, D. C. She is a sister of Mrs. Thomas B. Brooks, of North Plainfield.

Mary Elsie Runyon, well-known to all old residents of Plainfield, died Thursday afternoon at her late residence, 120 West Front street. She was a sister of Martin J. Runyon, and a niece-in-law of Frank S. Runyon, cashier of the First National Bank. She had of late been improving of her long illness, but the sudden end came unexpected here.

A mid-summer night's lawn festival will be given at the home of the Misses Wyckoff, 112 West Eighth street, near Plainfield avenue, Friday night. There will be no admission fee, but the proceeds of the evening will be given toward paying off the indebtedness of the Ladies' Aid society of the Second Reformed church. It is hoped that the members and friends of the church will patronize this effort liberally. The festival will be given under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid society of the Second Reformed church, and the committee of the Y. P. S. C. E.

ELECTRIC LIGHT CONSOLIDATION.

Franklin's Fleet Abandoned, and the North Plainfield station's Machinery Removed—Sebring's Mills Water-Power Insufficient.

(From The Press of July 28.)

Dan. Cooley & Davis, the present owners of the Edison electric light plant on North Plainfield, Somerset, Bank, has decided that it is useless to depend longer on the water-power at Sebring's Mills for the two incandescent lighting systems, and eight the Sebring's Mills plant was abandoned. The machinery was removed to the North Plainfield station, and will be used there. The fact that the Sebring station it is expected that the new boiler and engine will be started up this evening. Every facility for the proper lighting of both North Plainfield and Dunellen will be provided in the North Plainfield works. The company's aim is to give the best house-and-street lighting service in the State, and to make the service so popular that their increase of patronage will offset the disadvantages of having to run their engine for the power now furnished to the Plainfield company by having its plant directly on the line of the railroad, with a switch run into the yard.

The defects in the service of which Dunellen people have complained are to be abolished. They are all attributed to the insufficiency of the old water-power, the inadequate capacity of the North Plainfield works, and the efficiency of the steam-power, will, it is expected, overcome the difficulty. The increased cost, it is said, to the electric current will be sufficient for all the company's lamps in every section.

It is an interesting fact that the electric lighting of the Park dwelling house and of one of Rockview avenue's residences was all on the direct current from the Bailey's Mills station. The substitution of the two systems is expected to be a benefit to both.

THAT "WHEELMEN'S" CLUB.

Only a Crafty School to Save Curfews for the Bonnet Plume, and Gossamer Head Wort from Vassar Voters.

The idea of having a campaign bicycle club in Plainfield may have some very attractive features, but there are those who are inclined to say that the idea is a astute management of the campaign pocketbook is to save expense by making the young voters work their passage to Saratoga on their own wheels and at their carfare. The proposition to have the wheelmen parade, except by themselves, won't work. If an attempt is made to make an exhibition up foot go as fast as they mounted on wheels, or the cyclers go as slow as the walkers, there'll be great confusion in the ranks. The wheelmen in the parade, the only small element of bicyclists of the city. Indeed, the club seems to be a citadelfrected pet idea of Messrs. Thomas and Runyon of the *Courier staff*, neither of whom appears to have any more conception of the impossibilities of bicycles in campaign work than a blind cat with a crippled hop has of the grandeur of Niagara Falls. It seems a pity to have a "wheelmen's club" run by those who can't distinguish a safety bicycle from a lofe or a grindstone. The wheelmen who don't care to have their runs dictated by the risky rulers will stay out of the club. There's no reason why a legitimate club should be ruined for selfish partisan purposes.

SMASHUP ON FRONT STREET.

Woman and a Child Tumbled Out, But No One Injured.

The flagging of the crosswalk across West Front street in front of the house of Somerset has not been laid properly since the street railway tracks were put down, and on Friday the crookedness of the flagging was responsible for a mishap that might have been serious. Mrs. A. L. Cadmus of Plainfield was on a drive riding an iron-gray horse. In the carriage with her were Mrs. Ayres and a little boy. One of the rear wheels of the wagon caught in a crack of the uneven crosswalk, and the wagon was tipped suddenly off. The occupants of the carriage were tumbled out into the roadway, and were dragged by bystanders from under the horse's feet. The little boy had a leg bruised by the horse stepping on it, but no one was seriously hurt. A new wheel was obtained from a wheelwright shop, and the party drove on home.

IRON HALL MEMBERS INDIGNANT.

A Jackson Attack on the Order Repudiated by Its Financial Papers.

The Plainfield branch of the order of the Iron Hall, of which Viscount W. Nash is *chief justice and P. P. Scott* is accountant, is justly very indignant at the attack made upon them by the *News* and the *Courier* of Saturday. The order has a large membership in this city, as everybody knows, and its very genuine. One of the supreme officers says concerning the attack:

"The information that an application has been made for a receiver for our order does not worry me in the least, as any one can make such an application; but there will be trouble for the manager when the matter comes up for court. I don't know who has caused this trouble, but I am sure it has started from jealousy. The order is the largest fraternal order in Indianapolis, and it will be a difficult matter to get ahead of us in an Indianapolis court. We have about 70,000 members in the country and Canada; they have paid away about $2,922,000 in sick and final benefits, and we have over $2,000,000 left in undoubted securities. There are about 8,000 of our members in Philadelphia alone, organized into sixty-four branches. Since our order was started in 1881, we have conducted everything on a square basis and have a clean record."

WHEELMEN, BEWARE OF CRANFORD.

Championship Treatment of Cyclists by Village Gentlemen.

Cranford is making a bad name for itself among the wheelmen. That is to say that the contemptible acts of some rascals which have occurred in Cranford of late have been accepted by the legal authorities of law and order that cyclists are third about entering that thriving village.—*Wheeling Journal.*

The above item refers to the tying of ropes across the roads at sufficient height to throw the rider of his machine. It is reported that several wheelmen have had the misfortune to have their heads and their machines otherwise damaged by these tangles having access at the whalebone of Cary pass Rich Cranford. Why isn't the Cranford authorities up and a step to these things?—*Westfield Standard.*

THE TOWN COUNCIL.

(From the Press of July 28.)

The appointment of incompetent men on street railways is being very actively discussed here, without any apparent effort to get to the root of the evil. The Dudley fatality and subsequent fatal accident, the other week, to Conductor Ayres, are the two cases that are chiefly cited, but it had to be one or the other, as both men were killed or crippled for life.

KILLED BY LIGHTNING.

SAD FATE OF A SOUTH STERLING FARMER'S DAUGHTER.

Sounds Made from Shelter Under an Old Tree Feeling Her Terrific Thunderstorm, and Her Instant Death to the Bolt That Shattered the Forest Giant—Her Companion Paralyzed.

At least one death was caused by the fearful lightning that accompanied the storm on Friday afternoon, and it was in this vicinity. The victim was Pretty Gussie Ryan, a farmer's daughter. Gussie's father was dead, and she lived with her widowed mother at South Stirling. The best of the day had been unbearable, and in search of relief from the heat Gussie and went in bathing in the Passaic river. Her companion was Annie Baldwin, who had been visiting her. When the storm came up, Gussie dressed herself and took shelter from the rain under a large oak tree. She tried to persuade Annie to go with her, but Annie said she was afraid it was too dangerous to leave the shelter of the tree. Suddenly a terrific and deafening crash rent the air. A tremendous bolt had been hurled down from the clouds, rending the tree trunk in two, and scattering the branches with its fury. The bolt seemed to leap from out the heart of the oak a few feet above the ground, after having split and splintered the tree's tough green wood, and passed directly through the body of the unfortunate girl. She was thrown heavily to the ground by the shock, her clothing was torn open down one side, and one of her rubber boots was ripped open and buried some distance away. Death was instantaneous. Annie was terrified by the scene that she hardly dared approach the fateful spot. Finally, however, she satisfied herself that Gussie was dead, and started the sad tidings to the dead girl's mother.

Gussie was an attractive young girl, only 17 years of age. She was a general favorite, and her sad death has cast a gloom over all her acquaintances.

A CHANCE FOR A BOROUGH PARK.

Mr. Dyer Will Sacrifice His Home for the Public Good, But Wants Proper Reimbursement.

As has already been mentioned in these columns, if the proposed Madison avenue improvement goes through to Somerset the land of J. C. Dyer, at 43 Craig place, will have to be appropriated for the purposes of the new highway. Mr. Dyer has a fine home here, and naturally regrets to part with it. He does not wish to stand in the way of any public improvement, but naturally feels that he ought to be fully reimbursed for the loss of his property. He has a pleasant little park adjoining his home, at the rear of which is a beautiful spring of pure, cold, ice-cold water. He feels that if his home is to be broken up the purchasers ought to take all his land, and not leave the park for residences on his lot. The acquisition would be a good one for the borough, as the land could be contained as a small public park, and would be a beautiful feature for the borough property, and not for the city's loss, for Mr. Babcock will refuse to touch it—he like other men, having no desire to be taken advantage of.

WILLIAM M STILLMAN.

[The Press never placed the value of the engine house property at $12,500 or anything else. It will say now, however, that it would not sell for less than $20,000. Mr. Babcock in an interview with The Press yesterday, stated that he was willing to pay what was right, and his view of the matter did not include $12,500. This is based on figures allowing twice as much per square foot as he paid for the land adjoining, and on what a new building would cost as good as the present engine one. Mr. Babcock has also offered a lot free on his new street to which he will remove the present building. Mr. Stillman's statement about the rear part of the Building would fall over, is rather a libel on good mason John Emmons who built it. Ed.]

MIDDLESEX COUNTY BURIED HER.

The Wooderidge Suicide Undoubtedly Ellza Brady of Plainfield.

The body of the woman found in the Elk Kill von Kull has been positively identified as that of Eliza Brady, a young girl from Plainfield who was known at Mrs. Lindsay's intelligence office at dependent and tired of life.

Lindsay Cornelius Woodbridge at 8 Wednesday afternoon, and positively identified the remains. Eliza Brady, she said, was an Irish woman, about 25 years of age. She had been in this country twenty-six years, and in Plainfield about four years. Mrs. Lindsay said she did not think the girl had any relatives or friends. The last time she saw her was on Saturday last. The Brady woman then said she was going out of town and would be back again on Monday. She was of a morose and despondent disposition, and Mrs. Lindsay believes that she committed suicide. Eliza had never been out to Staten Island, as far as known, but she probably wandered away across country.

Dr. Donohue made a thorough examination of the body Wednesday morning and found no marks that would suggest that the woman had met with foul play. He left town before the arrest of Mrs. Lindsay, but said that he would issue a burial permit as soon as the woman was identified. As she had no friends, Middlesex county buried her, Thursday afternoon.

GREAT TIME AT UNION VILLAGE.

Rousing Celebration and Banner Raising in Honor of Democratic Candidates.

The Democrats from all around the neighborhood gathered at Union Village Saturday night and had a rousing demonstration. An enthusiastic ratification meeting was held, called to order by Henry Hagens of the Plum staff and presided over by the Hon. Thomas Lane, editor of the Summit *Record*. Mr. Lane introduced Hon. Thomas Dunn and Hon. James E. Martine of Plainfield delivered a masterly oration. The Democratic candidates and speakers were heartily applauded. A monster banner bearing fine portraits of Cleveland and Stevenson, was hung to the breeze, there was a beautiful display of fireworks, and appetizing refreshments were served at the home of Mr. Carroll, who with Mr. Frazier and others are to be credited with the success of having by their liberality made the affair so glowing a success. There was a big cannon at hand, and its salutes awoke the mountain echoes. All had a glorious time, and it was considered a great night for the triumphant Democracy.

—The nuisance of soda bathing in the brook near North Plainfield residences is to be stopped by the Health Department, who will arrest future offenders.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

THE EXTORTIONATE EXPRESSMAN.

A Plainfield Citizen Discusses an Elderly and Feeble Woman, From One.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE PRESS:—It is not high time that the ladies of Plainfield when left unprotected during the hours their male representatives have to be at business, should be protected by public authority from the insolence and unworthy representatives of the express agencies who take advantage of their sex to be extortionate, overbearing, and even impertinent. What is the use of having legislation here in public service responsible, fair and civil porters, and those who are impolite and exacting, as anywhere.

Friday I happened to be at home when one entered, and overhearing the unparliamentary language used to a feeble and elderly lady while exacting from her *double tariff* (which he afterwards conceded to be extortionate) I had to eject him.

I refrain from giving names but think a reasonable statement may do something to awaken a right feeling toward wives and mothers left exposed to such treatment. PLAINFIELD CITIZEN.

HI-LE-LU!

Holy Cross Choir Boys to Have a Fine Time at Erwin's Point.

Final arrangements have been made for the camp of the Holy Cross choir, and they will leave Monday evening for a ten days' sojourn at Erwin's Point, Conn. The following daily routine will be observed:

6:30 a. m.—Morning call.
7:00 " —Morning prayers.
7:30 " —Instructions for day.
11:30 " —Lunch.
12:30 noon—Lunch.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner call.
7:00 " —Dinner.
9:00 " —Retiring call.
9:30 " —Prayers.
10:00 " —Lights.

Reports from the camp will be received by The Press every day, as was done last year, so that the parents and friends of the choir will know how they are enjoying themselves.

The camp cry will be: "Hi-le-lu. Hi-le-lu, Camp Townsend, '92!"

PRESIDENT NEVINS'S MODEL ROAD.

Its Use Will be Unlicensed and Its Service Will be Perfect From the Start.

General superintendent Passmore of the street railway company, will make another trip to the shops in Philadelphia to insure the arrival of the cars in Plainfield in time to begin running next Saturday. The delay has been due to many good results. The road will now start under the most favorable conditions. Everything is ready for perfect service from the beginning. Even the uniforms of the motormen and conductors will all be finished and President Nevins's model road will be a model from the start.

Abating Borough Nuisances.

The North Plainfield board of health has for weeks been pumiled to know who was emptying garbage, refuse and slightly-used ice into those more secluded localities. The smells from the dumping-ground have been not only an annoyance to the neighborhood but detrimental to public health. After considerable detective work, the health board succeeded in discovering the perpetrator of the outrage. He was compelled to abate the nuisance, and given to understand that a repetition of his offense would result in removal of his scavenger Houses. He will not, however, find it to himself to the established dumping grounds.

That Queer Electrical Storm.

William Pine, a skilled observer, reports that the magnetic storm which accompanied the recent display of the aurora borealis, which was seen as far south in its effects on electrical apparatus in this city and vicinity, was one of the most severe that he has ever encountered. The disturbance began at 10:30 o'clock, and during the phenomenon, began early in the day and at last almost completely paralyzed the wires of the Atlantic & Pacific company. Between 12 and 12:15 noon, he noted so fewer than 150 changes in the direction of the current on a New York and Providence wire, and when the current averaged 9 or 10 milliamperes. Some of the magnetic waves that struck the wires were of Atlantic force and magnitude, and the effects produced were of corresponding variety and extent. At one time a reading on an iron wire between that of Erie City and Chicago showed a difference of potential between the grounds at the two ends of about 600 volts. This was the highest electro-motive force ever noted on the wire. The current strength on an Elizabeth, N. J., wire rose to a maximum of 150 milliamperes with an estimated electro-motive force of 510 volts. Mr. Pine holds the spots on the sun to be responsible for these latest extraordinary manifestations, and says that ever since the first days of the season, and given to understand that a repetition of his offense would result in removal of his scavenger Houses. He will not, however, find it to himself to the established dumping grounds.

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ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—*Latest U. S. Government Food Report.*

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., N. Y.

CLEANING and DYEING.

Have Your Spring Wear Cleaned or Dyed in time for warm weather.

Challies, Flannels, Summer Silks, Ladies' Dressing Sacques and Wrappers cleaned to look like New.

Entire suit of Men's Clothing cleaned or $1.50. Samples of the New Spring Shades on Hand.

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Misses A. L. & M. D. GORSLINE,

Fancy Goods, Notions, Art Needle Work, Painted Novelties, &c.,

14 WEST FRONT STREET, PLAINFIELD, N. J.

STAMPING AND DESIGNING A SPECIALTY.

ARTISTIC OUTLINING AND EMBROIDERY.

20 PER CENT. DISCOUNT
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Welcome Globe Stoves, Masury's Paint, Buckeye Mowers, Hariman Steel Wire Fence, at

ZIMMERMAN & RUMPF'S,

Successors to Pierson Hardware Co., 7 11 tf 42 West Front Street.

STILL KITING OVER THE SAME TRACK.

Selling Fine Clothing every day, Pleasing Customers with every Sale, thereby making many staunch friends. Come our way and you too will be more than satisfied.

Just now warm clothing is at a discount and we are having a big run on

Thin Coats and Vests.

We've a fine stock of these which comprises all the desirable materials, such as Alpacas, Mohairs, Seersuckers, Imitation and Genuine, Linens, etc.

Our Summer Clothing

For the little ones is all that you can ask for. We are ready to fit the boys out for the mountains or seaside at small cost.

McGregor & Co., 850 and 852 Broad St NEWARK, N. J.

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Carpets!

Buy Direct from the Manufacturer.

JOHN & JAMES DOBSON.

SPECIAL ATTENTION

Is directed to a large variety of patterns which we are offering at liberal reduction in price. Some

Best All-Wool Ingrains, at 55c. Yard.
Five-Frame Body Brussels, at $1 Yard.
Tapestry Brussels, at 55c. Yard.
Wilton Velvets at $1.00 Yard.

Superior in quality to anything offered in this market at prices quoted. Also, a large variety of Fancy China Mattings at exceedingly low prices.

COUNTRY ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

JOHN and JAMES DOBSON,

40 and 42 WEST 14TH STREET, N. Y.

JOHN VAN GAASBEEK, Manager. 4-21 3m

TRY ONE OF OUR

BLACK THIBET SUITS

And see if it is not the most satisfactory suit you ever bought

FOR $15.

They are made in Cutaways and Sacks and will never wear shiney.

Business Suits

In Fancy Cheviot, Cassimeres, Serges, Check Suitings, &c.,

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KILPATRICK & BETTS,

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745 and 747 Broad Street,

NEWARK, N. J. 4-21-3m

DO YOU WANT A PIANO?

If so, send your name and address, and receive by return mail a handsomely illustrated Catalogue with Prices, Terms, etc. of

Strictly High Grade. Moderate Price.

Sold for Cash or on Easy Monthly Payments.

The "OPERA" Piano.

Noted for its durability and rich, powerful and sympathetic quality of tone. Unsurpassed and Artistic in Design; Superior Workmanship. Manufactured in over 50 different styles and sizes.

PEEK & SON, 17 & 19 E. 42d St., Manufacturers. New York.

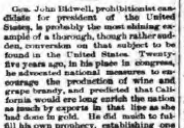
ESTABLISHED 1865.

TWO MORE CANDIDATES.

The Leaders of the Prohibition and the People's Parties.

Interesting Career of Gen. John Bidwell, of California, the Color-Bearer Nominee—The Eventful Life of Gen. James B. Weaver.

Gen. John Bidwell, prohibitionist candidate for president of the United States, is probably the most shining example of a thorough, though rather sudden, conversion on that subject to be found in the United States. Twenty-five years ago, in his place in congress, he advocated national measures to encourage the production of wine and grape brandy, and predicted that California would one long curbed the nation as much by exports in that line as she had done in gold. He did much to fulfill his own prophecy, establishing one



GEN. JOHN BIDWELL.

of the finest vineyards on the coast, but when converted to prohibition he had every vine torn up and the roots burned.

He has had a remarkable and varied career. Born August 5, 1819, in Chautauqua county, N. Y., and taken in early boyhood to Erie, Pa., he went thence to Ashtabula, O., for an education, and then taught school in Ohio and Missouri. In 1841 he was one of the famous pioneer band to California which has furnished so many materials to local historian and romancer. This was the first band of settlers to cross the plains, and was six months on the way from Missouri. All the rest has been told by the general himself in his admirable sketches in the Century Magazine.

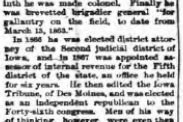
He served in the war against Mexico, and was later a brigadier general in the state militia, was the trusted manager of Gen. Sutter, a member of the constitutional convention of 1849, an operator in gold mines and finally a member of congress from 1865 to 1867. He has also served in the state legislature and other local offices. Meanwhile he had secured a tract of some 22,000 acres at Chico, in Butte county, which he has made one of the finest places in the world. He has constructed twenty miles of elegant drives through this tract, which are open to the public six days in the week, but on Sunday the gates are closed.

He was a democrat till the civil war closed, then a republican till after Garfield was elected, and then became an advanced prohibitionist, casting his first vote of that sort for St. John in 1884. Not the least interesting fact about him is that, though nearly seventy-three years old, he has the air and bearing and agreeably the vigor of a man of fifty. His wealth is great, and he is very popular with his neighbors of all ranks.

THE POPULISTS' CANDIDATE.

Gen. James B. Weaver, presidential candidate of the people's party, otherwise known as the Farmers' Alliance, was born in Dayton, O., June 12, 1833, was graduated at the law school of the Ohio university at Cincinnati in 1854, enlisted as a private in the beginning of the war and advanced in rank with a rapidity equaled in very few cases. He was also the lieutenant of Company G of the Second Iowa infantry, attained the rank of major October 5, 1861, and on July 5th of the same year himself was killed at the battle of Corinth he was colonel. Finally he was brevetted brigadier general "for gallantry on the field, to date from March 13, 1865."

In 1866 he was elected district attorney of the Second judicial district of Iowa, and in 1867 was appointed assessor of internal revenue for the Fifth district of the state, an office he held for six years. He first sat in the lower house of congress in 1878, and was elected as an independent republican to the Forty-sixth congress. Here of his way of thinking, however, were even then



GEN. JAMES B. WEAVER.

organizing a new party, and in 1880 he became the greenbackers' candidate for president. Electoral votes were cast and fifteen tickets he received 307,740 votes. He then resumed private life and professional practice at Fort Dodge, Ia., in 1884 he was reelected to congress.

No man in the Fiftieth congress was better informed on financial matters, and as he conspicuously proved by holding the house in a deadlock for several days on a question regarding the Oklahoma reservation.

In 1888 he was again a candidate for congress, but was defeated by the republican aspirant.

The Effect of Temperature.

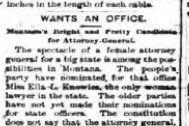
When the thermometer registers 100 degrees in the shade it takes the cars on the East river bridge, New York, seven feet six inches longer than when the thermometer is at zero. The same difference in temperature causes a difference of two feet and six inches in the length of each cable.

WANTS AN OFFICE.

Montana's Knight and Pretty Candidate for Attorney-General.

The speaker of the house attorney general for a big state is among the possibilities in Montana. The people's party have nominated for that office Miss Ella G. Knowles, the only woman lawyer in the state. The older parties have not yet made their nominations for state officers. The constitution does not say that the attorney general, or any other officer, for that matter, shall not be a woman.

Miss Knowles is about twenty-eight years old, was born in Northwood, Rockingham county, N. H., and is the daughter of David Knowles and Louisa Knowles. Her father still



MISS ELLA L. KNOWLES.

resides in the old homestead in New Hampshire, in what is known as the Northwood Narrows. She was a child when Miss Knowles was 14 years of age. Miss Knowles graduated from the Northwood academy at the early age of 15, and one year later from the New Hampton literary institution. She read law in the office of Hon. Edgar Aldrich, of Concord, N. H., and was admitted to the bar of that state in 1883. She never had a client, but worked with father and mother. She was Gen. Grant's favorite soldier, and died just after the surrender of the Army of the Potomac. She then left Portland in New Hampshire, and went to Dakota, where she remained for two years. She then went to Helena in the fall of 1887. She taught school there very well, was married in some village cemetery, and then left the family tomb. However, the mother and father of Gen. Grant are buried in Spring Grove cemetery, Cincinnati, one of the most beautiful of western cemeteries. The general's remains are buried there and surrounded by imposing monuments of rich families, beside which the modest little marble slab seems indeed small. The graves are well tended by the management and are always pointed out to visitors, but for years none of the children has been to see them.

The lot is thirty feet square. The monument is of Italian marble with a limestone base, and is now badly cracked by the weather. The monument is designed by Grant himself, he being a clever artist, having painted many pictures when young. The inscription is as follows:

U. Ulysses Grant, born December 27, 1822; died July 23, 1885.

Jesse R. Grant, died June 29, 1873; aged 66 years, 5 months, 6 days.

Hannah Simpson Grant, died May 31, 1883; aged 78 years, 2 months, 21 days.

"Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord."

On another side is the inscription:

Samuel Simpson Grant, both September 26, 1820; died September 12, 1821.

He, however, is not buried in the lot. That has been selected by Grant for his father, Jesse Grant, who died in the seventies while Ulysses was president. He lived and died in Covington, across the river, where he was made postmaster by Grant, which act of nepotism was raised against his son. The mother died in Elizabeth, N. J., in May, 1883, and her body was brought here for burial by the general, his sister, Mrs. Cramer, and other relatives. The funeral was held at Elliott's hotel, and nothing but the burial service was had at the grave or in Cincinnati. The

THE MONUMENT.

same undertaker who had years before buried the baby in the party at the station, and the casket was in the hotel's room in a flat adjoint stable, while the people with several coaches went to breakfast.

Inside the six-by the casket was opened to see if the embalming had done his work well. It was a strange sight, the opening of that small coffin containing the clay of a man who was known in all America's greatest grounds. Rubber boots, assistants and the undertaker only were present. The widow, daughter of another and son could be easily traced in the dead face, and so remarked. Then the body was taken to a modest home on Clark street, Bishop Vincent's house, and there it lay in state the entire day and evening, with the closing of the burial service and a prayer, the body was taken to the cemetery and laid side by side with Gen. Grant was, as were the unmarried, and with the exception of the family and a few friends the funeral was private.

BURIED IN CINCINNATI.

The Last Resting Place of Gen. Grant's Parents.

The Modest Monument Designed and Raised Over Their Graves in the Beautiful Spring Grove Cemetery—Historical Notes.

When Chauncey M. Depew is his recent oration on Grant spoke of his parents' modest graves in "the country churchyard" he used a figure of speech, no doubt, to denote the contrast between their final resting place and that of their distinguished son. However, the mother and father of Gen. Grant are buried in Spring Grove cemetery, Cincinnati, one of the most beautiful of western cemeteries. The graves are surrounded by imposing monuments of rich families, beside which the modest little marble slab seems indeed small. The graves are well tended by the management and are always pointed out to visitors, but for years none of the children has been to see them.

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IOWA WORLD'S FAIR BUILDING.

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UNIVERSAL TRUNK

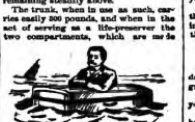
Can Be Used for Carrying Luggage by Land or Water.

This trunk, which has just been invented, does not differ in appearance from any other ordinary trunk. It is covered with good strong canvas, has an inside tray and is built within the dimensions prescribed by steamer regulation. The edges are made waterproof by an excellent layer of rubber filling. The top and bottom of the

PUTTING THE TRUNK ON

trunk have a round opening, which is closed by means of slides easily removed in time of danger. Otherwise the trunk is arranged in the usual way for holding the wardrobe and valuables of the tourist. In time of shipwreck it can be made to float, as it is converted into an excellent lifeboat which braves even a heavy sea. In that case the tray is opened, the luggage is removed and the contents which it is necessary to save squeezed into the side compartments of the trunk. A watertight cover is then drawn over the opening and the contents which it is necessary to save squeezed into the side compartments of the trunk. A watertight cover covering folded around the bottom ring is drawn up and pressed into the slide around the top circle. Then the trunk becomes perfectly water-proof. Ropes passing through both ends run into the center hole and draws the trunk up to his hips by means of the handles. He now needs only to jump into the water to brave its dangers without difficulty. The tests which have been made with this ingenious life-saving apparatus have yielded the most satisfactory results. When leaping from a high bridge surfaces the body does not become entirely submerged by water, head and shoulders remaining above it.

The trunk, when in use as such, carries easily 300 pounds, and when in the act of serving as a lifepreserver the two compartments, which are in



THE TRUNK AS A LIFE-FLOAT.

perfectly water-proof by the caoutchouc mantle, can still hold several hundred pounds of luggage, the shipwrecked tourist carries with him.

THE IOWA BUILDING.

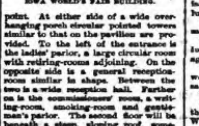
It Will Be an Ornament to the World's Fair Grounds.

The plans for the Iowa building were designed by the Josselyn & Taylor Company, architects, of Cedar Rapids.

The building will be covered with glass sides and the exhibition of the state will be arranged in the center, where a space 125 feet will be left open to the public. The main building will be of two stories 84 by 168 feet, but the construction will be such that the whole building will be of the same general appearance.

It is estimated that the united building will afford 16,000 square feet of space, of which over 9,000 feet will be in the pavilion.

The main entrance will be at the south end of the portion to be erected and will face the wide driveway at that



point. At either side of a wide overhanging gable will be entrances very similar to that on the pavilion are provided. To the left of the entrance is the ladies' parlor, a large room furnished with reclining-rooms adjoining. On the opposite side is a general reception-room, with toilet-rooms adjoining. Between is a wide reception hall. Further on is the secretary's room, a writing-room, smoking-room and gentleman's parlor. The second floor will be reached by a steep, sloping roof, something like that of a Swiss chalet. It will be cut up, however, by gables and windows and the effect will be striking. In the center of the second floor will be an assembly-room 40 by 50 feet with a 16-foot ceiling. At the side near the north end will be a small gallery for musicians. On this floor will also be the press-rooms, a press-room, in which to keep files of the state papers, and a library and reading-room. Here the State Historical society will have its headquarters in the large circular room at the southeast corner of the building. The parlor, and adjoining the assembly-room will be the reporters' room.

Colors in Chinese.

The Chinese superstitions about fancy and unlucky colors is one that foreign merchants must observe when they attempt to sell their wares in China. The color of black paper as a wrapping for articles has militated against their sale in China, and the most unlucky combination of goods intended for export is red, white and blue, as suspicion

Liquid Beef Tonic.
Tablo—Do you like to have that young Billington call to see Miss Constant?
Lamp—No. I am always glad one when he's here.—Puck.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla
Makes the weak strong, the nervous quiet, the sick well. It is the best medicine for the blood, and the only one that can be taken with positive benefit during the hot weather.
"I was prostrated with heat, and suffered from nervousness and debility. Ayer's Sarsaparilla restored me to health."—Mrs. Mary Hall, Lowell, Mass.
"I was completely run down, and suffered from nervousness and debility. Ayer's Sarsaparilla restored me to health."—Mrs. Mary Hall, Lowell, Mass.
"I was completely run down, and suffered from nervousness and debility. Ayer's Sarsaparilla restored me to health."—Mrs. Mary Hall, Lowell, Mass.
Ayer's Sarsaparilla
Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all druggists. $1, six bottles, $5.

Ayer's Pills
Are the best family cathartic. Mild, reliable, and sure in their effects. Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all druggists.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral
Is the best remedy for coughs, colds, and all throat and lung troubles. Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
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Ayer's Ague Cure
Is a certain remedy for malarial diseases. Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
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Ayer's Hair Vigor
Restores gray hair to its original color. Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
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THE CONSTITUTIONALIST.

VOL. XXV. PLAINFIELD, N. J., THURSDAY, AUGUST 11, 1892. No 32.

"Support the Constitution, which is the cement of the Union, as well in its limitations as in its authorities."—MADISON.

Rates of Advertising

SPACE	1 W	2 W	3 W	1 M	2 M	3 M	6 M	1 Y
1 in.	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00	$3.00	$5.00	$6.00	$9.00	$15.00
2 in.	1.50	2.50	3.50	5.00	8.00	10.00	15.00	25.00
3 in.	2.00	3.50	5.00	7.00	11.00	14.00	21.00	35.00
4 in.	2.50	4.50	6.50	9.00	14.00	18.00	27.00	45.00
¼ col.	3.00	5.50	8.00	12.00	18.00	24.00	36.00	60.00
½ col.	5.00	9.00	13.00	20.00	30.00	40.00	60.00	100.00
1 col.	9.00	16.00	24.00	36.00	54.00	72.00	108.00	180.00

All Electro's must be solid metal.
Double cols. 50 per ct. advance of above rates.

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FOR MALARIA, GENERAL DEBILITY AND ALL STOMACH TROUBLES
COLES' PERUVIAN BARK AND WILD CHERRY BITTERS
ARE THE BEST.
A Vegetable Substitute for Quinine.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
Price, 50 cents and $1.00 per Bottle.
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OPPOSITE NORTH AVENUE.
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ALL GOODS DELIVERED FREE OF CHARGE.
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Jobbing promptly attended to. apr9

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PRACTICAL BARBER
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Artistic Hair Dresser,
No. 26 PARK AVENUE.
Ladies' and Children's Hair Cutting done at their residences, if desired. Shampooing, etc., satisfactorily performed. 11721

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TINNERS,
PLUMBERS,
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PARLOR STOVES,
COOK STOVES,
HEATERS.
Grates and Irons for all kinds of Stove can be found here at Jobbers' prices. Bring your Tinware mending to us. The best Tinners, the best Plumbers, and the best Gas-fitters in this section. We use none but the very best of materials, and our work always gives satisfaction.
Keys of All Kinds are Made Here.
Tinware Made to Order.
Ranges, Brick and Portable Furnaces
SANITARY PLUMBING.

Parlor Stoves,
Furnaces, Ranges,
Water Piping, Plumbing.
Heater Work. Tinning,
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Brick and Portable Furnaces,
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Etc. Etc.
I am prepared to do any of the above branches in a satisfactory manner, economy and workmanship.
Having purchased interest with the Water Furnace Company, of this City, I am now prepared to put Water Furnaces in any house in this City. They have not been introduced here, but are in use in many cities, and are highly recommended by all who have them in use.
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No. 9 North Ave., Plainfield, N. J.

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The best Assortment in the State and made on the premises from the choicest Havana.
CLEAR HAVANA FILLERS A SPECIALTY.
A large assortment of the Choicest Brands of Pocket and Imported Cigars, Cigarettes and Tobaccos always on hand.
Smokers Articles in Great Variety.
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The celebrated "Old Judge" Smoking Tobacco, without exception the finest and most evenly cut smoking tobacco in the market. 4-2-tf

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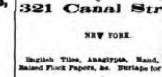
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Fresh Garden Seeds
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(Of the late firm of Moore Bros.)
is now the sole proprietor of the old established market at
NO. 14 NORTH AVENUE,
Where he will continue to supply patrons with the finest grades of
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Fish of all kinds, Oysters, Clams, Game in season, at the Lowest Market Prices.
Anything not usually kept in stock, furnished at short notice. 4-30-tf

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Successor to T. J. Gurney,
Furniture and Freight Express!
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Large Covered Van for Goods. Goods delivered to any part of the City. Orders left at my office will receive prompt attention. P. O. Box 1

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Any dealer in all kinds of Smoking and Chewing Tobacco, and Cigarettes will find it to his advantage to call on me before purchasing elsewhere, as I can and will duplicate the package of his favorite and the public generally. 4-2-tf

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Paints, Varnishes, Glass.
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Careful, safe drivers for shopping calls or pleasure drives. Special attention given to boarding horses by the day, week or month.—ostlery
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OFFICE—Vanderbeek's Music Store, Park avenue. The "Accommodation Express" will attend to the general carrying business of the city, delivering goods or baggage to and from the depot, or from place to place.
Moving of Furniture, Pianos, etc., with care and safety.

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INSURANCE AGENT,
Office cor. Front St. and Park Ave.,
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Real Estate for Sale & Exchange.
MONEY TO LOAN
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Fresh Garden Seeds
AND FERTILIZERS,
Farm and Garden Implements,
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Ice Cream Freezers
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GEORGE A. MOORE,
(Of the late firm of Moore Bros.)
is now the sole proprietor of the old established market at
NO. 14 NORTH AVENUE,
Where he will continue to supply patrons with the finest grades of
Fresh and Salt Meats,
Fish of all kinds, Oysters, Clams, Game in season, at the Lowest Market Prices.
Anything not usually kept in stock, furnished at short notice. 4-30-tf

CANOPIES
For Weddings, Parties, Etc.,
TO HIRE. CHARGES REASONABLE.
Hugo Weigman,
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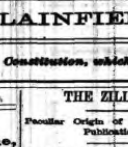
LEWIS B. CODDINGTON,
Successor to T. J. Gurney,
Furniture and Freight Express!
OFFICE—26 W. FRONT ST.
Large Covered Van for Goods. Goods delivered to any part of the City. Orders left at my office will receive prompt attention. P. O. Box 1

THE ZILLDEE.

Peculiar Origin of a Successful Publication.

How a Woman's Wit Saved Her Husband from Ruin and Made Him the Owner of a Prosperous Business.

[Special Letter.]



HUMPLER was exchange editor on a great daily in Chicago. Of course he didn't edit the "exchange," for an extensive spreading of his labor would have been impossible. But what is known by exchange editor, in this particular instance, is that Trumpler carefully looked over all the newspapers that came to the office and cut out jokes and gems of verse and pathos and snake stories. Then he "exchanged" for a paragraph and therefore a high estimate was placed upon his judgment; he believed himself a genius and consequently he was regarded as profound. And this is usually the way in all divergencies of life if a man isn't one thing it is more than likely that he is another.

Trumpler married a bright little woman who had married a district school. She read Browning and threateningly shook her finger at Trumpler in his dullness, but she was picturesquely fond of her husband—indeed she did make a picture of him every night in the evening she put all household—or rather Bathold—cares aside and helped Trumpler gough—and stray bits of twenty-one mean sense and brightness from the great bundle of newspapers which he had brought from the office.

"Why do you credit all these beautiful things to 'exchange'?" she asked, one evening.

"Because I don't know where they originated," he answered; and after a moment thus went on: "In the old school readers every mother's son of those days would have been set down to the credit of old Anonymous, but as newspaper people believe that old Anon. has reaped quite enough in the path of glory, and consequently we credit unknown things to exchange."

"Yes, but it is a pity that the author should thus be robbed of his honor."

"Of course, but it can't be helped. *No one in the world could keep track* of a third of the quaint things that go bobbing around from one newspaper to another."

"I suppose that's true," she replied, and then, musing over a clipping in front of her, "but it is commonplace to give 'Exchange' all the credit, and I'm going to see if I can't throw a little honor on this vexed bone of drudgery. Now, you hand all the pretty scraps of literature and blighter rollickings of humor over to me and I will credit them as my taste may suggest, while you may pay your *dear* exchange to all the rural exaggerations and false political prophecies. Will you?"

"I will. Here you are." He handed her a number of cuttings. She read them, then threw them all there away, and on a slip of paper which she pasted on the others she wrote this cognomen: "Zilldee."

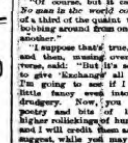
"Why, what's that?" Trumpler asked, taking up one of the cuttings.

"Don't you see?"

"Yes, but, Zilldee—what does it mean?"

"It means quite as much as exchange. You let it go as I put it, and don't be people wondering what sort of publication Zilldee is."

"By George, that's a joke, ain't it?" Trumpler laughed. "Fun, why a shoot



SHE HELPED GOUGH OUT STRAY BITS OF BEAUTY.

of monkeys escaped with a baboon won't enter into competition with us."

Trumpler had been brought up on a farm and the "shoot" of monkeys "escaped" with a baboon was pretty much what might have been expected.

"Here's a letter that belongs to the Zilldee," she said, handing him a vivid description of a burning steamboat.

"Good. Got anything else?"

"Yes, here's a little poem. Won't we have fun," she cried, with a shudder of ecstasy.

"Yes, but don't you give it away to anybody."

"Don't you be alarmed about me, but take care that you don't give it away, as you term it."

Several days later the managing editor came into Trumpler's room, and after stirring up the pile of newspapers on the table, said:

"I'm looking for a copy of the Zilldee. My wife told me to bring it home. Have you got the last number?"

"I don't think so, sir," Trumpler answered.

"I never saw a copy of it," said the managing editor, "and don't know that I ever should have thought of it if my wife hadn't asked me about it. What sort of a looking rat is it?"

"Oh, very nice looking paper, sir; very nice."

"Sort of a magazine, ain't it?"

"Well, rather, rather not that order."

"What day does it come in?"

"Well, the truth of it is we don't get it on a regular day—I buy it—I saw that we needed it, sir, and I decided to get it. It's what we call an occupied one of those things that strike to the surface of print, you know."

"Well, you'd send a boy out and get a copy of it. My wife says it must be the brightest thing in the country."

"Now what am I going to do?" Trumpler mused after the managing editor went out. "Hell send around, and the newsboards will say they never heard of such a publication and then he'll come back and say: 'Here, I'll show up.' And that afternoon the managing editor did come in and say: 'Look here, that Zilldee can't be found. Where do you get it?'

"The truth is, I don't get it at all," Trumpler answered. "My office is somewhere and belongs to me."

"Well, I wish you would tell her that my wife is very much set on a copy of it."

"Yes, sir, I'll do so with pleasure."

Trumpler told his wife when he went home, "I don't know what the deuce we're going to do," he said, "the managing editor's something," she answered, and then she sat for a long time.

"Suppose I—"

"Suppose—"

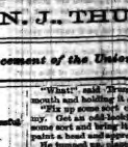
"Suppose I—"

"Suppose I'm the next one of those fat Shot Towers?"

"What!" said Trumpler, opening his mouth and holding it open.

"It's a sort of fantastic dummy. Get an old-looking newspaper of some sort and bring it to me and I will have a dummy for the managing editor."

He jumped up stepped his hat on his head, gave his collar a despondent looking look and disappeared. Pretty soon he



"I'M DISCHARGED" SAID TRUMPLER.

returned with a sort of sixteen page concern, agricultural in literary tone and with a barnyard cast of art.

"I've got it right here. It's got enough stuff to chip off one hand and leaves room for another one; and say, we'll have to make the date line show that it was printed before ushered of town. See?"

She sewed and pasted, and when she got through with it what an artistic bit of work it was. The lettering of the Zilldee was catchily fantastic, and no one could have told that the date line was not fresh from an obscure printing office.

When Trumpler went to the office the next day he found the managing editor waiting for him.

"Do you know," said the great but obscure man when Trumpler entered his sanctum sanctorum, "that my wife has almost bothered the life out of me about that Zilldee. Did you get a copy for me?"

"Yes, here it is."

"Thank you. Humph, what a caperhe-hee! It's a gol—fired picture of a cow, too. Fall seeding, eh? I don't see any jewels. Where's the gun department?"

"Zilldee is the Zilldee is not grouped," Trumpler replied.

"Seems not. Well, it will appease the madam anyway."

And it did appease her effectually, for she threw the thing down in disgust, so the managing editor told Trumpler, and declared that she never wanted another copy of it brought into the house.

And now the newspapers throughout the country began to talk of that wonderfully bright and strangely mysterious publication, the Zilldee; and questions regarding it were published in the story papers' answers to correspondence. One editorial writer on a great reform journal declared that a new land in American literature had been struck; but, of course, some slanderous critics said that, while the Zilldee was in the main an honest exponent of thought and literary finish, yet at times it was guilty of most flagrant slang.

One evening Trumpler went heavy-hearted to his home; and when his wife asked him the cause of his fallen countenance, he hoarsely answered: "I'm discharged."

"Discharged! Why, what for?"

"Oh, they want to cut down expenses and the Zilldee has got to take the reckon. Don't know what I'm going to do; every office in town is full."

"There's one office that is not full," his wife said, with sudden brightening.

"What office is that?"

"The office of the Zilldee."

"My dear, I wish you wouldn't make sport of this serious matter."

She shook her finger at him. "You are charmingly stupid," she said. "Now, look here. We have a few hundred dollars, and can start a small paper called the Zilldee. It already has thousands and thousands of dollars worth of advertising and—" He caught her in his arms and, swaying with her to and fro, said:

"I'm fool enough to make a fortune," and this is really the origin of one of the most successful publications in America.

OPIE READ.

A Woman's Reasoning.

He—Oh, if I'd only been a "bear!"
She—If you had been, you couldn't growl worse than you do!—Once a Week.

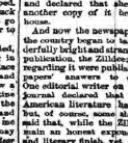
BURNERS FOR LAMPS.

Berlin, Germany, the World's Center of the Industry.

Precursors of Manufactures — The Labor Question in Germany—Bill of Fare of a Berlin Mechanic—The Workmen in Society.

[Special Berlin Letter.]

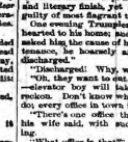
One of the most important industries of the German metropolis—and one in which every American is more or less interested—is the production of burners for kerosene lamps. The ordinary flat burner, which was considered a veritable wonder when petroleum illumination was first adopted by the peoples of the



THE BRONZE CAST.

civilized world, is a thing of the past. New and improved devices by the score have been thrown upon the market. Yankee ingenuity taxed itself to produce something which would attract the best light at the least expenditure of fuel. The patent office at Washington contains hundreds of models, each of which seemed marvelous to the people of the past generation. The almost perfected incandescent gas and electric light seriously crippled the lamp industry in the United States and Industries, gaunt and ghastly, sought other and more profitable channels.

In Europe, however, the lamp industry became still the most popular business of the day. Tentonic ingenuity has evolved a thousand and one changes which have completely revolutionized the methods of manufacture. Where in fact, even a decade ago, there was a single specialty



THE SOLDERING FURNACE.

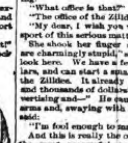
there are now hundreds. Speaking the other day with a gentleman who is connected with one of the largest lamp burner factories in Berlin, I learned that there is a constant struggle for the mastery in the manufacturing world. He said that there are 10,000 persons employed in the industry, and that the wages paid to them amount to 3,000,000 marks annually. The factory in which he is interested employs 1,000 persons, and has a capital of 1,000,000 marks. The concern has been in existence for twenty-five years, and has always been successful. The factory is one of the largest in the world, and its products are sold in every part of the globe. On the first day of my interview with the gentleman I visited the factory, and was shown through the various departments by a polite and intelligent guide. The first room visited was the one in which the metal is cast. The metal is an alloy of copper and zinc, in proportion of 3 to 1. It is hard to afford. To secure fine shadings in color and other effects, however, copper is sometimes substituted in small quantities.

The models for the bodies of lamps are designed by artists and formed in clay. The model-makers of the factory imitate the patterns in plaster of paris or wood. From this counterfeit the cast is taken. For a bronze cast the mold can be used but once. As a rule, a mold is made of sand. For expensive process, the zinc cast is employed in the manufacture of cheap lamps. This latter product is afterward bronzed or gilded in the finishing room by the galvanic process in an skillful a manner that the two cannot tell the differences between the genuine article and the imitation.

In an adjoining room an army of workingmen fit the various parts of the lamps together. The next department is occupied by the workers in brass sheeting. The sheets are cut by gigantic shears and given the form in which descend with indescribable force. Tubes of various sizes are produced with wonderful rapidity, separated and made smooth. Thus prepared all the metal parts are transferred to a chemical department where they are placed in a solution of acids, cleaned and tested. Before the brass tubings reach the men who form them into burners they have assumed a bright appearance.

From the skilled fellows who give life to the hitherto crude metal the burners pass into the hands of the soldiers, and from these they go to the finishers in whose interests are placed the brass and bronze articles turned out by the factory. If a deficiency of any kind is discovered, the finisher removes it by a ready application of his file or returns the damaged part to the soldiers.

The cutters perform one of the most interesting operations in the creation of, lamp burners. Each one stands before a table and with automatic precision



THE FARM PICTURE GOWN.

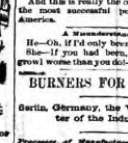
cuts two hundred little holes, in changeable form and two distinct shapes, in the rim of the burner. In other workman places two brass rings around the burner and yet another process a round plate to fit over the whole, ornaments the edges with the aid of an intricate machine and inserts the cogs for hold the different parts together firmly.

Girls are employed to put the finished lamps into shape, to pack, mark and to distribute them through the storerooms. The women and women generally. The lamp industry have to work hard for very small pay. The labor is said to be exhausting. The constant inhalation of brass dust shortens life and undermines health. As a rule, the factories are not model establishments. Workmen employed in the manufacture of the more expensive grades of goods earn from $7 to $8 per week. The less fortunate have to be satisfied with $5, $6 or $6.50, according to their skill. The girls in the packing department can make from $4.50 to $5.50 per week.

Much has been said in the United States about the superiority and more sanitary condition of European manufacturing plants. After an extensive tour through England and the continent I am justified in making the assertion that no self-respecting American workingmen would work in such holes as are set apart for thousands of the toilers in Berlin, London, Brussels and other trade centers of the old world.

This leads me to say a word or two about the mode of living of European workingmen. Take those men employed in the lamp industry, for instance. Most of them live in tenement houses and pay from $5 to $7 rent per month. In order to make both ends meet, they have to deny themselves a score of the luxuries which have become necessities to the mechanics of America.

"I have meat on my table twice a week," said an intelligent lamp worker to me, "usually on Wednesdays and Sundays. We buy our bread at the bakeries from soldiers. We have four



THE BOILER MAKER.

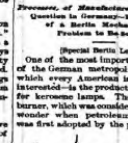
children, the oldest now being thirteen years of age, and the youngest seven. They go to school, and by denying ourselves we manage to keep them clothed decently and reasonably well fed.

"Do we drink beer? Yes, we spend about four marks ($1) a week for beer. Sunday afternoon I take my family to a beer garden where they have a good concert. When we have beer we have neither tea nor coffee.

"Of course, it's hard to save money, but still my wife has managed to lay up about 1,000 marks ($250) in the past ten years. Others have done better, but we had some misfortune in our family and once I was sick out of work for a month. Then I had to borrow money."

Further inquiry revealed that the one good day in this man's family consisted principally of farinaceous articles, such as oatmeal, ground barley and sprouted wheat. Beef is served only on extraordinary occasions, such as strictly anniversaries, holidays and birthdays. From thoughts of the festivities in which they participated even the Sunday afternoon concerts slowly receding, the conversation point to the thirty-gotten (zoological garden).

My informant and his family, despite their limited bill of fare, appeared to be happy and healthy. Not one of them showed a trace of poverty. The utmost which the American workingman could



THE SOLDERER'S TABLE.

[CONTINUED ON PAGE 4.]

THE WOMAN OF FASHION

Advice to the Girl Who Has Delayed Going Away Until Now.

Blouse and Bicycle and Mountain Suits—How to Get a Practical Bicycle skirt—A New Paris Gown and a Shoe Slip.

[COPYRIGHT, 1892.]

The girl that hasn't yet bought her blazer suit, but has left it until she shall leave for the country or seaside, in August, is feeling very jubilant, for they can now be secured, and good ones at that, for a mere trifle. It is wonderful how the price of them has fallen, and the economical girl is sure to provide herself with one, if she has not done so already, for she will always look well in a neat dark blue blazer suit of good cut and fit, and a pretty flannel or silk shirt front. A good serge is a joy forever. There's no spoiling it, and with an ample supply of pretty waists one doesn't get tired of wearing it. There are a great many ways to make the waists, and the dear little fellows are only suggest some new idea in that line.

For a bicycle suit also, serges are generally the material selected for very fine quality, or some heavy day the fair rider will be greatly distressed to find her skirt blowing in every possible way as she rides in the face of the wind. Bicycle skirts, also, should not be made too scant. A scant skirt, after short

A QUAINT CUT.

half an hour's riding, works itself up over the knees in a very uncomfortable fashion. A good piece have it scant is at the back, and this allows also of little more length there than would otherwise be given, and the longer your bicycle skirt is, the prettier it looks when you're riding. Have it quite full in front, and this, although it will not look pretty off the wheel you will find it very comfortable and becoming when you are mounted. Flannel is a very bad material to use; it catches and tears very easily if by any possibility it is caught in the pedal, while a heavy serge won't be apt to.

Corduroy is a good material in a light weight; the heavy qualities are too hot over the knees gracefully. Gray or dust color is an excellent shade, for seen on the dusty roads it looks neat, while dark shades goes all splashed and untidy looking. For a bright, sunshiny day, however, dark blue or black is the best color, for a woman is always inclined to look much shorter and broader on a wheel than she actually is, and of course a light shade will only heighten this ugly effect.

Never wear any undershirts with your bicycle suit; they're insonvenient and unnecessary. Turkish towels, reaching a little below the knees, with pretty ruffles, are much more satisfactory. In summer light cotton ones are delightfully cool, and in winter heavy ones worn over close-fitting underwear are warm enough for the coldest day one rides out.

Unfortunately, we can't have many pretty furbelows on our bicycle skirts. If we do, sooner or later we'll come to grief when they catch and wind us all up in the wheel, so that we have to be unwound or else cut loose. It isn't at all pleasant, either, to be thrown from your wheel when the aforesaid

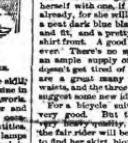
THE PARIS PICTURE GOWN.

winding up begins, but it happens very often when a girl is rash enough to indulge in frills on her skirts. Even braid is a trifle dangerous, though it makes such an improvement in the suit that the effect yield to the temptation of using it. Of course, in the matter of pretty waists and blazers we may indulge ourselves to any extent we please.

Mountain suits, also, are most suitable plain, fairly heavy cloth and gray shades, neatly trimmed with a few rows of narrow soutache or silk cords laid on flat. Braid is too fussy.

I saw a startling combination this morning of a blue blazer suit and a deep orange-colored silk waist with a very full plaiting down the front. The girl wore blue-colored suedes also and bright tan shoes.

Plaid dresses are growing more and more popular. One sees them even on evening occasions worn by the swells, although they certainly look fine to see and hold their own. A pretty white serge won by a girl at Narragansett the other day had a very dark red vest and a red and black belt of the same color, run, top and bottom, with three fine gold bands. At the bottom of the skirt was a band of



THE SHADOW WHEELS.

WOODEN STATUE OF ISABELLA IN THE CATHEDRAL, GRANADA.

chance in all history there has not been his equal in energy and craftiness. He was a man above all else, above all, a wise, sane conciliating. He was all mind; she all heart.

Isabella took pleasure in increasing the number of her vassals, that she might have more to bestow upon those souls, whereby to swell the ranks of true believers upon earth and of the elect in Heaven. Ferdinand had his own ideas of the growth of the church and of Christianity, but above such selfish considerations he had a clear conception born of domination and conquest. Daughter of a learned king, and of an English mother, who died heart of regret, Isabella had a clear perception of ideas and lived in a constant state of exaltation. Both of these queens were and very king John II. of Aragon, and of a species of masculine and ambitious mind. Ferdinand had the ideas of the Machiavellian statesman, of political and personal subterfuge, of duplicity—the ideas that have come down to the present day and that have to add to his royal house and to his own dignity by conquest and by marriage.

Isabella was a Spaniard of Spaniards and her ideas of the Spanish character and of Spanish nationality were those of a Spaniard. Ferdinand was a Spaniard, but he was also a Catalonian, a Sicilian, a Neapolitan, a Sardinian, a Navarrese, and he had the ideas of a man who had to deal with all these nationalities. Isabella was a Spaniard and a Castilian, and was a Spaniard and a Castilian, and was a Spaniard and a Castilian, and

The Constitutionalist.
W. L. FORCE, } A. L. FORCE
Editors and Proprietors.

Democratic Nominations.

For President,
GROVER CLEVELAND.
of New York.
For Vice-President,
ADLAI E. STEVENSON,
of Illinois.

WHO PAYS THE PIPER?

When the enormous increase in the rate of duty on tin plate as legalized by the McKinley tariff bill was proposed, the prediction went forth from Republican leaders that within two years the production of American tin ore and finished tin plate would be amply sufficient to meet the demand for home consumption and free the country from foreign importations.

A new era was to dawn upon American industry and a prompt impetus given to American labor.

The allotted period has about passed away, but the McKinleyite prophecy remains a myth.

Now Senator Aldrich, of Rhode Island, a deep-dyed bounty protectionist, ventures to extend the time two years longer for the reaping of an abundant tin harvest.

The Senator is dubious just as reliable a prophet as were the Millerites, who for fifty years, from time to time, positively declared the world would soon come to an end, yet the same old planet on which we dwell continues to flourish and revolve as of yore.

The tin mines of fabulous richness were to be at once unearthed in various sections of the United States, and gifted fairmaiding plains erected, but the Engineering and Mining Journal, not a partisan, but scientific and trade paper, after saying—"The tin mining industry of this country is in a flourishing condition; in fact it is very unsatisfactory," goes on to specify certain mining localities, in Dakota, California and other States, where efforts have been made to develope tin ore, but without encouragement as to quality and quantity.

The extravagant duty on tin plate, like many other duties, was concocted for the benefit of specially favored interests. Foreign tin ore can be imported and manipulated in this country, and American steel and iron plates, manufactured to secure largely enhanced tariff profits, dipped into the preparation and palmed off, with loud huzzas, as an exclusive home product—a protection bon infant.

Who pays the heavy cost of such luxurious protection?

The farmers who need roofing for their buildings, laborers and workmen carrying dinner pails, housewives using culinary utensils, druggists, medicine, artisans, consumers of canned goods, and in fact the entire industrial masses.

They are the high and wrongfully taxed many. They pay the McKinley piper.

Of a truth does the Democratic platform denounce such styled protection to be a fraud upon the honest people.

A free and full opportunity for every wage-earner to obtain employment and receive just reward for his or her services, and for all tradesmen, mechanics, artisans, manufacturers and farmers to pursue their respective vocations and enjoy the fruits of individual industry and enterprise, unmolested and unrobbed by necessary combines of any kind, is Democracy.

A prominent New York lawyer, and heretofore an active political Republican, has renounced allegiance to that party because of its tariff hypocrisy. He believes in protection, "provided its attendant advantages are made universal and not special." That is the Democratic creed to a dot—protection for the many and not for an exclusive class.

Congress has adjourned until December. The Democratic House passed a bill placing wool on the free list, a measure urgently demanded by the industrial interests of the country, but the Republican Senate refused to concur.

Astronomical glasses are now pointed at Mars and interesting views taken, but no telescope has yet been invented of sufficient power to bring into sight the foreseeable labor pay promised by McKinleyism.

The tax rate in the City of New York this year will be lower than it has been for the past decade, which is a most unanswerable argument in favor of the efficiency of Democratic financial management.

Low-Rate Excursion Excursions.

The announcement that the Northwestern line, comprising 6,000 miles of thoroughly equipped railway, has arranged to run two low-rate harvest excursions during the months of August and September, will be gladly received by those who are interested in the development of the great West and Northwest, as well as by those who desire to visit this wonderful region during the season of the year when exact demonstration can be made of the merits and advantages it offers to homeseekers and those in search of safe and profitable investments.

These excursions will leave Chicago on August 30 and Sept. 27, and tickets can be purchased at the very low rate of one fare for the round trip to points in Iowa, Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Nebraska, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Idaho and Montana. They will be strictly first-class in every particular and will be good for return passage at any time within twenty days from date of purchase. Full information concerning rates and arrangements for these excursions can be obtained upon application to any railroad ticket agent, or to W. A. Thrall, G. P. T. A., Chicago & Northwestern Railway, Chicago. 8 11 2t

The 4th Rate Will Prevail in Another Particular.

The decision of chancellor McGill in the famous Job Male will case has been issued in pamphlet form, and the lawyers have already exhausted the first edition. They agree that it is, without doubt, one of the best and most valuable legal documents that has been handed down by a judge in many years.

MR. DOUGLAS'S SECOND APPEARANCE.

This Time Upon It to Affirm Him the TRUE FRIEND to the Right of the Colored Citizen.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE PRESS:—The pro-bodicot visit of a young woman of this city and myself to the post-office on Friday, the 5th inst., resulted in my arrest, by warrant issued by Justice Nash, charging me with having taken a sum of money she alleges to have lost in the lobby of the store on that day. Mr. Reed, after a stance associating my name with the misfortune this young woman alleges to have sustained upon that occasion, had me obtaining a warrant, and, after release on bail, and hearing before and discharge by justice Nash yesterday, most of your readers are doubtless familiar. The fact when he had deigned to notice me at all—that I "*walked leisurely on the street, went along as if he (I) had nothing to do*," and upon this I was arrested—that after I had sought to obtain my detention and further annoy me. That such trifling testimony, backed though it was by Mr. Reed's unbounded endeavor to head off my action for damages against his clients, was or no avail, is attributable solely to the honest judicial sense of justice that Mr. Nash,

CITY DEPARTMENT.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE, THE COUNTY AND THE CITY, AND HAS THE LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY PAPER PUBLISHED IN THE COUNTY OF UNION.

J. A. DEMAREST - - City Editor.

—The second reunion of the 13th regiment of N. Jersey, will be held in this city, Sept. 1.

—The repairing and painting of Warren engine-house and adjoining borough buildings have been completed.

—Nigger dogs were captured in North Plainfield in July. Five were redeemed, and the rest assassinated.

—Don't forget that the street cars will be running to and from Music Hall, every evening there is a show there by request.

—A hopping picnic narked "J. A. W. V. 91" has flown in at Mrs. Meeker's barn, New Market, where its owner can get it.

—Have you seen Captain Hand's new stage? It's a fine one and just what you want with a four-horse team and a big party.

—A man named Conrad, employed by Winslow & Dempsey, was painfully scalded on the throat Saturday by the splashing of scalding water.

—The board of pardons on Tuesday paroled John Jernigan, of this county, who was sentenced to ten years imprisonment for breaking with intent.

—A shad that must have strayed away from its proper summer resort, was exhibited at Hogan's meat market yesterday. It weighed 5¼ pounds.

—Reserved seats for the opening of Music Hall, Monday evening, may be secured at the Central drug-store, corner of Front street and Park avenue.

—T. e chirp of the Katydid is already heard. It is said that frost invariably follows in four days after the time the first note of the Katydid is sounded.

—Twenty-five cars have been engaged for the grocers' excursion from Plainfield to Boynton Beach, Sept. 5, Labor Day. It is easily the largest excursion of the season.

—Here's a confession from the enemy. The Somerville "Messenger-Gazette" says: "Plainfield is not a bad town for Somerville yet, unless they were robbed and they never will".

—While the victim was in bathing at Asbury Park, Saturday, some one stole $6 and a watch from the garments of Harry O. Williams, formerly secretary of the Y. M. C. A. at Plainfield.

—Board walks are to be laid by the North Plainfield borough in front of various lands, at the owners' expense, in cases where the owners have not complied with notices to do so.

—It is needless to say that the William Douglass who is accused of picking up a package of money in the post-office, is not William Douglass for so many years with Dr. E. M. Field and now with William Stout.

—Henry Clay Randolph, Plainfield's reliable truck gardener, will please accept our thanks for a basket of peaches, the size and quality of which can not be excelled. Also for a basket of delicious sweet corn.

—Constable Marsh of Westfield had a drunken woman to take to Elizabeth, the other day, who was so obstreperous that even after he had hand-cuffs and nippers on her, he had to tie her in a wagon and drive all the way.

—The case of the State vs. Douglass came up for a hearing at 2 p. m. Tuesday before justice Rush, who, after hearing the evidence, discharged the defendant. W. R. Codington represented the defendant and C. J. Reed the State.

—After reading the straightforward advertisement of Mr. Hegeman, appearing in this issue of THE CONSTITUTIONALIST, one feels convinced that at 30 Somerset street he is bound to get the finest work in market and Vanilla, at good prices.

—Some waggish fellow attached an electric battery to the chain holding the cup at the pump in front of Thom's on Somerset street, Friday night, and when to the joke had been played on the unfortunates of those who tried to get a drink.

—Fairs are announced in New Jersey at the following places and dates: Vineland, August 16 to 19; Hackettstown, August 23 to 26; Woodstown, August 30 to September 1; Mt. Holly, September 13 to 16; Newton, September 13 to 16; Waverly, September 19 to 23; Trenton, September 26 to 30.

—The firemen say that foolhardy bicyclists risk their necks in racing in front of the engines to get to the fires. They say they know the wheelmen can beat them, but some day some wheelman may be thrown from his metal steed, and if the engine behind goes over him his name is R. I. P.

—The National Democratic committee has fenced in the building at 139 Fifth avenue, New York, for headquarters. Chairman Harrity has completed the organization of the sub-committees. The Hon. Miles Ross, of the Third Congressional district, represents New Jersey on the Executive committee.

—The new town of Garwood, first told of in THE PRESS, already has a population of 150. They are employes of Dead & Rice, the big contractors of this city. The first building erected in Garwood is a boarding house for the accommodation of these men. They are expected to vote in the fall for Gov. John Kean, jr.

—Hereafter all messages to police and fire headquarters from the pay stations of the N. Y. & N. J. Telephone company a ring of three times, indicates reporting trouble, or in case of accident or injury calling for ambulance, will be transmitted free. This is but another evidence of the liberal policy of the company.

GROWTH OF SALVATION WORK.

Prominent Plainfield People Join the Army at Asbury Park.

A special meeting was held the Salvation Army hall Friday night. Ensign Edith Marshall, who has charge of the auxiliary department in New York city, was in command of the meeting. A large and sympathetic audience was present, and the service was one of interest and power. The testimonies were bright, and the hymns were sung heartily by the audience as well as those on the platform. Conviction was marked on many faces as ensign Marshall spoke and read the words of Bonder of old. Many left their seats urging all present to do so. At the close one seeker came forward.

After the meeting, a new member was added to the auxiliary league of the Salvation Army. The league now has twenty-five members in Plainfield, many of whom are well-known leading people of the city. It is hoped that before long the number will be more than doubled. Persons of note are joining all over the United States and the auxiliary league has their interest and money to aid of the Salvation Army. Among those are Dr. Lyman Abbott, Prof. Briggs, Dr. De-Costa, Dr. Henry Wilson.

Weighed Tons, But Crashed to Gee.

Thursday afternoon while some boys in Scotch Plains were having a merry time hoisting a large cylinder to a Bullock press, the "fall" broke, precipitating the cylinder to the floor. Luckily no one was injured, although several had narrow escapes.

I have had cancers for twenty years, and used all kinds of remedies without relief. Mr. Hale, of Dr. Hale & Son, Chicago, advised me to try Swift's Specific. Taken internally and applied to the sores, it has effected the first permanent cure. The cancer has entirely disappeared, and the skin is smooth. It is nearly a year since I took the last bottle of S. S. S., and there has been no return of the disease. I am entirely cured, and feel that I owe my life to S. S. S. It is soothing and pleasant, and does not contain a trace of mercury, potash or arsenic.
Terry, Ellis Falls, S. C.

PERSONALS.

James T. Closson is registered at the Elberon, Elberon, N. J.

Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Ladd, jr., are at the Imperial House, Hampton Beach.

Mrs. R. S. Brown of Manor avenue, is at South View Villa, Morris, Conn.

F. M. Smith and family, of 317 Madison avenue, are at Southold, Long Island.

Miss Blanche Fellows returned with her mother, Friday, from Saratoga.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Vanderbeek started Friday for a three weeks' visit to Denver.

Ex-councilman and Mrs. F. S. Slater and family left town Friday for Mohnop, Pa.

Mrs E. P. Thorn has returned from a month's sojourn at Keswick, Ontario, Canada.

Mr. and Mrs. Garret Q. Packer and family are at Greenport, N. Y., for the month of August.

Miss Anna O. Marsh will spend the remainder of the month at the Leslie House, Lexington, Mass.

Mr. and Mrs. B. A. Hegeman, of Syracuse avenue, returned Friday from the Pocono Mountains.

Mrs. C. T. Dunn and family, and Miss Demarest of East Fifth street, are at The Carleton, Asbury Park.

J. M. Burnett and family, of 47 East Fifth street, have gone to Brantingham, N. Y., for the balance of August.

Mr. and Mrs. Abner Halloway of Brooklyn spent Sunday with their niece, Mrs. D. C. Bird, of West Front street.

After a two months' European trip, Drs. Davis and Fritts and Mulford Estil arrived at Bremen, Thursday afternoon, at 4.

Chandler W. Riker, secretary of the Plainfield street railway company, and Mrs. Riker, are guests at Hotel Netherwood.

Miss Nell McKee of Brooklyn is visiting Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Loader of Dunt street. Miss McKee is a sister of Mrs. Loader.

Councilman Charles J. Fisk and family are enjoying a carriage trip through the White Mountains from Bethel, Me., to Woodstock, Vt.

The death of Mrs. S. H. Burr, wife of the superintendent of the First Baptist church, occurred at Englewood Monday afternoon.

A bright little story, weight 8 pounds, was born to Mr. and Mrs. John Stout, of Rahway, Saturday, some one stole $6 and a watch from the garments of Harry O. Williams, formerly secretary of the Y. M. C. A. at Plainfield.

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THE SUMMER RESIDENTS.

Many Plainfield People Have Left Town for Their Vacations.

The following is a list of Plainfield people who have left town for their summer vacations:

Mrs. Dr. Hall and family, Asbury Park.
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FAMED MYRTLE GROVE.

Sir Walter Raleigh's Irish Home in the Market.

A fine old Elizabethan house of great historic interest is in the market, says the Mail Hall Mall Budget. It was offered for sale by Messrs. Lumley the other day, but no sufficient offer being forthcoming the property was bought in. The house in question was the residence in Ireland of Sir Walter Raleigh. It was built by the great navigator in 1585, upon part of a large allotment of land granted to him for services in putting down the Desmond revolt. The house is situated in Youghal, in the county of Cork.

It is impossible to tell how long the ancient homestead will stand in this quiet retreat. Its site is many miles from Youghal for two years, and he was certainly visited by his friend Spenser in this his Irish home. "In all its glory," writes Mr. S. C. Hall of the garden at Myrtle Grove, "beyond question have been read poetic ideas of the Irish poet, long before the world became familiar with the divine conception—

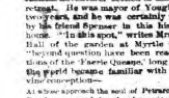
> At whose approach the soul of Penarch rose.

For here, certainly, the immortal bard held communion with his "dearie friend" and brother poet, whom he described as "the sonner nightingale"—

> Himselfe as sullein in that art as any.

In the garden there is a group of four aged yew trees, which tradition states to have been planted by Raleigh; and where the enquiries no stretch of fancy to believe that he has many a time sat, read and talked, or lolled in the summer time. Passing of 22 Dora'o, in the vain search of which he sacrificed his fortune, and ultimately his life."

The grounds appear to be remarkable for the luxurious growth of myrtles, bays, arbutus and other evergreens. Some of the myrtles from which the place received its name exceed twenty feet in height. Here also the first potatoes



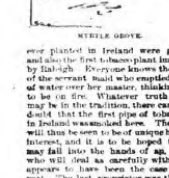
MYRTLE GROVE.

ever planted in Ireland were grown; and also the first tobacco plant imported by Raleigh. Few, one knows the story of the servant maid who emptied a pail of water over her master, thinking him to be on fire. Whatever truth there may be in the tradition, there can be no doubt that the first pipe of tobacco lit in Ireland was smoked here. The house will thus be seen to be of unique historic interest, and it is to be hoped that it may fall into the hands of an Mohammedan, who will deal as carefully with it as appears to have been the case in the past. Offers have been made for sale Sir John Pope Hennessy, whose widow is the present tenant.

DUSKY GIRL BRIDES.

Maori Maidens Often Marry at the Age of Thirteen.

The young Maori women are often very good looking, with splendid black or dark brown eyes, masses of black hair—never wool—snow-white teeth, and supple, round, well-shaped figures and limbs. They develop very early, a girl of thirteen or fourteen being quite a woman and often a mother; and, as they get older, they soon become corpulent and ponderous. They are of a laugh-



MAORI WOMAN AND CHILD.

ing, good natured, amiable disposition, and there is no harm within the sphere of their charms say they have wonderfully seductive ways.

It is a very common for white men to marry Maori girls; but the instances of white women marrying Maori husbands are extremely few. The latter women are a very handsome race, some of the girls being perfect Venuses. They are said to combine all the vices of both the Europeans and the Maoris with none of the virtues of either; but that is altogether too severe a judgment.

Many of them are as good as they are agreeable, and are married to Maoris in the Cosmopolitan. They are usually delicate and the women bear few children, if any; so that there is no likelihood of a mixed population springing up to any large extent. The process is, perhaps, one of which the Maoris, too, are unconscious.

Neither Boy Nor Girl.

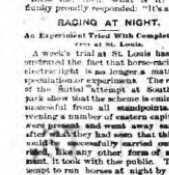
In connection with the announcement of the birth of a child to Constance Hadley, the following incident in connection with the birth of his father is recalled: Mr. Hadley, at the time, was living in the town residence in Park lane to learn the news. "Is it a boy?" he called out to the nervous Hadley who opened the door. "No," quoth Jeames, "What is it, sir?" asked the old friend became much interested. "Bless me, then what is it?" The flunky pondered and replied: "It's a heir."

RAGING AT NIGHT.

An Experiment Tried With Complete Success at St. Louis.

A week's trial at St. Louis has demonstrated the fact that the running of an electric light is no longer a matter of speculation or experiment. The results of the Missouri Electric Light and Power park show that the scheme is eminently successful for all standpoints. One evening a number of the reporters and guests present said went away satisfied after visiting the park that what they could be successfully carried out profitably, like any other form of amusement, a fact which the public will attempt to run horses at night by artificial light is not a late one. It has been tried repeatedly before in Germany and France and England, but the St. Louis Post-Dispatch says never with any great success.

The course by night presents a striking picture. Everything is dazzling white; stands, fences, posts, in fact everything around the place that will stand a coat of whitewash has had it and treated to a bright coating of white. Under the steady glow of the incandescent lights the effect is heavenly. Around the track at a height of twenty feet runs a wire strung like the trolley on an electric railroad. Along this at 4 distance of twenty-five feet are strung clusters of incandescent lamps. The space between them being



RAISING IN THE AIR—BY MEANS OF A BASKET.

so short that a man walking under them would cast no shadow on the ground. There are four large lights at the corners, and the space between is filled in by those on the trolley. The power for these is furnished by a dynamo in the basement below. In addition to the electric lights there are a number of gas jets, which are placed to illustrate the fact that

These powerful lamps throw a very penetrating ray, making the gaudy colors of the fancy clothing as distinguishable as in the daytime. The grand stand at the north end of the track is capable of seating 5,000 people, and the crowd that assembled at the novel sight until one of the boys suggested that a gas-night be a good thing for the band and started for the camp after one, but before he could get back his side had plunged over the fence almost to the stand. Everything except one lone star was covered up in the mass of stars of light, and he could be seen but faintly. The rest were promptly deserted and the whole crowd swooped down on it with such force that the most intense darkness followed.

BLAINE'S SUCCESSOR.

A Popular Member of Presidential.

Hon. John Watson Foster, the New Secretary of State.

Mr. Foster is an Indianian, having been born in Pike county, March 2, 1836. He received his education at the Indiana state university and the Harvard law school, and began the practice of law at Evansville in 1856. He served through the war, was private secretary of Grant and Sherman, and was commander of the advance brigade of Sherman's army in Sherman's march to Tennessee. After the war Mr. Foster became editor of the Evansville Daily Courier, and was appointed postmaster of that city in 1868. His diplomatic experience began in 1873, when he was sent by President Grant as minister to Mexico. He was reappointed to that position by President Hayes in 1880, but in 1881 was transferred to St. Petersburg, which post he resigned to attend to private business. He established himself at Washington, where he

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enjoyed an extensive legal practice in international cases. President Arthur appointed him minister to Spain, where he served from February, 1883, to March, 1885. He negotiated a commercial treaty with that country, which, however, was rejected by the United States senate, and was withdrawn by President Cleveland. Since that time Mr. Foster went on a special mission to Japan to secure negotiations on a modified treaty, but he was unsuccessful. During the administration of President Harrison he has been constantly consulted about the conduct of foreign affairs and has occupied the most confidential relations with the president.

Holy Lands of All Religions.

Charleston call Palestine the Holy Land because it was the birthplace of our Saviour, Jesus Christ, as well as of our religion. To the Mohammedan, Mecca, in Arabia, is the Holy Land, it being the scene of the nativity of Mohammed, the savior of those who believe in his doctrine. India is the Holy Land of the Hindoos and other Oriental Buddhists, it being the native land of Sakya-Muni, the Supreme Buddha. Elis, one of the divisions of Greece, the ancient Peloponnesus, was the Mecca and the Jerusalem of the Greeks. The temple of Olympian Zeus was situated at Elis, and sacred festivals were held there each year. The believers in the Shinto religion make annual pilgrimages to Sitos-Kara, the immense stone pillar where their supreme ruler last stood when descending to earth.

WILLIAM J. CAMPBELL.

The Man Who Doubled the Popularity of the Republican Committee.

William Jones Campbell, succeeded George R. Davis as a member of the national committee from Illinois when the latter assumed the world's fair directorship. Mr. Campbell was also elected a member of the executive committee. There was no opposition to his selection for either position, his fitness being conceded by the rank and file of his party. He has had much to do with shaping legislation in his state during the last fourteen years. He was elected to the state senate in 1878 and reelected in 1882. In 1881, 1882 and 1883 he was chosen president pro tem of the senate. During his service in the senate the districted the state in 1881 he was chairman of both the senatorial apportionment committee and the senate congressional apportionment committee. This was an honor which has never been enjoyed by any other member of

WILLIAM J. CAMPBELL.

the general assembly. In his eight years of service in the state many measures of consequence were enacted and became a law. Mr. Campbell is credited with activity and energy. One half of good legislation and in perfecting acts desirable to be ingrafted on the statute books. His opinion was always asked whenever questions of legality or constitutionality arose. He was a senatorial colleagues of both parties agree that he was a legislator of exceptional ability.

As a politician Mr. Campbell's power has been repeatedly manifested. He was a delegate to the republican national conventions of 1880 and 1888, and was chairman of the Cook county committee in the latter campaign. In his present position in the controlling body of the party in addition he is equipped with a thorough knowledge of republican possibilities in Illinois, which will prove of advantage to the committee. He went to him with their secrets and for counsel and advice. As a rule he did not have to seek for men to assist his party. It was volunteered in great measure, by those who knew their confidence would be invited.

One of Mr. Campbell's chief traits is loyalty to his friends. He has avoided putting himself before the public, and except to run horses at night by artificial light is not a late one. It has been tried repeatedly before in Germany and France and England, but the St. Louis Post-Dispatch says never with any great success.

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enjoyed an extensive legal practice in international cases. President Arthur appointed him minister to Spain, where he served from February, 1883, to March, 1885. He negotiated a commercial treaty with that country, which, however, was rejected by the United States senate, and was withdrawn by President Cleveland. Since that time Mr. Foster went on a special mission to Japan to secure negotiations on a modified treaty, but he was unsuccessful. During the administration of President Harrison he has been constantly consulted about the conduct of foreign affairs and has occupied the most confidential relations with the president.

Holy Lands of All Religions.

Charleston call Palestine the Holy Land because it was the birthplace of our Saviour, Jesus Christ, as well as of our religion. To the Mohammedan, Mecca, in Arabia, is the Holy Land, it being the scene of the nativity of Mohammed, the savior of those who believe in his doctrine. India is the Holy Land of the Hindoos and other Oriental Buddhists, it being the native land of Sakya-Muni, the Supreme Buddha. Elis, one of the divisions of Greece, the ancient Peloponnesus, was the Mecca and the Jerusalem of the Greeks. The temple of Olympian Zeus was situated at Elis, and sacred festivals were held there each year. The believers in the Shinto religion make annual pilgrimages to Sitos-Kara, the immense stone pillar where their supreme ruler last stood when descending to earth.

WILLIAM J. CAMPBELL.

The Man Who Doubled the Popularity of the Republican Committee.

William Jones Campbell, succeeded George R. Davis as a member of the national committee from Illinois when the latter assumed the world's fair directorship. Mr. Campbell was also elected a member of the executive committee. There was no opposition to his selection for either position, his fitness being conceded by the rank and file of his party. He has had much to do with shaping legislation in his state during the last fourteen years. He was elected to the state senate in 1878 and reelected in 1882. In 1881, 1882 and 1883 he was chosen president pro tem of the senate. During his service in the senate he districted the state in 1881 he was chairman of both the senatorial apportionment committee and the senate congressional apportionment committee. This was an honor which has never been enjoyed by any other member of

WILLIAM J. CAMPBELL.

the general assembly. In his eight years of service in the state many measures of consequence were enacted and became a law. Mr. Campbell is credited with activity and energy. One half of good legislation and in perfecting acts desirable to be ingrafted on the statute books. His opinion was always asked whenever questions of legality or constitutionality arose. He was a senatorial colleagues of both parties agree that he was a legislator of exceptional ability.

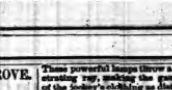
As a politician Mr. Campbell's power has been repeatedly manifested. He was a delegate to the republican national conventions of 1880 and 1888, and was chairman of the Cook county committee in the latter campaign. In his present position in the controlling body of the party in addition he is equipped with a thorough knowledge of republican possibilities in Illinois, which will prove of advantage to the committee. He went to him with their secrets and for counsel and advice. As a rule he did not have to seek for men to assist his party. It was volunteered in great measure, by those who knew their confidence would be invited.

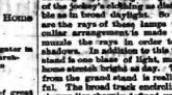
One of Mr. Campbell's chief traits is loyalty to his friends. He has avoided putting himself before the public, except to run horses at night by artificial light is not a late one. It has been tried repeatedly before in Germany and France and England, but the St. Louis Post-Dispatch says never with any great success.

The course by night presents a striking picture. Everything is dazzling white; stands, fences, posts, in fact everything around the place that will stand a coat of whitewash has had it and treated to a bright coating of white. Under the steady glow of the incandescent lights the effect is heavenly. Around the track at a height of twenty feet runs a wire strung like the trolley on an electric railroad. Along this at 4 distance of twenty-five feet are strung clusters of incandescent lamps. The space between them being

RAISING IN THE AIR—BY MEANS OF A BASKET.

so short that a man walking under them would cast no shadow on the ground. There are four large lights at the corners, and the space between is filled in by those on the trolley. The power for these is furnished by a dynamo in the basement below. In addition to the electric lights there are a number of gas jets, which are placed to illustrate the fact that





CHAINS USED FOR JEWISH PRISONERS IN RUSSIA.

to his fellow and the rest of the convoy. This method of dealing with a people whose only or principal offense seems to be that they will not enroll themselves as members of the Orthodox Greek church, will come as a revelation to Magdeburg readers; but, unfortunately, the facts are only too well attested. Where the Jews endure the least hardship they are permitted to live more or less unmolested; but the minute legal restrictions which ban in every section of the Jew, and compel him to obtain police sanction for everything he desires to do, renders him a ready subject for blackmail, and he can live only by bribery. The degree of misery to which the people has now reached that stage where bribery is impossible. Hence the restrictive laws are enforced with all possible rigor, and the Jews are now being sent to the "Pale" in larger numbers than ever. The following novel advertisement, which needs no comment, is taken from the official Moscow Government Gazette, 1892: "The undersigned government administration hereby give notice that they will sit to receive tenders on the 23d of January, for the tenders to be sent in her husband's company."—N. Y. Press.

How Could He Help It?

Meddergrass—Yaphankin—You've got me charged one dollar for extra gas. Hotel Clerk—Yes, sir. It was burning all night in my room.

Meddergrass—Well, what's the fallow to do? You've got a sign hangin' there that says "Don't blow out the gas."—Jury.

His Only Composition.

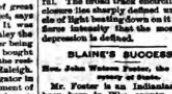
Minister (to small boy caught in the orchard)—Doesn't your conscience ever trouble you after you have stolen the peaches?

Small Boy—No, sir, but my stomach often does.—Pharmaceutical Era.

CHEAP FIRE ALARM.

The Quaint Device Now in Use in a New Jersey Town.

The present illustration is taken from the fire alarm at Boiling Springs, opposite Rutherford, N. J., says the Scientific American. The machinery for striking the gong or ring was made by a blacksmithof the town. The gong is held up in place by means of a ¾-inch wire rope which goes around the gong and over a heavy piece of timber at the top of the tower. The striking apparatus with bearings, as shown, is secured to this piece of timber. These bearings are made of 2x3, bar iron and the striking material mostly of ¾-inch round iron. The L-shaped bell crank, with shaft, is forged in one piece. The lower section of bell and shaft is made and joined together by means of a piece of ¾-inch round iron with a forked connection at the top and bottom. This piece of iron runs through a piece of gas pipe which is bolted to the floor as a stepper. One end of the lever works inside of a yoke which is bolted to the side of the building. To throw the clapper or hammer in the lever is drawn upward, which throws the upright part of crank with forked connection back-



LOCOMOTIVE TIRE USED AS A FIRE-ALARM BELL.

ward, which in turn forces back the clapper. By pushing the lever down the clapper strikes the gong. The gong is 6-foot tire of a driving wheel of a locomotive, is 1½ inches in thickness, 6 inches in width and weighs 300 pounds. It yields a deep tone like a bell. On a still night it can be heard about two miles. The clapper weighs about forty pounds.

A Great Sufferer.

One of the latest novelties invented is an electrical grass killer for use in destroying grass and weeds along railroad tracks. The useful form of electrocutive is the invention of a Memphis (Tenn.) man.

A Man of Feeling.

"Beg pardon ma'am," said the tramp on the back porch, removing his hat, "but can you spare a bite? Just left your door the collector for the ice company."

"It was, sir," replied the lady of the house, wonderingly

"I did not recognize him at first, but I suspected he was connected with the kind. He had a bill, perhaps?"

"He had a bill, I paid it."

"Then madam," rejoined the tramp, his eyes moist and his chin trembling with sympathetic emotion, "please do not add to the desolation and misery of an *already devastated household!* I will carry my trouble elsewhere. Let me refer to some more fortunate neighbor."

And he drew his shiny costumes from his eyes, and, with a sympathetic sob, backed down off the porch, clambered over the line fence on the left, and disappeared.—Chicago Tribune.

He Weighed His Words.

He was a young preacher, or rather his sermons were ponderous, and the young people of his congregation were proud to complain of them.

"I always weigh well what I say in my sermons," he said to a fair young parishioner with a smile of pride.

"Indeed!" she responded, quickly. "Do you ever buy scales?"—Detroit Free Press.

His Own Choosing.

"For an old hen to mix I mean. The other day I found a lot of eggs that I may one day find the place."—Life.

A Matter Plain.

Smith—I wonder, my dear, Brown that you have failed in business.

Brown—Yes, I struggled hard, but I met everything in my line, Smith, and the property was very much overdone, so my wife whom I found myself getting into trouble.—Texas Siftings.

Will Assist His Memory.

"Have you that letter, Mr. Forgotten in your pocket?" asked the lawyer.

"Let's see; I'm trying to recover a dollar or two from an—"

"And you can't remember his name? Lend him the dollar, or you'll lose the day."—Chicago Tribune.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD
THE STANDARD RAILWAY OF AMERICA
PROTECTED THROUGHOUT BY THE
Interlocking Switch and Signal System.
TRAINS FOR THE WEST.

READING R. R. SYSTEM.
Central Railroad of New Jersey.
THE POST READING R. R. CO.—LESSEE.
Station in New York foot of Liberty Street. Time Table in New York Herald, July 31, 1892.

TELEPHONE COMPANY.
SPEAKING CONNECTION WITH OVER 10,000 TELEPHONES IN NEW YORK, BROOKLYN, NEWARK, JERSEY CITY AND HOBOKEN.
Central Office—49 North Avenue.

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MISCELLANEOUS

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For Family and Medicinal Use,
A SPECIALTY.

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Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrups, and Castor Oil. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria destroys Worms and allays feverishness. Castoria prevents vomiting Sour Curd, cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. Castoria relieves teething troubles, cures constipation and flatulency. Castoria assimilates the food, regulates the stomach and bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—the Mother's Friend.

Castoria.

"Castoria is an excellent medicine for children. Mothers have repeatedly told me of its good effect upon their children."
DR. G. C. OSGOOD,
Lowell, Mass.

"Castoria is the best remedy for children of which I am acquainted. I hope the day is not far distant when mothers will consider the real interest of their children, and use Castoria instead of the various quack nostrums which are destroying their loved ones, by forcing opium, morphine, soothing syrup and other hurtful agents down their throats, thereby sending them to premature graves."
DR. J. F. KINCHELOE,
Conway, Ark.

The Centaur Company, 77 Murray Street, New York City.

Castoria.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it superior to any prescription known to me."
H. A. ARCHER, M. D.,
111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"Our physicians in the children's department have spoken highly of their experience in their respective practice with Castoria, and although we only have among our medical supplies what is known as regular products, yet we are free to confess that the merits of Castoria has won us to look with favor upon it."
UNITED HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY,
Boston, Mass.
ALLEN C. SMITH, Pres.,
Geo. L. Shurtleff, Sec.

Hard of Hearing.

A German professor, whose first book was published at least thirty years ago, was sitting on the left-hand side of a lady at a public entertainment. The lady remarked to her right-hand neighbor:

"I find that the professor is very hard of hearing."

"Yes," was the reply, "he quit talking about him and his book."—Texas Siftings.

An Unimportant Item.

He (after an elopement from boarding school)—You led me to infer that you would inherit a hundred thousand dollars.

She—No, I didn't. I said my father was worth that much.

He—Well, but you never said a word about having fourteen brothers and sisters.

She—I didn't suppose you wanted to marry the whole family.—Judge.

Poverty and Wealth.

"When that man came to this town," said a resident to a visitor as an old fellow passed them, "he was so poor he didn't have a shirt to his back."

"He doesn't look to be any better off now," remarked the visitor, noting the rich attire.

"Oh, but he is," quickly explained the native, "he's rich. He's married, and he doesn't have to wear one."—Detroit Free Press.

Disincorrected Advice.

Jack (to his wife)—I think of getting a musical instrument, Maud. Say, perhaps, a cornet.

Maud (in dismay)—Oh, and not *that* horrid thing.

Jack (in surprise)—And why not, dearest?

Maud (blushing violently)—It makes the lips so hard.—Puck.

Collecting Statistics.

A northern paper asked an old negro who was the driver of a cart to which was attached a venerable mule:

"How old is that mule, my colored friend?"

"He am like yerself, boss, pretty well on in life."

"But how many years?"

"Same as you, boss, only two."—Texas Siftings.

It Would Fetch Him.

Tourist (in Kentucky)—That gentleman sitting on the fence is the most tacitum person I ever encountered. Though I have tried almost every imaginable topic of conversation on him, I am utterly unable to draw him out.

Landlord—That's Col. Goer; try a coniaceous sub.—Puck.

Matrimonial Amenities.

"Even the grip has its good points," said pretty Mrs. Jones; "it's apt to make a charming widow of one."

"Well, it'll never make a charming widow of you," said her grumpy husband; "I'll marry three before I'd let it do that."—Binghamton Leader.

Disappointment.

She placed in a wooden box some dainty mignonettes.

And placed it in the window where the sun was very hot.

And when time transplanting came she found, to her disappointment,

A lovely crop of Hubbard squash, the pioneer's food delight.—Judge.

He Presumed to Ask.

Young Brokaw—Miss Kitty, may I presume to—to ask you—

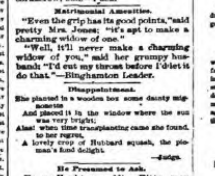
Miss Kitty—La! Mr. Hankinsoul This is so—so—

Young Hankinson—To ask you if my necktie is straight?—Chicago Tribune.

The Happy Maiden.

She (still blushing)—Am I the first girl you ever kissed?

He—No, darling; but you are the last. She—I really? Oh, George, it makes me so happy to think that.—Life.



A POSER FOR FISH LIARS.

The next time your friend brings home this sort of proof of his success as a fisherman tell him that the camera is the greatest liar on earth, and ask him to explain why his thirteen-ounce pole is not bent.—Chicago Mail.

A Conclusive Doctor.

A.—Dr. Schmidt is one of the nicest doctors in the city. Very frequently he attends cases and never asks them to pay the bill.

B.—You don't say so!

A.—Yes. He sues them instead if the executor doesn't settle it promptly.—Texas Siftings.

An Unusual Month.

Wife—I received a bill of yours from the club this morning for twenty-five dollars. I didn't know you spent so much money at the club.

Husband—That was the month that baby was teething.—Puck.

Twins and Twisters.

Jennie—What was the text your minister preached from to-day?

Pearl—Don't know. The texture of the dress in the next pew was so interesting that I didn't follow the sermon.—N. Y. Herald.

A Change of Implement.

Twyrn—Barbers don't do leaching as they used to.

Triplet—No, they do their blood-letting with the razor, instead.—Detroit Free Press.

A Doubtful Impression.

She—I am so afraid of you newspaper men.

He—Why; are we so bad?

She—No; but there is no telling when you are going to press.—Judge.

He Didn't Worry.

Miss A.—Don't you feel a heavy draught?

Mr. Z. (blandly)—No; I let it go to protest.—Life.

Still There.

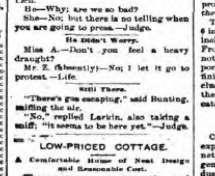
"There's gas escaping," said Bunting, sniffing the air.

"No," replied Larkin, also taking a sniff; "it seems to be here yet."—Judge.

LOW-PRICED COTTAGE.

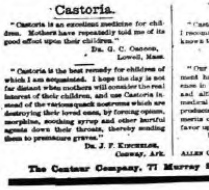
A Comfortable House of Neat Design and Reasonable Cost.

The accompanying perspective and floor plans represent a cottage of neat design and moderate cost. As will be seen by examination of the floor plans the house has many good rooms and reception hall and pantry on first floor. With these are found a sitting and bedroom on second floor. The stairs are broken by square landings, which add to the comfort and convenience in ascending. An upholstered seat is placed at the foot of stairs. From the hall you enter the parlor through a wide sliding door. The dining-room is also connected with the parlor by sliding doors. These



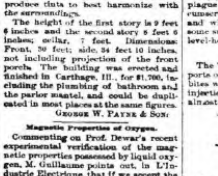
PERSPECTIVE.

doors may be kept open and the opening hung with heavy portieres. The parlor is furnished with a grate and mantel and grecian steamer. In the dining-room is a projecting window with diamond sashes. The sideboard is placed between the dining-room and kitchen and may be used as a place through which to serve meals conveniently. The connection of the dining-room with the kitchen is also through the sideboard. The kitchen is well fitted up and placed in the kitchen convenient to the dining-room. A well-stocked pantry connects with the kitchen by an arched opening. Each room on the second floor is furnished with ample closet room. A cellar extends under the kitchen and hall and is reached by stairway from the outside and the pantry inside. The outside foundation walls are of stone 18 inches while the interior cellar walls, ash pit, and chim-



FIRST FLOOR.

neys are of hard brick. The building is properly framed, braced and sheathed with shiplap sheath ing. The interior walls are of lath, well seasoned pine or spruce. Sills, 6x8 first floor joist, 2x8; second floor joist, 2x10; ceiling joist, 2x6; studding and rafters, 2x4. The lower part of the exterior wall is covered with paper and white pine siding; second story and roof shingled with cypress. The interior walls are plastered on hard finished on one coat of brown mortar and smoothed lath. The interior finish is of white pine in all rooms except reception hall and kitchen, which are finished in southern yellow pine. The kitchen is wainscoted to a height of 6 feet. All the finish on the first floor is hard oiled and the floors left natural. That on the second floor is painted in suitable colors. The exterior is painted three coats. The materials used are pure white lead and *pure raw linseed oil, mixed with such*



SECOND FLOOR.

first-class colors as required to oil as will produce tints to best harmonize with the surroundings.

The height of the first story is 9 feet 6 inches and the second story 8 feet 6 inches; cellar, 7 feet. Dimensions: Front, 30 feet; side, 44 feet. This does not including projection of the front porch. The building was erected and finished by contract for $3,000. This including the plumbing of bathroom and the parlor mantel, and could be duplicated in most places at the same figures.
GEORGE W. PAYNE & SON.

Magnetic Properties of Oxygen.

Commenting on Prof. Dewar's recent experimentals verifying the strong magnetic properties possessed by liquid oxygen, Dr. Guillaume points out, in L'Industrie Electrique, that a tube filled with waines found by Edmond Becquerel for the magnetic constant of oxygen. If ought, when in the liquid state, to have a field of medium strength, to possess a magnetic moment per cubic centimeter one-third that of iron, and a magnetic moment per gramme twice as great as that of iron, so that the storage capacity, sion is forced upon us that oxygen is the most magnetic of substances. M. Guillaume points out that when liquid oxygen might be made to give a faithful and delicate representation of the distribution of the lines of force in a magnetic field, the liquid being heaped up in the strong places.

Still It Sticks.

The centrifugal force developed by the earth's rotation tends to throw bodies off its surface as a stone is propelled by a sling, and in consequence of this fact 1-290th of the weight of every particle of matter lying along the equator is employed in counteracting this force.

Only One Stood.

"If I understand you," said the lawyer to the man who called to consult him, "your cow was thrown from the track at a street crossing by a locomotive on the N. Y. & E. road, and you want to bring suit against the company for damages?"

"Yes, that's right."

The lawyer made a memorandum.

"Valuable animal, I presume?"

"Fairly good cow. Hadn't no bad tricks. Good milker."

"What breed?"

"Two of 'em."

"You don't know. Was she badly injured?"

"Fatally injured? Why, she was killed dead's a mackerel."

Tramp—Sorry I have to tear myself away.—Life.

Pre-Glacial.

There lived in the new called pliocene,
When the air was warm and the earth was green,
A pessimist fellow, who wrote sad rhymes
About "these degenerate modern times."
—Puck.

How Young Hopeful Counts Loans.

"You can't count your fifteen cents for those berries, while up street two blocks they are *selling the same fruit at ten cents!* How is this?"

And the young housewife looked searchingly at the dealer with her keen gray eyes.

The man faltered an instant and then, finally meeting the sharp orbs of the inquirer, replied in a firm voice:

"These are hand-picked berries, ma'am."

"I beg your pardon," she said meekly. That being the case, give me three quarts, please."—Detroit Free Press.

Sorrow Consolatory.

She (on her bridal tour)—Oh, Dan, I'm so unhappy.

Dan—Why, what is the matter, darling?

She—Hi! am so much to you as you say, you can't be sorry your first wife died, and that makes you too lowful for me to love.—Life.

The Constitutionalist,
A DEMOCRATIC WEEKLY,
W. L. FORCE & A. L. FORCE, Editors and Proprietors.
AT PLAINFIELD, NEW JERSEY.
TERMS—TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.

THE CONSTITUTIONALIST.

VOL. XXV. PLAINFIELD, N. J., THURSDAY, AUGUST 18, 1892. No 33.

"Support the Constitution, which is the cement of the Union, as well in its Limitations as in its authorities."—Madison.

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30 West Front street, A new local anæsthetic application for extracting teeth without pain. Gold filling a specialty.—[adv]

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PERUVIAN BARK
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WILD CHERRY BITTERS
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[Successors to E. F. & C. E. Brown & Co.,]
Importers, Whales in and Retail Dealers in
WALL PAPER.
321 Canal Street,
NEW YORK.
English Tiles, Anaglypta, Hand, Leather-Seamed Flock Papers, &c. Borrage for Wage.
Manufacturers of Window Shades.
9-15-y

LIVERY.

A. M. SEGUINE,
(Successor to John W. Laing.)
Laing's Hotel Stables

Front street, opposite Madison avenue.
Carriages for Weddings, Funerals and Private Calls. Light carriage of all descriptions for pleasure.

RIDING OR LIVERY.
Careful, safe drivers for shopping calls or business drives. Special attention given to boarding horses by the day, week or month.
TELEPHONE CALL, No. 16.

RICKERT'S
ACCOMMODATION EXPRESS.
OFFICE—Vanderbeek's Music Store, Park avenue. The general carrying business of the city, delivering goods of baggage to and from the depot, from store to house, etc., with care and safety.

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WILLIAM A. WOODRUFF,
FIRE AND LIFE
INSURANCE AGENT,
Office cor. Front St. and Park Ave.,
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Real Estate for Sale & Exchange.
MONEY TO LOAN
On Approved Security.
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Fresh Garden Seeds
AND FERTILIZERS,
Farm and Garden Implements,
Lawn Mowers Refrigerators,
Ice Cream Freezer.
Gasoline Stoves, Hardware, Tools, etc.
J. J. HEIDELOFF,
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GEORGE A. MOORE,
(Of the late firm of Moore Bros.)
is now the sole proprietor of the old established market at
NO. 14 NORTH AVENUE,
Where he will continue to supply patrons with the finest grades of
Fresh and Salt Meats,
Fish of all kinds, Oysters, Clams, Game in season, at the Lowest Market Prices.
Anything not usually kept in stock, furnished at short notice. 4mo tf

CANOPIES
For Weddings, Parties, Etc.,
TO HIRE. CHARGES REASONABLE
Hugo Weigman,
28 EAST FRONT STREET, PLAINFIELD, N. J.
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LEWIS B. CODDINGTON,
[Successor to T. J. Gurney.]
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OFFICE—24 W. FRONT ST.
Large Covered Vans for Piano, Goods delivered to any part of the City. Furniture Moving a specialty. P. O. Box 1
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Manufacturer of the Celebrated
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The best 5 cent cigar in the State, and made entirely from the choicest tobacco.
CLEAR HAVANA AND A SPECIALTY.
A large assortment of the Choicest Brands of Imported and Domestic Cigars. Cigarettes of all kinds. Tobaccos always on hand.
Smokers Articles in Great Variety.

J. M. FINE,
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—SEGARS!—
No. 38 PARK AVE., (REAR OF POST OFFICE),
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Tobaccos and Smoker's Materials, Factory Description.
The celebrated "Old Gringo" Smoking Tobacco, without a superior, for sale at wholesale and retail.
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A. WOLFF,
Manufacturer of
CIGARS,
And dealer in all kinds of Smoking and Chewing Tobacco. Factory and salesroom removed from 20½ W. Front street, to No. 7 East Front street, Plainfield, N. J. Thanking the public for favors in the past, and solicits the patronage of its friends and the public generally.
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Paints, Varnishes, Glass.
WINDOW SHADES AND FIXTURES.
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PAPER HANGING A SPECIALTY.
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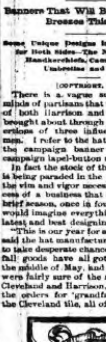
Woolston & Buckle,
PAINTERS,
Wall Papers,
PAINTER'S SUPPLIES. 20 NORTH AVENUE
9-20-tf

Dickinson
Optician
Plainfield N.J.

STOVE POLISH MANUFACTURERS.

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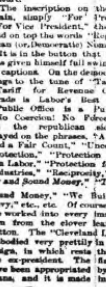
CAMPAIGN CAPES AND SHIELDS.

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But the campaign idea has delved into strange fields this year. It is worked into pretty neckwear and into headwear. Some of these latter are extremely pretty, having the picture of candidates worked into the "H. and H." or "C. and R." hat bands. The vote for the republicans is a pretty design in flag-colored stripes, and that for the democrats is a blue band with Cleveland and Stevenson in a rather large-figured horseshoe. Badges are not much in style, although those still produced by some are no less than the campaign parasols. Among the pretties I saw were those of white silk with portraits of candidates woven in black, while the designs are in red and blue silk. Short pins are in vogue in design as the lapel button, but were worn in some of the latest embodiments, like Gen. Horace Porter, will wear two lapel buttons and a scarf pin, and possibly a silk hat. Badges are not worn, but that is carrying party fervor to an unwonted extent.

As in campaign coats, suits and shirts that the old stock comes into play. They are busy getting out all the "Blaine and Logan" and "Ex" which stood for Morton or Thurman last year.

The latest style of the clothing manufacturers: "If they had nominated Morrison at Chicago and Tracy at Minneapolis for the respective vice presidencies we would have been in splendid shape to use even the lettering of four years ago, for we would simply have twisted it around. But there are a great many shirts which have the full names 'Cleveland' and 'Stevenson' on them, and, of course, in these there is no change.

Campaign suits are made of Canton flannel and are about the same for both

parties, with the exception of the names or initials. The Norfolk blouse will be sold in all colors. So will the double-breasted sack, the square, the marine, the army and the pioneer Knit. This last is peculiarly a Harrison affair. It consists of the old style coat and pants worn in "Tippecanoe" days, bear skin hat, leather apron, belt and the pioneer torch. These, too, are the costliest of the campaign suits in the line now ranging at $6 each. The cheapest is the Norfolk blouse suit, which will sell for $1.36. The "Continental" campaign suit is made of dark blue cloth, trimmed with buff, and consists of coat, vest, Knickerbocker leggings and three-cornered hat. This suit will cost the partisan $4.50, but the orders for it are already very numerous, and it will be frequently seen in the parades.

Capes will be worn as much as ever—and these will cost, as high as $2 for the Havelock and $25 for the 19-inch design.

And there are helmets and caps of all sorts and descriptions for campaign wear. The white leather-capped hats for republicans will cost $15 per dozen, while the bearskin shakos come to $30. For democrats the fur has already all but disappeared from view. This is the old buccaneers. In opposition to it the old Continental hat will be sold out four years ago, and this still flourishes.

Then there are umbrellas, which will be a great feature of this campaign. Last campaign the republicans carried the flag design and the democrats the red bandanna design. This year the last has been changed to a unique new figure in red, white and blue. In canes the old designs remain intact.

There are no changes in torches or flambeau outfits and all the old material will be "in full swing" again.

Crops in Hayti.

The soil of Hayti is very fertile. Corn is easily grown and three crops can be raised annually.

School Enrollment.

The total school enrollment of the United States last year was 14,000,000.

CAMPAIGN PALAVER.

Banners That Will Be Flung to the Breezes This Fall.

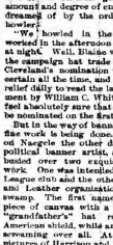
Some Unique Designs in Legal Business for Both Sides—The New Campaign Handkerchiefs, Campaign Suits, Umbrellas and Canes.

[COPYRIGHT, 1892.]

There is a vague suggestion in the minds of partisans that the nominations of both Harrison and Cleveland were brought about through the clothing assertions of three influential bodies of men. I refer to the hat manufacturers, the campaign banner men and the campaign lapel-button makers.

In fact the stock of the last campaign is being paraded in the market with all the vim and vigor necessary to the success of a business that flourishes but a brief season. Once in four years, and we would imagine everything to be of the latest and best designing.

"Is this the case for a real big profit," said the hat manufacturer, "but we had to take desperate chances. You see our fall goods have all got to be made by the middle of May, and at that time we had no idea of the nomination of Cleveland and Harrison, and, of course, the orders for 'grandfather' hats and the Cleveland tile, all off the old blocks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WHATEVER form of printed matter you require we can be of service to you; whether it be

Letter Headings,
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Programmes Menus
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Financial Institutions or
any other matter for Public or Private Circulation.
Everything,

WEEKLY CONSTITUTIONALIST

DAILY PRESS

(Chautauqua Building)

PLAINFIELD, N. J

TOUCHES OF LATE DESIGN FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

JAMES J. HILL.

requiring his signature he merely indorses "S. S." Mr. Sloan's hair is abundant and white as snow, his eyes are as bright as diamonds and his face is the bespeak the building that he is.

He has a typewriter—male, female and mechanical—and writes all his own letters in autograph with a big gold pen. No wonder that some of his epistles are short and curt.

His enerable secretary handles some of the routine correspondence of the executive office, but his chief duties are confined to opening and arranging the mail and entertaining distinguished bores who are turned over to him.

Unimportant letters received are thrown in the waste basket. After the writer has waited in vain a week or two for a reply he is supposed to realize that his proposition has been turned down.

For the Trunk Line association, which manages to maintain rates and regulate methods, Mr. Sloan is a heavy cross to bear. The old gentleman is proverbially fussy and, while getting on in years, is vain and fads, persistently fails of fulfillment. When he is taken to task he

feigns astonishment, and threatens dire vengeance upon his subordinates, who, he explains, have not carried out his instructions.

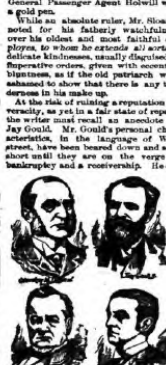
"When we get Sloan on the gridiron," said a Trunk line president, "and apply the inquisition in a manner that would make Depew, King or Roberts cry for blood, what do you suppose the old man does? He leans back in his chair, by jingo, and goes to sleep."

Mr. Sloan rules the Lackawanna with a rod of iron. It is emphatically a one-man institution, and he is the one man.

The old gentleman has a warm spot in his heart for the clergy, and the Lackawanna issues annual half fare permits by the hundred, all of which bear Mr. Sloan's personal signature, and, in accordance with one of his many peculiarities, these are filed not personally by General Passenger Agent Holwill with a gold pen.

While an absolute ruler, Mr. Sloan is noted for his fatherly watchfulness over his oldest and most faithful employes, to whom he extends all sorts of delicate kindnesses, usually disguised as imperative orders, given with eccentric bluntness, as if the old patriarch were ashamed to show that there is any tenderness in his make up.

As a rule of ruining a reputation for veracity, as yet in a fair state of repair, there has been none equal as that of Jay Gould. Mr. Gould's personal characteristics, in the language of Wall street, have been severely criticised and short until they are on the verge of bankruptcy and a receivership. He de-



pours lambs and wolves, regardless of kids and horns, but he is an ideal man in his home, and a considerate employer.

A favorite general officer of one of Boston's crack militia regiments died in New York a few years ago, and was jumped up by the Little Wizard as follows:

"They tell me you are broke and don't pay your debts. What is the matter?"

The astonished officer sputtered out:

"It costs me a great deal to live," he replied. "My family is large, rents are high and doctors' bills have been considerable, but things are not as bad as you seem to think."

"I'll see," said Gould, handing out a stock for one thousand dollars. "Take the cars to Congo and sell this to you it in the market as he sees fit. Come back here when he tells you to."

The man obeyed. It was an exciting day in Wabash, and he returned to Gould with six thousand dollars.

"So you've been speculating," exclaimed Gould. "Don't do it again. That's what ails you fellows who don't know what you are about. You better go home now."

The fortunate speculator bade Gould good-by with profuse thanks and started.

"Haven't you forgotten something?" called Gould.

"I don't know."

"Where's that thousand dollars I lent you this morning? It seems to be true that you don't pay your debts. Remember, my boy, the essential thing in business is to keep up your credit."

The embarrassed officer paid the thousand dollars, and it has never been necessary to do him for anything since.

The most autocratic railroad king in America is James J. Hill, of the Great Northern. He used to be a coal dealer in St. Paul, and when he became interested as an experimentalist of a baby road called the St. Paul & Pacific. This grew into the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba, covering the wheat country, and now, under the Great Northern, has Hill's system extending from Minnesota and into the Canadian northwest, and will soon reach the Pacific coast. Mr. Hill's system is the most completely equipped and complete at the rate of eleven miles a day.

The Great Northern is rich and Mr. *Hill controls it absolutely. He is a* man of marvelous energy and has no use for a subordinate who cannot keep up with his high pressure gait. He has the disagreeable trait of cutting off official heads without mercy, and the proverbial salutation in the St. Paul general office is: "Who is missing this morning?" But the last decapitated gallivanting there is an occasional gleam of humor.

In Allen Manvel, now president of the Santa Fe, who was formerly general superintendent of the Great Northern, Mr. Hill caught a Tartar.

Manvel found a handsome young man in his office one morning and pleasantly asked him his business.

"I'm Mr. Ives," was the reply, "your new assistant."

"Why, certainly," said Manvel, "I didn't expect you quite so soon. Your quarters will be arranged at once."

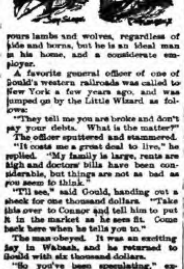
Ives soon became devoted to Manvel and Manvel to Ives.

Things went on this way several years, when one day Ives informed his chief that Mr. Hill had asked for his resignation.

"I guess not," replied Manvel. "Mr. Hill hired you without my knowing it, but he can't discharge you unless I say so, and I won't. You keep on working."

And he did.

It is understood among passenger men that it is necessary to post a half-sheet card on some telegraph pole where the president and directors will



see it and run a flaming advertisement in the particular newspapers which they read. In fact, it is no more essential to reach the president and directors than the public.

Cornelius Vanderbilt used to be noted for taking this sort of superficial interest in advertising, and when the Michigan Central began its career in self as the "Niagara Falls route," the boys put up a job on him.

They got a single picture of one of their trains passing the falls and hung it in a Newport hotel while Mr. Vanderbilt was at his summer home. The bait caught and the Michigan Central's passenger department was highly complimented on its effective and extensive advertising. Probably not one passenger had seen the picture.

E. B. Thomas, of the Erie, is a conscientious and impartial disciplinarian. His personal sympathies are with the rank and file of employes, and no man in America has done more to overcome the feelings of hostility usually arisen through misunderstandings between capital and labor. He has managed several railroad properties besides the Erie, and decided numerous labor difficulties, with acknowledged justice to all interests.

He is emphatic in his demands for temperance among employes, and never permits wine or liquor in his private car.

"I must practice what I preach," he says, "and if I drink while on duty I cannot consistently compel trainmen to do otherwise."

Mr. Thomas introduced the policy of, furnishing to the newspapers full reports of accidents where any person is killed or injured. Not only general officers, but division superintendents and train dispatchers have positive instructions to give to reporters every fact regarding an accident as soon as it happens.

This way of doing business has given some representatives of the press opportunities to be extremely sensational, and up to the present time, looking at the matter from a selfish standpoint, the policy may not have been beneficial. Mr. Thomas insists on doing it regardless of results, however, for the simple reason that he believes it is right. In the end it will doubtless also be a practical benefit to the road.

DAVID WECHSLER.

KNEW HIS OLD MASTER.

The Skinny Cab-Horse Awoke to Memory of Better Days.

The following story is told by a London cabman:

"Many years ago a friend of mine, a driver, got the awfullest hiking through his horse having a good memory. It came about in this way:

"There was an old major or captain who lived at Westminster, and he had a horse that was getting pretty aged, but he was very fond of it and kept it until it was blind and so queer in the legs that he wouldn't use it any longer, and he ordered his man to take it and get it shot.

"But the man didn't do it. He sold it to a little cab-master in London for a few pounds instead. Well, the cab-master drove it nights for about a year, and of course it went wuss, and then he sold it to another chap for thirty-five shillings. It was reduced to the rag'lar hobject by that time; but they wasn't so particular as they are now, and the driver was rather a rough customer, and used to carry a whip that was a 'go-reader,' I can tell you.

"Well, one night a fare hailed him on Piccadilly and he drew up to the curb and took him up, but when the old gent got to the blessed brute couldn't stir a peg, but stood like a frozen horse, its only movement being a trembling of the knees. This naturally made I—ve his name was—savage, and finding the thong was no good he lost his temper and took the butt end of his whip to it.

"The gentleman he banged out of the cab and he said: 'You Inhuman scoundrel, what do you mean by flogging a poor beast that's gray?' says he, and no sooner did the old crock in the shafts hear him than it turned its head and began to neigh and whinny just like talking.

"It knowed its old master again, though it did not have any eyes to see him, and the old major looked at the horse and they knowed one another.

"I forget how old he was—the major I mean—but he had I've off the box and down on the pavement before the driver could get his hand to him and the heavy bamboo stick till he roared out murder and brought his crowd around 'em.

"He was going to play old Harry with the major, but his friends advised him different, so he squared the matter by getting a fiver to take charge of him, what the major knocked out to his horse, saying in a polite note that he wanted a couple of pounds agiece for them and that if the major would buy them the old horses should be brown into the bargain. That's how they settled it."—Toronto Mail.

WAYS OF CONGRESSMEN.

How the Various Appropriation Bills Are Passed.

They Originate in the House, But Must Be Indorsed by the Senate Before They Can Become Laws.

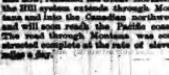
Legislative Red Tape.

[Special Washington Letter.]

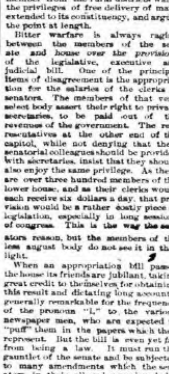
The principal work of congress during the past few weeks has been the consideration and completion of the various regular appropriation bills, upon the passage of which the executive branch of the government depends most largely, but which are also necessary to the legislative and judicial branches of our system.

The agricultural, army, diplomatic and consular, District of Columbia, fortification, Indian, legislative, executive and judicial, military academy, naval, pension, post office, river and harbor and the sundry civil are the regular appropriation bills for the support of the government, while this year there are five deficiency bills for items dating back as far as 1890 and to come down to the fiscal year. All appropriation bills, under the constitution, originate in the house of representatives.

The highest governmental function of



parchment which is handed to the *president of the United States for his signature that it may become a law is a very different looking document to the one originally prepared by Mr. Courts, the clerk of the house committee on appropriations. In the first step towards the introduction of one of these bills, the passage of which is one of the most important and necessary works of our congress, is to formulate a rough estimate of the items for which appropriations are to be made, after shopping by comparison the different appropriations for the same items for the two previous years. This gives an insight into the changes made in appropriations "from year to year, whether of increase or decrease, and is of inestimable value in the formation of a new bill out of raw material. As subcommittees is formed, and, after getting all the light possible on the subject, they sit down, and make up their minds about it. There, after much deliberation and comparison, the looking up of old records and the like, the bill is finally agreed upon by members interested in proposed items, a bill is finally decided upon, the provisions of which shall be necessary to the full committee. After this sub-committee has completed its work, if the entire committee favors it, one of their number is deputed to present the bill in the house and move its reference to the committee on appropriations, from whence it has been introduced. There, in a pigeon-hole, it remains to sleep of the just until the committee is ready to consider it. Its consideration necessitates the appointments of another subcommittee whose business it is to study carefully all of its provisions and give hearings to members of congress interested in the different items. After having obtained all the information possible in the matter, the sub-committee makes its report to the full committee, which generally concurs in the judgment of the chosen few. If the majority of the full committee favors the report it is adopted and placed in the hands of Chairman Holman, of Indiana, who reports it to the house at its next session. It then takes its regular place on the calendar to come up for consideration when ordered by the house. Political leaders generally appear to forget the existence of these very important bills until within a short time before the adjournment of congress. Then they become aware of the urgency of these measures and every effort is made to rush them through, in some cases without giving proper time for discus-


FOR THE PRESIDENT'S SIGNATURE.

sion and consideration. Over the passage of some of them, however, there is occasionally a bitter fight, notably on the river and harbor bill, and the post office bills. When the river and harbor bill comes up for consideration there are always some members who want large appropriations for improvements in or connecting their districts or streams in their sections. This, of course, necessitates more or less argument and a great deal of time is lost in this manner. It is the same way with the post office appropriation bill. Some member from the rural districts wants the privileges of free delivery of mails extended to its constituency, and argues the point at length.

Bitter warfare is always raging between the members of the senate and house over the question of the legislative, executive and judicial bill. One of the principal items of disagreement is the appropriation for the salaries of the clerks of the several departments of the city. The senate body assert their right to private secretaries, to be paid out of the appropriations for the salaries of the representatives at the other end of the capitol, while not denying that their services are valuable, would be provided with secretaries, insist that they should also enjoy the same privilege. As there are over three hundred members of the lower house, and as their clerks would each receive six dollars a day, that provision would be rather costly piece of legislation, especially in long sessions of congress. This is the way the senators reason, but the members of the less august body do not see it in that light.

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WE DID IT.

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Rates of Advertising

SPACE.	WEEKS. 1	2	3	MONTHS. 1	2	3	12
1 in.	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00	$3.00	$5.00	$6.00	$10.00
2 in.	1.50	2.00	3.00	5.00	8.00	10.00	15.00
3 in.	2.00	3.00	4.00	6.00	10.00	12.00	20.00
4 in.	2.50	3.50	5.00	8.00	12.00	15.00	25.00
¼ col.	3.00	4.00	6.00	10.00	15.00	20.00	30.00
½ col.	5.00	8.00	10.00	15.00	25.00	30.00	50.00
1 col.	8.00	12.00	15.00	25.00	40.00	50.00	80.00

All Electro's must be solid metal.
Double cols. 30 per ct. advance of above rates.

rejection of some item or amendment. Upon the question of the final passage of the bill, the vote of every senator is recorded upon the journal so that their constituents and the country at large may know exactly how they stand on the question of economical appropriations. After the bill has passed the senate it is taken to the house, which is informed that the senate has added certain amendments to their original measure. Then a committee of conference on the disagreeing items of the two houses is appointed by the speaker and the vice president. The committee consists of three senators and three representatives. These committees usually meet in the room of the senate committee on appropriations, and after the walls of that handsome apartment have heard such language as they never heard before, and after getting all the light possible on the subject, they sit down, and make up their minds about it. There, after much deliberation and comparison, the looking up of old records and the like, the bill is finally agreed upon by members interested in proposed items, a bill is finally decided upon, the provisions of which shall be necessary to the full committee. After this sub-committee has completed its work, if the entire committee favors it, one of their number is deputed to present the bill in the house and move its reference to the committee on appropriations, from whence it has been introduced. There, in a pigeon-hole, it remains to sleep of the just until the committee is ready to consider it. Its consideration necessitates the appointments of another subcommittee whose business it is to study carefully all of its provisions and give hearings to members of congress interested in the different items. After having obtained all the information possible in the matter, the sub-committee makes its report to the full committee, which generally concurs in the judgment of the chosen few. If the majority of the full committee favors the report it is adopted and placed in the hands of Chairman Holman, of Indiana, who reports it to the house at its next session. It then takes its regular place on the calendar to come up for consideration when ordered by the house. Political leaders generally appear to forget the existence of these very important bills until within a short time before the adjournment of congress. Then they become aware of the urgency of these measures and every effort is made to rush them through, in some cases without giving proper time for discus-

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Spoiled Children.

Jinks—There's one good thing about spoiled children.

Binks—What's that?

Jinks—One never has them in one's own house.—N. Y. Weekly.

FISHES THAT BUILD NESTS.

The "Gouramis" of Cochin China, Which Make Nests of Bubbles.

"One of the queerest fishes in the world is the 'gouramis,'" said an ichthyologist to a Star reporter. "It is native to the fresh waters of Cochin China, farther India, Java, Sumatra and Borneo. Specimens have been known to attain a length of six feet and a weight of one hundred and ten pounds. The flesh is so delicious that efforts have been made to acclimatize the creature in many other countries, but thus far these attempts have been successful only on the island of Mauritius. About thirty of them were imported into the island of Cuba and planted in ponds prepared for the purpose. Although they grew and were healthy they did not breed. Accordingly, after awhile the proper impregnating of the species became so hopeless that the governor had them served up one by one upon his table upon state occasions. The same difficulty has been met with elsewhere.

"The 'gouramis' are chiefly remarkable for the fact that they build nests like birds. At the breeding season they pair off, each couple selecting a spot among water plants and forming a nearly spherical nest, composed of a peculiar kind of floating weed. The nest is usually about six inches in diameter, its construction occupying the fishes for five or six days. Where they are propagated their task is made easier by placing in the water branches of bamboo, to which bunches of the grass referred to are attached. The fishes imitate this grass and with it make their nest in the submerged branches of bam

The Constitutionalist.

W.C. FORCE, | A. L. FORCE
Editors and Proprietors.

Democratic Nominations.

For President,
GROVER CLEVELAND,
of New York.

For Vice-President,
ADLAI E. STEVENSON,
of Illinois.

CALL FOR CONVENTION
OF
DEMOCRATIC CLUBS.

TEMPORARY HEADQUARTERS
THE DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY OF NEW JERSEY,
ASBURY PARK, N. J., July 30, 1892.

Pursuant to article 8 of the Constitution of the Democratic Society of New Jersey, the members of the Clubs constituting the membership of this Society will be held at the city of

Camden, on Tuesday, Sept. 27, 1892,

Commencing at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of electing officers and committees for the ensuing of three years' next ensuing, and the transaction of such other business as may be the work of the Society, which might be properly brought before the meeting, and more especially in the various Society and Democratic Clubs throughout the State, to the following

OBJECTS OF THE SOCIETY.

To foster the formation of permanent Democratic organization and Clubs throughout the State, which shall be auxiliary to the National Democratic Association of the United States, the autonomy of the State, local and municipal self-government unbroken.

To resist revenue taxation for protection purposes.

To oppose the imposition of taxes beyond the necessities of government economically administered.

To promote economy in all branches of the public service.

To oppose unnecessary commercial restrictions for the benefit of the few at the expense of the many.

To oppose class legislation, which deprives labor and entitles no one to support.

To oppose all forms of fundamental principles of Democracy, "equality before the law."

To co-operate with the regular organization of the Democratic party in support of Democratic principles and Democratic nominees.

DELEGATES TO CONVENTION.

In connection the members of this Society shall be entitled to five delegates and one additional delegate for every fifty members, and a fraction exceeding or equal to one hundred shall be entitled to one delegate for more than ten members.

It is particularly desirable that every Democratic organization in the State become members of the State Society at once and have a full representation at the Convention on September 27 next.

The temporary officers of the Society will furnish forms of "application," "membership" and "delegation" to the Convention to the Democratic Clubs throughout the State, and are urged to organize one or more Clubs in their respective localities and forward the names of the new organizations to the Secretary of the State Society without delay, for it is expected by all that this organization will do much toward a grand victory for both State and National ticket at the coming election.

The permanent headquarters of the State Society will be established at Taylor's Hotel, Trenton City, early in September.

W. S. HANCOCK, Ch'n Ex. Com.
WM. A. WILLIAMS, Ch'n Ex. Com.
ASBURY PARK, N. J., Secretary.

A TYPICAL AMERICAN.

"If I am to name the typical American, the man who loves and believes in his country beyond everything else, the man, who, determining once in what direction his duty lies, cannot be deterred from the path—the man who is doggedly persistent in what he believes to be right—the man who thinks not of self, but of his country and its needs, I would name Grover Cleveland. What he has accomplished is the very highest attribute to the possibilities of American citizenship. A country lawyer in the city of Buffalo, he shed lustre upon the high profession which he had chosen. As the mayor of his native city he presented as his record a clean and economical administration. Coming into the highest position in the land without previous experience and without scarcely a precedent to guide him in the conditions which surrounded him, he won the affection of his party and commanded the respect and admiration of his opponents. I find myself in one of the proudest positions of my life in being permitted to present to you Grover Cleveland as a typical American."—Chauncey M. Depew, the distinguished Republican leader, Oct., 1890.

ANTIPODAL.

Monopoly is capital consolidated and wielded for avaricious gain and supremacy regardless of individual rights and privileges.

No matter by what name called or by what reconstructed, monopoly is a standing peril to the liberties of the people of this country.

It is the battle of might against right, the strong riding rough-shod over the weak.

It has no more affinity with the principles of free American than personal freedom has with the heartless despotism of Russia.

We hold these truths to be self evident—

That every American citizen, irrespensive of worldly condition, and clear of design or stain, stands upon an equality before the law, and cannot be justly discriminated against by law or its evasion.

That all laws passed for the special emolument of any particular class or interest, at the expense of other classes and interests, are dishonest and disloyal to freedom.

That every person possesses the inherent right to carry on such legitimate business pursuit, however humble, as he may see proper, and to receive and enjoy the reward thereof without question, hindrance or suggestions on the part of any human power.

That Monopoly and Democracy are directly opposite.

CONFIDENCE FORFEITED,

Mr. William D. Foulke, of Indiana, an ardent Harrison man of four years ago, and honestly in favor of Civil Service Reform, now withholds support from the Republican Presidential candidate for the following pointed reasons:

"President Harrison has removed men upon worser charges, without opportunity for defense, explanation or denial, in grossest partisanship.

"He has appointed men solely upon political considerations.

"He has disregarded the fitness of the men appointed.

"And he has secured his renomination by the votes of his own officeholders."

Consequently, Mr. Foulke, like thousands of other independent Republicans, will this year vote no confidence in Benjamin.

WHO WILL WIN THE PENNANT?

A Brief Words of Expert Baseball Along the Home Stretch Just Ahead, and a Few About Those to Be Played.

The day before the season opened, I addressed myself to the patrons of baseball through the columns of THE PRESS, telling them that they would this year have a baseball pennant race in the National League base-ball league as they ever saw in their lives. In my predictions I was not wrong. The people of the four towns that have been given National League associations for the small sum of twenty-five cents, and yet the games have not been attended in any great shoptal. This is not in keeping with the idea of booming the attendance in the next five games but only to show that the efforts of Messrs. Whitney, Brush, Hewitt and Reed are not appreciated as they should be. These gentlemen have, at the expense of their business, given valuable time to the management of baseball clubs, and have taken long journeys to get good players, and have individually spent money enough to pay their club dues for a life time, but they haven't a "do" for it. Nothing at all! If their team is winning, well and good, but perchance they happen to lose a game, they and they alone are to blame.

Take for instance the last Crescent-West Side game. Anderson was put in to pitch. He proved to be a dead one. Miller relieved him and did well. The Somerville cranks denounced manager Mack for not putting Miller in at first—the baseball reason why he was not put in. This is one of the unpleasant features of managership. How did Mack know that Anderson was not in form? A pitcher who will work one day, pounded for three hits in one day, may be pounded for twenty the next. That was proved last Saturday in the case of Francis of Orange, who was the only pitcher in National league who can pitch two days alike? Who was more to be pitied than manager Mack after the third inning with the West Ends. Upon him came the whole brunt of the battle. He was the man who was blamed by the Crescent league for not playing Miller, and yet Charlie stepped into his carriage after the game I thought I saw a look in his eyes that said he wished himself anywhere else than where he was. At Cresson for instance, enticing the finny beauties from the quiet waters of his fish preserve.

Manager Coding of Westfield is the man who has suffered most. He, early in the season, gathered around him a ball team that everyday upholds the honor of Westfield. His men were of the star order and yet they have played in the hardest kind of luck. Games which were clinched by them have been lost at the last inning wrested from his grasp by phenomenal playing on the part of the other fellows. There is a story called baseball luck, and when you hear it you hear it. This little tale seems to fit exactly the condition of the Westfielders during the present season. Look at last Saturday's game. It is the only one that presents every minute something of interest to loot out at.

Lucky Coding did not have shown to a better advantage than at present. The warm weather, tempered by evening showers, has made the flowers and plants look their best. Mr. Hofford has spent thousands of dollars in flowers, and it may be said no private place can exhibit such an abundance and variety as is shown here this season.

A few words may be said about the managerie, which contains some of the finest specimens of animals and, perhaps, the largest number of any zoological garden in the United States. This year an island has been allotted for their display and it is one of the young lions to be met on the aquarium also, where some rare specimens are shown.

As for yourself there is the sun-bake, the shade of the trees, the rocks overlooking the water, or "Little Germany" with its old castle, imported beer and music on the other.

The new steamer Wm. C. Egerton is now running regularly. This is the largest and handsomest excursion steamer afloat.

About Friday Night's Entertain.

The Professor Gives Some Interesting Facts.

Seldom is a more enjoyable entertainment of its kind witnessed than that presented by Gormans' minstrels at the Gaiety theatre on Friday night, and

CITY DEPARTMENT.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE, THE COUNTY AND THE CITY, AND HAS THE LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY PAPER PUBLISHED IN THE COUNTY OF UNION.

J. A. DEMAREST E- - City Editor.

—The tax-rate for the ensuing year is 2.20, against 2.22 last year.

—On for a public watering place for horses in this philanthropic city!

—A fire-hydrant will probably be placed near the street railway car-house.

—F. A. Pope is about to erect another stable building at 6 West 35th street.

—1,982 passengers were carried by the Plainfield street railway company Thursday.

—The North Plainfield fire whistle has been condemned, and a new one ordered on trial.

—The Democratic State convention will probably be called for the 21st day of September.

—It is understood that the police are securing convicting evidence against Sunday-liquor dealers.

—Much-needed crosswalks are to be laid at the junction of Plainfield avenue and South Second street.

—The street railway company will issue special orders that firemen shall ride free to fires, on the trolley cars.

—The Plainfield public schools will reopen Tuesday, September 6, under the supervision of Prof. Henry W. Mason, the new superintendent.

—Pilby Fisk has been granted permission by the authorities to erect a two-story frame dwelling at the rear of his residence, 6 West Seventh street.

—The Dunellen *Weekly Call* has now reached the dignity of a third issue. It is bright and prosperous, and deserves generous support from the Dunellen people.

—The water-supply mains, with fire-hydrants, have been extended up East Front street as far as Charles Hyde's, and up Norwood avenue almost to the brook.

—The borough council will meet in special session Friday evening to examine the assessment roll, prepare the annual tax budget, and borrow money for the street fund

—The last excursion of the season will be that of the Warren miners and Dunellen Presbyterian *Sunday-schools*, to Long Branch and Asbury Park, Wednesday, Aug. 24.

—A son of E. C. Pease of the borough, and another young man, were "held up" by toughs on the county road, while cycling, a few nights ago, and relieved of their valuables.

—The Union county board of *freeholders*, by *resolution*, ordered the *payment* of attorney McClure's bill over which there was some discussion as related in these columns recently.

—All of the members were present at Tuesday night's common council meeting. The main object of the session was to examine the assessors' books, which were unanimously accepted.

—Wm. Corcoran, a roving blacksmith, installed a woman living in the rear of French's mills, Thursday afternoon, and was arrested and fined by Judge Codington to jail for 60 days.

—A barn that was fully a century old collapsed at Evans Thursday and smashed a buggy and two cultivators. The timbers gave out of sheer old age. The barn stood on the Elliott farm.

—Chief of police Grant will give the bicycle riders a few days in which to provide themselves with lanterns, then he proposes to have his men arrest everyone riding after dark without a light.

—Any delay or stoppage of the running of the street cars, is the fault of the Electric Light company and not of the railway company. The former furnish the power and the latter has no control of it.

—A call has been issued for all those who favor good government and who favor desire to bring about the election of Cleveland and Stevenson, to meet in Cutter's hall, 25 West Front street, Monday evening, at 8.

—A meeting of the New Jersey Trotting Breeders' association will take place at Somerville, Wednesday and Thursday of this week. The list shows that J. W. Johnson, M. D., and Mr. Brower of this city, have horses entered.

—The Democrats of Springfield have organized a Cleveland and Stevenson club and will raise a banner this evening. James E. Martine of Plainfield, and Senator Marsh of Elizabeth, will deliver addresses at the meeting.

—Charles A. Runyon sent in an alarm of fire from box 28, at 7:40 Saturday evening. That section of the department assigned to that district responded, and found nothing existing but a pile of dry weeds. No property was endangered, and within 10 minutes the recall was sounded.

—Dr. Edward Rushmore got a severe shock from an electrified letter-box during the storm of Thursday night. He attempted to mail a letter in a box attached to an electric-light pole. The insulation seemed to be defective, and the current ran through the pole so that the box was heavily charged.

—Evan Jones was knocked down by the pole of a horse in standing the street Friday afternoon. The end of the pole struck him in the chest. He was unhurt. Four physicians are in attendance on his father-in-law, who was injured recently in a runaway, but the patient is not expected to recover.

ANOTHER BASE SLANDER.

The Somerset Street Shoot Still Reluctant—Plainfield's Fair Names at Home and Abroad.

The *News* is still engaged in its dirty work of maligning Plainfield's fair name. Last Wednesday's issue says:

"It is reported that there are several cases of 'black diphtheria' on Lake street among the poor people, and the fever here is also raging in the same neighborhood. The place is quarantined."

This paragraph has been developed into sensational articles in all over the State and country, and the following statement is circulating everywhere to the detriment of Plainfield's good character and prosperity:

"Cases of 'black diphtheria' have been reported in Plainfield. The disease is confined to the Italian settlement on Lake street and this section has been quarantined. Several cases of scarlet fever have been reported from the same neighborhood."

Needless to say, the story is an utterly unwarranted fabrication. The Health Board is highly incensed over the malicious slander, and its officials are ready to speak in denunciation of the *News* for its abominable work. Whenever anything

I absolute injury to Plainfield appears in print, it is safe to assume that the Somerset street shoot is responsible for it. The present case is only a sample.

Cautious.

Imitations have been put upon the market so closely resembling ALCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS in general appearance as to be well calculated to deceive. It is, however, the general impression that when they compare with ALCOCK'S, for they are worse than worthless, inasmuch as they contain deleterious ingredients which are apt to cause serious injury. Remember that ALCOCK'S is the only genuine porous plaster—the best external remedy ever produced; and when purchasing see that the word ALCOCK'S is upon that you get ALCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS.

PERSONALIA.

Major R. L. Burnett and wife are at Elberon.

Healy Bissell and family are now at Asbury Springs, Va.

The Misses French are home again from Asbury Park.

Miss Helen Warman, of Grove street, is visiting at Nazareth, Pa.

S. Philip Curtis, of LaGrande avenue, is at his home, Penn Yan, N. Y.

Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Shannon and family are home from the Pocono mountains.

William Palmer Smith and family, of Netherwood, have gone to *Long Beach*.

Miss Julia Johnson, formerly of East Second street, is visiting friends in town.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. MacClymont, of Washington avenue, are at Big Indian, N. Y.

Capt. A. D. Holmes and wife are at the Windsor, Asbury Park, for the balance of the month.

Richard Barkalow, of Newark, visited his brother Lewis E., of Emily street, Sunday.

Otto Arens and Dr. J. T. Fritts sailed for home Sunday on the steamship *Furst Bismarck*.

William T. Newman of West Second street is spending a few days at West Point Island, New York.

In the absence of choirmaster W. H. Miner, Edmund O. Embury acts as organist at Holy Cross church.

Mrs. L. B. Mulford, Miss May and Master Lindley, of New York avenue, are runticating at Lake Hopatcong.

Mrs. Edward H. Dobbs and family, of East Second street, are among the hills of Sullivan county, New York.

Mrs. Richard Trewin and sister Sadie have gone to visit their aunt, Mrs. W. Stelle, at Newton, Sussex county.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. MacClymont of Washington avenue, are at Point Ulster, Pine Hill, N. Y., for a few weeks.

Mrs. Charles Francisco and children of West Second street are enjoying the beauties of the Hudson at Newburg.

Mr. and Mrs. Barker Bissell, of Netherwood, leave the last of this week for Brattleboro, Vt., for a month's visit.

Mrs. James Totten and Mrs. P. F. Finnerly have gone for a week's visit among relatives at Philadelphia and Atlantic City.

Miss Mary Wells, of Washington avenue, is spending a few weeks with Miss Lenatine Meade at Bolton-on-Lake Hopatcong.

A. M. Vanderbeek, wife and baby, left town Saturday for North Branch, the home of Mr. Vanderbeek's father, for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. B. F. R. Hunteman have returned from Belmar. Their infant daughter has fully recovered from her serious illness.

Samuel J. Moore, formerly of Plainfield, but now one of Poughkeepsie's progressive business men, is visiting friends here and in the borough.

The Misses Fiquenene and Maggie Hurlburt, of North Plainfield, left town Wednesday for a few weeks' visit to Schooley's Mountain and vicinity.

The Country club, which issued invitations for Saturday receptions in July and August, failed to attract any guests last week, owing to the heat.

Mrs. C. K. Compton and daughter, of Spruce street, left town Monday for Owasco, Pa., to enjoy the summer pleasures of the Pocono Mountains.

The Rev. C. Schenck, wife and family have gone to 377 Lyceum avenue, Philadelphia, the home of Mrs. Schenck's mother, for two weeks.

Edward Hasselman, formerly of Duer street, was in town Sunday bidding farewell to his many friends at that time, sailing on the *Spree* to-morrow for a short sojourn in Europe.

The New York *Herald* says that president Thomas Nevius of the Plainfield Street railway and James E. Martine, of Plainfield, are ahead in the race for the congressional nomination.

J. T. Pearson, of Greene avenue, Brooklyn, is spending a few months at Netherwood, which swan finished he will make his home. He left Netherwood seven years ago but has n't been comfortable since.

Counselor Craig A. Marsh was welcomed back to Plainfield by his cityful of friends Monday. He arrived on the *City of New York*, which broke her own record on the passage. He is in excellent health and fine spirits, having had a most delightful trip.

Professor John H. VanWinkle, wife, and son John, jr., are home again from Asbury Park. During his stay at the shore Mr. VanWinkle fell asleep on the beach, with a strong breeze blowing over him, and thought so severe a cold that he scarcely can speak.

Dr. Abel S. Titsworth died at his home in Dunellen Wednesday, of heart trouble. He was 52 years of age, and leaves a wife and family. He was deacon of the Seventh-Day Baptist church at New Market, and first commander of Major Anderson post, G. A. R.

The Rev. Henry T. Miller of Chicago, pastor-elect of the First Presbyterian church of Plainfield, preached Sunday morning and evening in the Rev. Dr. Charles L. Thompson's church (Madison Avenue Presbyterian) New York. Mr. Miller will occupy the same pulpit next Sunday.

Dr. J. M. Woodhouse, formerly of this city, received the sad news by cable, Saturday, of the death of his mother in Europe. She had been absent with a daughter engaged in missionary work in Africa, and the legal proceedings had just been satisfactorily compl-ted when she died.

Thomas Winckler, son of A. J. Winckler of Park place, North Plainfield, was bereaved Saturday by the death of his only child, a seven-months-old son. Cholera infantum was the cause. The funeral took place Monday afternoon at Asbury Park, where Mr. Winckler is a confectioner.

Recent issues of the Little Rock, Arkansas, *Times*, and of the Elmdale, N. J. *Real-Estate News*, devote considerable space to a biographical sketch, with portrait, of Dr. Chauncey B. Ripley of Westfield, who is famed throughout the country as the Union county good-roads pioneer.

Eleanor E. beloved daughter of James and Emily Stace of this city, and wife of Joseph Footitt, died after a lingering illness, August 8, at Westfield, Ocun. Mr. Stace, the bereaved father, is a well-known machinist, and set up the Potter press on the DAILY PRESS office twenty years ago.

One of the most beautiful trees at Prospect Park, Brooklyn, is named the "Nellie tree", after the late Miss Nellie Howard, sister of L. E. Howard of East Ninth street. Previous to her death she took a great fancy to this tree, and it now bears a tablet inscribed "the Nellie tree" in honor of her memory.

Quite a colony of Plainfielders has been enjoying the delights of Pocono Mountain life at Monroe, Pa., on the farm of Mrs. Simpson. This old homestead is a charming place to spend the summer. The fare is most excellent, and the attention for cool breezes and the scenery is superb. Wednesday J. H. Doane, of Lower Grande avenue, Miss Force of Dunellen street and Miss Kelley of Crescent avenue returned from the Simpson farm, full of praises of the invigorating air of the Monroe region, and of their delightful visit with Mrs. Simpson. They left Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Slater and family, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Waldron and family, and Mr. *Doane's wife and child* in the best of health.

THREE NAMED FROM PLAINFIELD.

Will James E. Martine, Joseph V. Tyler or Alexander Gilbert, Bear Be a Congressman?

In the Eighth congressional district, which is composed of Union county, Monmouth, and which returns Governor Werts Mc Kay and hooks in Bayonne, there are several Democratic aspirants, but not many Republicans. It is considered that the gubernatorial made this new district from 1,500 to 2,000 Democratic on a straight party vote. The contest, therefore, is to a considerable extent, and there are four candidates now named in connection with the honor. The leading candidate is James E. Martine, who has frequently stumped the State in National and State campaigns, and is considered one of the brainiest Democrats in the district. He is generally called the farmer orator, and is a powerful political speaker. His friends are anxious to have him go to congress that he might shine in the Republican ranks as represented there and make his sonorous voice heard. Mr. Martine resides at Plainfield and has a number of warm friends in both parties. Joseph V. Tyler, of Orange, is another contestant. He has taken an active part in Essex county affairs for the past twelve years and at one time was seriously talked of as a candidate for governor. *James, who was one of the district delegates* to the National convention and who is a liberal giver to the party cause, will probably be nominated if he comes his way, but will make no contest for it himself because he believes that if his friends insist on his having it that they will secure it for him. On the other hand his friends think that he has given enough to the party to warrant some consideration at this time.

Col. G. B. M. Harvey is also on the list that some of the people around Orange are discussing. He is now in Europe on the Continental trip. He still maintains his residence in Orange, although he has been living in New York during the winter. The Orange residence in New Jersey he uses he is an aide on Governor Abbett's staff B. Maybourn is another Orange candidate. The Hon. John T. Dunn, of Elizabeth, who has been a county every office in the county, and he never tires of being a candidate, has hoisted his standard on the outer wall with a view of attracting supporters to his camp. It is not likely that Mr. Dunn will receive the nomination. It is more than likely that the contest will be between James E. Martine and G. O'Reilly.

The Republicans have not had a chance yet to discuss the possibilities of their making any show in a district so badly gerrymandered against them. The entire situation is dependent upon who the Democrats may name and if they do name anyone that in the judgment of the Republican leaders would warrant a fight the standard would go to Foster M. Voorhees, who was a distinguished leader of the Republican forces in the house for three years ago. Mr. Voorhees is considered a shrewd young man and it is safe to say that he will only accept the nomination if he considers it worth the contention. Should John Kean, jr., receive the nomination for governor it is more than likely that he will insist on Mr. Voorhees taking the congressional nomination for the support that it will give his candidacy. An effort is being made to get mayor Gilbert, of Plainfield, and mayor Rankin, of the Elizabeth, interested and place them on the list of the available.—*Newark News.*

MR. ULRICH CAN'T CLOSE THE BREACH.

The Republicans in Monmouth County Still Talking Right Out in Meeting and Reading Rose Would Over the Coals.

That element of the Republican party in Neptune township which is disgruntled because George W. Treat was not appointed postmaster of Asbury Park, expressed themselves very freely at the Republican meeting held there Tuesday night. Mr. Gaskill, of Mt. Holly; State organizer Judd Ulrich, of Plainfield, and colonel Merrill, of Jersey City, each tried to close up the breach which exists in the ranks, but their efforts proved futile. Mr. Gaskill was the first speaker. He said that arrangements are in progress for a grand ratification mass-meeting to be held in the Asbury Park Auditorium during the month of this month. Governor Mc Kinley, Wilhelm Reid, Tom Reed, of Maine, and general Clarkson have promised to be heard and take part in the meeting, which promises to be one of the biggest Republican demonstrations ever held in New Jersey.

Judge Ulrich called the Republicans to throw away personal animosities and jealousies and go in the fight with a determination to elect Harrison and Reid.

Out-and Mr. Ulrich, who is a fine orator, gave a brief outline of his visit to the Minneapolis convention and said that he called the deal which prophesied that Harrison and Reid would be the Republican nominees. In 1888, he said, he predicted that Indiana and New York would be carried by the Republicans, and sure enough they came true. He said that if the Republicans did not carry New Jersey this fall, considerably how the Democratic party had increased taxation and made many new and fat offices, they could never carry it. He believed in the old adage, "To the victors belong the spoils," and that if he was in power every Democratic office-holder would be turned out and their places filled by 9,000 Republicans. Pleb for nearly and hour the disgruntled Republicans indulged in a mud-slinging fusich. Personalities were indulged in, and General Sewell was hauled over the coals for the manner in which he had used the party in Neptune township.

Funeral of Daniel Smalley.

Funeral services over the remains of Daniel I. Smalley were held from the late residence of the deceased at 21 Summit avenue, Wednesday afternoon. The funeral was largely attended, many being unable to gain admittance to the house. The Rev. Dr. D. J. Yerkes, pastor of the deceased, preached a affecting sermon. The floral tributes were very handsome and included an anchor from the employes of the two meat markets of the deceased, a pillow from brothers of the deceased, bearing the words "Our Brother", and a wreath from a neighbor George Randolph. The pall-bearers were collector H. Newton Spencer, ex-collector Elisha VanNorstrand, now of Elizabeth, S. B. Wheeler, ex-borough clerk James E. Martine, B. L. Bradley and George Wells. Interment was made in Hillside cemetery.

There Was n't a Trolley Car in Sight.

At Somerset and Dunellen streets Friday afternoon about 2, a horse attached to a buggy in which was Mrs. Eugene Hoagland and a child, took flight at something and turned the corner so suddenly as to throw the child out first and then Mrs. Hoagland on t p. Neither was hurt excepting the woman who complains of an aching wrist.

There was n't a trolley car in sight. The cause is said to be that the pole of Frank Linke's wagon hooked in the back end of the buggy and slung it around on the horse.

A Lion's Kennel in the Cookin.

During the past year the Central Railroad of New Jersey has brought 1,000 wild animals into the country. The couplet was one of the chief agencies of scientific, 64 men being injured while coupling cars, 61 injured by knock-walking and 51 of which losing cars.

'TWAS INDEED A GALA NIGHT.

COLORED GENTILITY HAVE A HIGH TIME WALKING FOR THE CAKE.

A Raise from Woodland, Attended by a Gallant Plainfield Beside, Carries Off the Prize—Classic Accounts of the Grand Event, from the Pen of Our Sable Society Genius.

[From The Press of August 18.

H IS pronounced indemonstrative of the weather was 12:30 only damper. But that it be stated that the grand concert, cake-walk and ball given by the colored waiters of the hotels Netherwood and Albion at the Crescent rink, last night, would have risen to the dignity of a real Astec jubilee, if the heat had not somewhat subdued the spirits of the promoters, however, so that the slim attendance caused no uneasiness to the management.

In the management of the posters which announced the event, it was "the intention of gentlemen composing the gigantic entertainment combination to make it one of the grandest, most enjoyable, *entertaining and orderly affairs ever* inaugurated in the State of New Jersey".

It was all this, and more, with the exception of the gigantic part, which was unavoidably left out because of the nonarrival of about two-thirds of the expected guests.

A detachment from Guttman's Music Hall orchestra occupied the music stand.

The concert began with the singing of "Mount Zion" by a quartette composed of the following gentlemen waiters of The Netherwood: Bennie Hopkins, leader; Robert Washington, P. C. H. Tinson and Henry Leroy.

Master Louis Thomas, aged 10 years, caused roars of laughter and received great applause for his clever jig dancing, which he performed oddly enough, during the singing of the quartette, as a sort of accompaniment.

Then came the great event of the evening, the grand cake-walk.

Chairman Thomas G. Leary was the master of ceremonies, and performed his duties admirably, as will be seen later.

The first to step out upon the floor was Joseph Mitchell, a waiter at the Hotel Netherwood; and leaning gracefully upon his arm was *Miss Irene Miller of Westfield.*

During the walk she was the observed of all observers, for she was a pretty little girl. Her skin was quite light, her features were regular, her carriage was graceful, and her manner was demureness personified. She appeared in a navy-blue yachting costume.

Following them came F. H. C. Tinson with *Miss May Jones*, Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Peterson, Henry Leroy with Miss Emma Robinson, J. H. Low with Miss Hester Rebb, Robert Washington with Miss L. Parlett, W. R. Dempsey with Miss Gertrude Cornelius; with the following: Miss Weaver, Albert Williams with Miss Annie Spriggs, and Charles Hunter with Miss Clara Thomas.

The judges of the grand cake-walk were Oliver Bridgman, R. D. Farlee, Henry Williams and Wm. Waddell, guests of the Hotel Netherwood.

From the very first it was seen that the contest was between Mr. Mitchell and Miss Miller and Mr. Washington and Miss Parlett.

Miss Parlett was the only unspondered young woman among the participants, and this fact caused intense interest in her favor.

The cake, a large round affair, covered with an abnormal quantity of frosting, was brought out from one of the dressing rooms and placed upon a box in the middle of the floor at the head of the hall. Around this the contestants slowly marched for thirty minutes, keeping *admirable time to the music of the* orchestra.

After a little, the judges reduced the number of couples to four, and these to two.

After making the remaining two walk twice around the cake, the confession was finally announced to the hills of Westfield, amid tremendous applause.

The judges gave as their reason for their decision that Miss Miller was the prettiest girl at the month. Mr. Mitchell the most "unassuming" of the men.

After the cake-walk the ball began.

Among the hotel guests there were: Mr. and Mrs. William Ogden, Mr. William Ogden, jr., Miss Fairchild, Mrs. Boyd Miller, Miss Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Dempsey, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Kirk, Mr. and Mrs. Pratt, Mr. and Mrs. Pierce, Mr. and Mrs. Gerken, Mr. and Mrs. Donnell, Mr. and Mrs. Burke and Mr. and Mrs. Harry Williams.

The various committees in charge of the affair were as follows:

Committee of Arrangements—Thos. G. Geary, T. T. Harden, Joseph Johnson, James H. Law, Wm. Dempsey, George Green, E. Hopkins, W. H. Jackson, Jos. Mitchell, Henry Leroy, Robert Washington, E. Little, R. Baker, Thos. H. Fisher, Arthur Chambers, P. C. H. Tinson, L. D. Little, James Talty, Timothy Mercer.

Floor Committee—R. Washington, E. Hopkins, T. G. Leary.

Concert committee—Wm. Dempsey, Jas. H. Law, Miss Baker, L. D. Little.

Reception committee—Jos. Johnson, P. H. C. Tinson, Geo. Green, Henry Leroy, E. Little.

Entertainment committee—Arthur Chambers, Joseph Phipps, Timothy Mercer, Jas. Talty.

Coat and Hat Room committee—Thos. H. Fisher, Joseph Mitchell.

Committee on Tickets—W. H. Jackson, T. T. Harden.

Altogether, the event was a delightful affair, and a notable social success.

GRENWOLD HASTE.

Low Rate Harvest Excursions.

The announcement that the North-Western line, connecting over 1,000 miles of thoroughly equipped railway, has arranged to run two low-rate harvest excursions during the months of August and September, will be gladly received by those who are interested in the development of the great West and Northwest, as well as by those who desire to visit this wonderfully productive region at the season of the year when exact demonstration can be made of the merits and advantages it offers to home-seekers and investors in search of safe and profitable investments.

These excursions will leave Chicago on August 30 and Sept. 27, and tickets can be purchased at the very low rate of one fare for the round trip to points in Iowa, Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Nebraska, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Idaho, and Montana. They will be strictly first-class in every particular and will be good for return passage at any time within thirty days from date of purchase. Full information concerning rates and arrangements for these excursions can be obtained upon application to any coupon ticket agent, or to W. A. Thrall, G. P. T. A., Chicago & North-western Railway, Chicago. 9-13 3t

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength. *Latest U. S. Government Food Report.*

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 106 Wall St., N. Y.

BRUTAL STABBING AFFAIR.

A Demolish Laborer Nearly Cut by a Fellow-Workman

A very brutal stabbing affray occurred last Monday afternoon, at Brown's brickyard at Dunellen. During the day several discussions arose over the work to be done by the different hands, each man being allotted his share. A man, whose *name no one seems to know* and who was employed there, was a little more loud in his threats than the others. He had some words with Edward Conkling, also an employee of the yard, over some work which Conkling wanted him to do. The other workmen kept the two apart at that time. Conkling was not seen again for a short time, when the brute picked him just above the eye.

Although Conkling is not regarded as fatally wounded, he had a very narrow escape, as had the knife entered two inches from the place it did, he would have been killed instantly.

The other workmen caught the would-be slayer and gave him a severe pounding, which is all the punishment he has had up to the present. Conkling will not make a complaint against the man, and he is now allowed to go free.

BIOGRAPHY OF DR. TITSWORTH.

He Would Have Celebrated His Silver Wedding Next Month.

[Dunellen Weekly Call.]

Dr. Abel Shepard Titsworth died at his late residence, in New Market, Wednesday morning, at 11 o'clock, aged 52 years, from heart disease. He was the eldest son of Isaac D. Titsworth, one of our oldest and most prominent citizens. The doctor has been a sufferer from the terrible disease which carried him away, for the past few months. He was born in Shiloh, Cumberland county, N. J., January 21, 1840. When the War of the Rebellion broke out he was one of the first to enlist, which he did on August 14, 1862, at Trenton, in the 11th N. J. regiment, and served as hospital steward, until his discharge, about June 20, 1865. During this service he became quite familiar with the practice of medicine and entered the medical college at Geneva, N. Y., from which he was graduated in the spring of 1867. He then entered Bellevue Hospital in New York city and graduated in 1868. He then went to Edgerton, Wis., and followed his profession for about 1870, when he removed to his native town, Shiloh, and bought out the practice of Dr. T. H. Tomlinson, now of Plainfield, remaining there until 1874, when he removed to New Market, where he has since resided. He was unable, owing to the dreadful disease, to seek for a large practice, and finally abandoned his profession by selling out to Dr. Edwards in the spring of 1885. For the past few years he has done as large a business as his health would allow, and was thus enable him to remain at home and gain a livelihood. He was married in September, 1867, to Miss Posey, the eldest daughter of the late Squire Morgan, and had he lived another month would have celebrated his silver wedding. He leaves a wife, three sons and four daughters, one son and two daughters, who have the sympathy of the entire community.

Repairs for the County Roads.

[Elizabeth Journal.]

Union county is justly proud of its elegant system of county roads, but now that it has these roads it will not do to sit quietly and suppose they will take care of themselves. The road is now rapidly falling into disrepair, and largely from the need of top dressing. The dressing which was put on when the roads were built has worn off, and should be replaced at once, because the larger stones are now in sight, and every time they are hit by a horse's hoof they are loosened and in time will work out. This can be prevented if taken in time. The amount allowed each township, $150, is totally inadequate to do what is required, and steps should be taken by the board of freeholders to have this amount largely increased. Do not let the roads fall into bad condition and then turn our purse into diagnosis.

Kill the State Abattoir Public Service Railway.

[Elizabeth Monitor.]

Plainfield's electric road is a great success, and the people are delighted. Last night the mayor and members of the common council, together with a number of leading citizens, got aboard a car and rode over the route. They were much gratified with the trip, and referred especially to the smoothness of the road. The cars are kept by the Bell Telephone company, of Philadelphia, and are the finest cars ever turned out by that concern. This is the first electric road in the city, and the people express themselves as very much pleased with the line and equipment.

The Cruelty of Lee Trolley a Notable Event.

[Elizabeth Journal.]

This is a day to be remembered by Plainfield. Its first street railway was opened to the public this morning. It is operated by electricity as applied to the trolley system. The road has been put complete the circuit of the place, but only runs from a point in the centre of the business district to a terminal point in the south-west section of the city. It is a notable event in the history of the city, and the people express themselves as very much pleased with the line, and the manner in which it was built. The road is a conservative community and is always disposed to "go slow" in the introduction of public improvements. In the course of time, however, it may be expected that the street railway will traverse every part of the town and its suburbs, to the satisfaction of everybody.

Dr. Pope's Reverse Simulates Sore-Water.

Consumers of city water looked with suspicion on the beverage from the mains Friday morning. When a sleazoful was drawn it appeared and foamed as though there were saleratus and vinegar in it. The taste or quality, however, seemed not to be affected. At the pumping station it was said any of the blue was caused by the heavy pressure of air in the pipes, and that the water was beautiful rather than injured by it. During the day the fleak passed off.

What Kind of a Route Is This?

[The Newark *Advertiser* has a funny idea of Mr. Sidney's geography in speaking of the new electric street railway it says: "The line is four miles in length, and runs from the depot to Fourth street, thence to Grant street, to Fourth street, to Third avenue and return."

TWO WOMEN BADLY SHOCKED.

THEY WERE ALONE AT NIGHT IN A HOUSE STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

From a Telephone Girl by Prompt Aid from Electric Bells—F. S. Slater's House Badly Damaged, and Other Casualties Reported—Trolley Injuries—Freaks of the Current.

The fierce thunderstorm of Friday evening will be long remembered in Plainfield because of the terrific electrical manifestations that accompanied it. All over the city people were kept in a state of nervous suspense, fearful that the next of the almost incessant flashes might bring disaster to their roofings. The overhead wires kept snapping merrily, and threw out scathing sparks. Telephone bells kept jingling, and electric lights flashed up again and continued to burn with steadily increased. The density of the unusual current along the wires set fire to the roof of the electric light station, and a small hole was burned, but was soon extinguished. The trolley system was not affected, and cars ran as usual during the storm.

The most serious damage reported was to the residence of ex-councilman F. M. Slater, on Jackson avenue, North Plainfield. Mr. Slater and wife are out of town, and his mother and Miss Lottie Morse were alone in the house. Miss Morse was lying on a couch, and Mrs. Slater was seated in a chair. Of a sudden a tremendous flash of electric heat burst in the very room. They heard no crash, but felt a terrible concussion. Blue lights danced all about, and there was a strong odor of brimstone in the air. The women felt a fearful electric thrill, and were stunned into momentary unconsciousness. When Mrs. Slater recovered her senses she found Mrs. She had been deafened, and her deafness did not pass away for some time. Miss Morse had declared that her many startling experiences with electricity as telephone operator at central had accustomed her to the freakish fluid, but she was thrown into a state of nervous terror by this scare, and fears that she can never regain confidence in her nerves during thunder storms.

Investigation revealed the fact that lightning had shot down the chimney of the Slater house. The current had evidently followed the chimney to the sitting room where were the two women, and escaped through an open window. After electrifying everything in the apartment. The gilt of the wall-paper and picture mouldings was changed to black, and gold leaf was stripped in flakes from the paper and deposited on the floor with another strange precipitation resembling sulphur. Both mirror and picture on the chimney were strewn all about the yard and attic, a hole was torn in the roof, and fragments of the slate shingles were scattered about.

Altogether, the experience was a most terrifying one for the two women, and if telephone subscribers find to-day that central's voice is a little more mild and her gentle disposition somewhat unstrung, they must attribute it to the electrical disturbances of the storm.

Total smashing stroke the house of John Pfister on the Henry Clay Randolph in the short hills, and showered plaster down upon the inmates of the dwelling, as they lay in bed. The chimney was wrecked, and the walls were completely denuded of plaster The smell of sulphur was very strong in the house and family fled through the storm and took refuge in a neighbor's house.

WESTFIELD WARBLINGS.

Another Newspaper Promised, and a New Industry for the Town.

Manager Morse, of Garwood, is a firm believer in faith cure.

Montgomery Clark, of West Virginia, is visiting Mr. Harris at Westfield.

Mrs. C. A. Smith and her son Raymond returned Thursday from the Catskills.

The Rev. Dr. Rice will preach in Brooklyn the remaining Sundays of this month.

Westfield is to have another newspaper, backed up by capital and journalistic experience.

The oratorio of "Queen Esther", or its equivalent, "Ruth", will be produced in Westfield shortly.

G. N. Goding has again taken possession of his residence on the Boulevard, after repairing the damage it sustained by fire last spring.

The New York Domestic Gas Machine company has established a plant in Westfield for the manufacture of their machines. Quarters have been secured on Central avenue, near the railroad.

The *Leader* misinterprets public opinion when it attributes the Westfield press not object to being called Ripley's Corners. It was bad enough to have that name flung at the town, without having the Leader and the *Town Swallow* it eagerly and ask for more.

The eleventh annual excursion of the Sunday-schools of Westfield and Fanwood to Ocean Grove, Wednesday, was a success in every respect. The day was good, and when at night the two great excursion trains pulled up to the station, they clang-ged a tired but clean and happy crowd. To many this annual bath proves most beneficial.

Sons of the Trops.

The next tournament of the New J ney Camp of Sons of the Trops will be held this month in Harrison.

A two-day shoot will be held at Miller's grounds, Springfield, Aug. 17 and 18. The *first day shoot is at live birds and the* second at targets.

A new arrangement was made last week whereby for the next five years, at least, targets and live birds can be shot at the Marion grounds, which was feared at one time would have to be closed.

John Biggott, of Rockaway, and Frank Case, of Morristown, recently shot a match at 100 live birds each for $250 a side for the championship of New Jersey. Biggott won by killing 91 birds to Case's 94. Johnny is therefore now the champion of New Jersey, and also an all-round good fellow.

CLEANING and DYEING.

Have Your Spring Wear Cleaned or Dyed in time for warm weather.

Challies, Flannels, Summer Silks, Ladies' Dressing Sacques and Wrappers cleaned to look like New.

Entire suit of Men's Clothing cleaned or $1 50.

Samples of the New Spring Shades on Hand.

HILLIER & CO., 49 North Avenue.

Misses A. L. & M. D. GORSLINE,

Fancy Goods, Notions, Art Needle Work, Painted Novelties, &c.,

14 WEST FRONT STREET, PLAINFIELD, N. J.

STAMPING AND DESIGNING A SPECIALTY.

ARTISTIC OUTLINING AND EMBROIDERY. 4-9 tf

20 PER CENT. DISCOUNT

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Refrigerators, Lawn Mowers, and Ice Cream Freezers.

—AGENTS FOR—

Welcome Globe Stoves, Murphy's Paint, Buckeye Mowers, Hartman Steel Wire Fence, at

ZIMMERMAN & RUMPF'S,

Successors to Pierson Hardware Co., 7 11 tf 32 West Front Street.

LIGHT WEIGHT CLOTHING.

Light in Two Ways.

LIGHT ON YOUR BACKS. LIGHT ON YOUR POCKET-BOOK.

We have a large and varied assortment of it embracing all the materials at all suitable. Thin, cool, airy fabrics such as

ALPACAS, MOHAIRS, FLANNELS, SERGES, LINENS, ETC., ETC.

The discomfort produced by the prevailing heat can be much reduced by a proper attention to dress.

Single Coats 40c. up.
Coats and Vests $1.25 up.

McGregor & Co., 850 and 852 Broad St NEWARK, N. J.

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Carpets!

Buy Direct from the Manufacturer.

JOHN & JAMES DOBSON.

SPECIAL ATTENTION

Is directed to a large variety of patterns which we are offering at liberal reduction in price. Some

Best All-Wool Ingrains, at 55c. Yard.
Five-Frame Body Brussels, at $1 Yard.
Tapestry Brussels, at 75c. Yard.
Wilton Velvets at $1.00 Yard.

Superior in quality to anything offered in this market at prices quoted. Also, a large variety of Fancy China Mattings at exceedingly low prices.

COUNTRY ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

JOHN and JAMES DOBSON,

40 and 42 WEST 14th STREET, N. Y.

JOHN VAN GAASBEEK, Manager 4-21-3m

TRY ONE OF OUR

BLACK THIBET SUITS

And see if it is not the most satisfactory suit you ever bought

FOR $15.

They are made in Cutaways and Sacks and will never wear shiney.

Business Suits

In Fancy Cheviot, Cassimeres, Serges, Check Suitings, &c.,

$10 and $12.

KILPATRICK & BETTS,

CLOTHIERS,

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DO YOU WANT A PIANO?

If so, send your name and address and receive by return mail a handsomely illustrated Catalogue with Prices, Terms, etc. of

Strictly High Grade. Moderate Price. Sold for Cash or on Easy Monthly Payments.

The "OPERA" Piano.

Renowned for its durability and rich, powerful and sympathetic quality of tone. Unique and Artistic in Design; Superior Workmanship. Manufactured in over 50 different styles and sizes.

PEEK & SON, 4 to 8 & 10 E. 14th St., New York. Manufacturers.

IN A POLICE BOAT.

Agreeable Adventure in Quest of a River Pirate.

Cutter and Accused the Wharves of New York Search in the Warm Weather—Fortified While Most Good Citizens Rest in Their Beds.

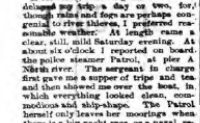
[COPYRIGHT, 1892.]

The Pirate Exchange in New York languishes. Pirates are dull and very scarce. The river police are active, but there are few transactions. Such is the situation along the river fronts as I found it last week.

What I had thought will be more enraging than a sight on the river during this warm wave, pirate hunting with my friends of the Central office? Accordingly, I applied to Superintendent Byrnes, who, with his customary dexterity at once gave his permission and arranged everything. He would, not, however, guarantee me any pirates. Three adventurers, who have flourished from 1850 to 1873 and have assassinated some sort of organization for several years longer, are now all broken up. They are dead, in prison or reformed. Only a few here and there, small a little cotton, coffee or sugar—thefts for which they may be arrested but can seldom be convicted. The new pirates and their heads have added the "finest" in the practical extirpation of the business.

Twelfth Precinct station, hot wave, delayed my trip a day or two, for, though rains and fogs are perhaps congenial to river thieves, I preferred favorable weather. At length came a clear, still, mild Saturday evening. At about 8:30 o'clock I met my friends on the police steamer Patrol, at pier A North river. The sergeant in charge first gave me an appetizing cup of tea, and then showed me over the boat, in which everything looked clean, commodious and ship-shape. The Patrol herself only leaves her moorings when there is a big yacht race, or a naval review, or an unveiling of the statue of liberty, or some such affair causing a great aggregation of river craft. Ordinarily she stays at her moorings, and the shelter of four rowboats which are always on duty also if the river fronts report to her periodically and are regularly relieved. The river police are not a separate organization, but the members of it may be put on or off at any time.

Each boat carries two men in uniform. There is also a detective boat, the crew of which are in plain clothes. To this boat I was assigned. My companions for the night were a quiet, taciturn man of ordinary size, and a young fireman with thews and sinews of a giant, six feet two inches tall and



TOWED BY A FERRYBOAT.

weighing two hundred and twenty pounds.

Our course was up East river. As we rounded Castle Garden a tug came by and we teased her a line to tow. The deckhand failed to hold it, and we had held it fast enough if we'd had our uniforms on," remarked the giant. We secured another on the next boat we pulled in the same way. But by this time we were in the region of the ferryboats, and we followed one of them to her slip. We slipped under her guards and hailed from the inside until we rested in the confined space between the bow (her stern as it now was) and the end of the slip. A line was then made fast to the rudder post, and we waited in the gloom for several minutes while the passengers got off and we barked above. The muddy water swashed about the string piles and dripped from above, and the atmosphere was close and offensive. Presently we heard the dash and splash, the great double wheels revolved and the steamer moved out, dragging us behind in the foam of her wash. As she gained headway the nose up the river she seemed to move at a tremendous speed, and the waves ran up at each side of us in a continuous foaming wall. Thus we swept up the river for ten or fifteen minutes and were cured over with a bath which we could not have rowed in more than thrice the time.

It was a long past sunset and lights were kindled along the docks and over the ferry slips, and the row ran along the thin arch of the Brooklyn bridge. We turned and began feeling our way down the river. Now and then

The Constitutionalist,
A DEMOCRATIC WEEKLY.
W. L. FORCE & A. L. FORCE, Editors and Proprietors.
AT PLAINFIELD, NEW JERSEY.
TERMS—TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.

THE CONSTITUTIONALIST.

VOL. XXV. PLAINFIELD, N. J., THURSDAY, AUGUST 25, 1892. No 34.

"Support the Constitution, which is the cement of the Union, as well as the limitations due to its authorities."—Madison.

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5 in.	2.50	3.00	5.00	7.00	10.00	15.00	20.00
6 in.	3.00	4.00	6.00	8.00	12.00	18.00	25.00
7 in.	3.50	5.00	7.00	10.00	15.00	20.00	30.00
8 in.	4.00	6.00	8.00	12.00	18.00	25.00	35.00
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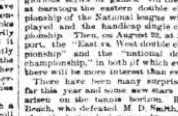
Just now the admirable new scoring rules of Omar Carr, which were used in the recent tournament at the Country of the Columbia Athletic club in Washington. This scheme consists of reading a number of points for each game, making a possible forty points to each set of ten games. Scholars of the tournament are so arranged that every player meets every other player, and his standing in the tournament is determined by the number of points he scores and not by the number of games won. Each stroke of the racquet counts and the final judgment is rendered on the play of the whole assistance. Entries in the Washington tournament were divided into three sections, and the two leaders in each section were entitled to compete in the finals.

The west has already settled its championships, and the national events at Newport on engaged about to fall into line. Chase and Ryerson again contesting. John A. Ryerson will be the western representative in singles at Newport, and Chase and Ryerson will meet the best eastern team in contest for the championship in the Narragansett tournament. I doubt if either Chase or Ryerson will be able to do much against Hobart, Hall or Howey. Chase's play is swift, strong and brilliant, but faulty. His carelessness will ever be his bane in the east. Ryerson plays with judgment and force, but generally brilliancy.

But August will see the advent of a glorious series of games. On the first of the month the national lawn tennis championship of the National league will be played and the handicap single championship of the Longwood St. at Newport, the "East vs. West double championship" and the "national double championship," in both of which events there will be more interest than ever.

There have been many surprises so far this year, and more are sure to have arisen on the tennis horizon. R. V. Beach, who defeated M. D. Smith, just the latter had won a victory over Beach, is looked upon as an exceedingly clever all around player. Heaton, who is always in at the tournaments, has been ranked heretofore as a splendid player, but he has never yet until now has he been ranked high in singles. I understand that champion Campbell will be back in time for the Saratoga games, when he will defend his title and probably score a greater victory than before, as he will have had a splendid



THE NATIONAL TENNIS TROPHIES.

opportunities abroad. One excellent critic, F. A. Kellogg, thinking of the changes in form of Hall and Hobart, said: "A fourth of the year will be the playing of Hobart, Howey and Halligey one of whom, in my opinion, is the best player to date for the silvermers at Newport. These men are likely to play better tennis than they did last summer. I am confirmed in that belief as Dr. Dudley Allen already somewhat improved in form. The new rule as to the position of the server is likely to be a factor of great importance in the contests of 1892. In the case of E. L. Hall its effect will be rather favorable, for he has already adopted the practice of standing over a foot behind the base line. The rule will hit those players especially against Campbell's game, yet I doubt that it will seriously affect it even under the most rigid enforcement."

One of the interesting features of the year's tennis playing is the success which crowned Miss Mabel E. Cahill, still the best lady player in America. She came out there early the past year, and the defeat of Miss Bessie Moore, the brilliant New Jersey player, was the first victorious of this. For without improvement, particularly in backhand, Miss Moore would have defeated Miss Cahill. Miss Cahill had the element of endurance enforced into the last contest. Miss Moore would have defeated the latter had she had the brilliant Miss Cahill, for it was only by a long rest that Miss Cahill was able to recover her form. Her defeated Miss Roosevelt, Mrs. Morgan and Miss Burdette of Philadelphia, among her the title of champion of the United States, as well as ever, and she is now remarkably strong at the kilnest.

During August there will be a number of interesting open and invitation tournaments, which will bring the best American players with competes. The first of these is the open tournament of the Newport Casino, which will begin on Monday next. Her defeated Miss Roosevelt, Mrs. Morgan and Miss Burdette of Philadelphia, among her the title of champion of the United States, as well as ever, and she is now remarkably strong at the kilnest.

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TENNIS HONORS,

Intense Interest in the National Saratoga and Newport Events.

Chase and Ryerson Will Represent the West; Hall, Howey, Halligey and Sand Beach Will Probably Represent the East.

[COPYRIGHT, 1892.]

Lawn tennis comes to town once a short-ous climax annually, and it is this climax, the championship series of the national association, which will see it next week in Newport. The Narragansett casino, a small-sized structure, with two adjoining buildings, and one acre of lawn, and its balconies and porches seat about about means for hundreds to view the matches. With groups of beautiful women decked in soft-tinted costumes, and with the greenery with the lawns and grey background of the casino, a scene of rare beauty is daily exhibited during these tournaments.

If the attendance at Newport last year is to be taken as a criterion, there will be a vast crowd of spectators on hand. Last year the porches, balconies and lawn of the casino were filled to overflowing. In fact, of the final contests, seats were arranged in a rectangle around the courts and even then many a fashionable visitor was forced to stand.

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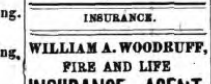
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WEEKLY CONSTITUTIONALIST

DAILY PRESS

(Chautauqua Building),

PLAINFIELD N. J

GEN. LEW WALLACE.

The Author of "Ben Hur" and His Home.

Possessed of a Charming Personality, and Proves Himself a Most Entertaining Host—His Most Inspirations Amid Rural Surroundings.

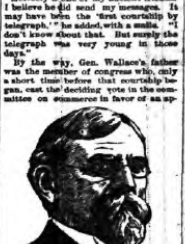
[COPYRIGHT, 1892.]

The veteran editor of the Journal at Evansville, Ind., James B. McNeely, recently said to me: "I suppose I had a hand in the first successful letter that ever was carried on by telegraph. I was the operator who used to send Lew Wallace's messages to the Electric. He was away back in—let me see; they were married in 1852.

Second to Gen. Wallace's porch in Crawfordsville a few days later I mentioned this circumstance.

"Yes," said the author of "Ben Hur," "McNeely is one of my ancient friends. I believe he did send my messages. It may have been the 'first courtship by telegraph,' he added, with a smile, "I don't know about that, but surely the telegraph was very young in those days."

By the way, Gen. Wallace's father was the member of congress who, only a short time before that courtship began, cast the deciding vote in the committee on commerce in favor of an ap-



GEN. LEW WALLACE.

propriation to develop Samuel F. B. Morse's electric telegraph. Yet and the people of his district were so profoundly incensed by this "foolish and impracticable" and "wild, impractical scheme" that they refused to reelect him.

Crawfordsville in June is a delight to the soul. It is so soothingly quiet, so darkly cool, and the foliage is of such its great, clustering trees; so fresh, so fragrant; and Elston grove, in which Gen. Wallace has written so much of his finest inspiration, is the concentrated essence of the place. "The house, which is not pretentious, is set deep in a lawn thickly studded with beeches and maples and evergreen varieties of trees. Under these the walks and drives curve through leafy arbors and across bright, well-trimmed lawns, the whole making a picture restful to the senses and inspiring to the soul. Every now and then somebody who does not know or cannot appreciate the grandeur of this place comes to this alcove why he does not remove to one of the great cities, where he can have "literary environment." He was speaking of this when he interrupted himself to call my attention to a singularly handsome robin redbreast that had hopped down to a straight point at the junction of the walks, and was looking up at us in a sweet, military attitude as if he intended to dispute any attempt at departure which the visitor might make. The note of a great beech tree near at hand came dripping the tearful, far-away sounds of the wood thrush, and of a mourning dove, bewailing the very thought.

"See that bird?" said Gen. Wallace. "What better environment can anybody wish?"

And the ramshided him of a very important duty in most persons. In a straw berry box snugly tucked under the cornice of the porch, just over the front door, was a tiny nest in which an early brood of American sparrows had been reared.

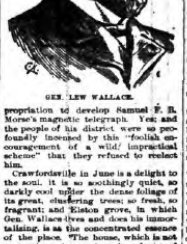
"I must clean out that nest," said Gen. Wallace, "and make it ready for a pair of wee pensioners who are to come every year at about this time and set up housekeeping there."

This, Gen. Wallace, is the man who at bloody Monocacy led a handful of raw recruits against Jubal Early's overwhelming army—led them to inevitable defeat, and—saved the city of Washington.

Before we go into his workshop to pry into his literary methods, let us sit on the cool, green grass and become a much more potent influence than his sword ever was.

"It is difficult to say when I first began to write," he answers. "I was a wild boy and refused to great pairs all opportunities for a regular education. But along with that I was always a reader of everything. My father was a lover of books and had a fine library, which, of course, was always open to me. In my vacancies I was in the habit of taking a gun, a dog, a fishing rod and a book, and so I varied my amusements. When sixteen years of age I wrote a novel (about three hundred pages of closely-written manuscript) entitled 'The Man at Arms—A Tale of the Tenth Century.' It was my first work. With it, I used to amuse my young friends.

"In my eighteenth year I began a book which I called 'The Fair God.' From my earliest recollection Mexico was a country of great interest to me, and the story made of the invasion of Cortez was particularly agreeable. My first reading in that line was Robertson, which he succeeded by a pointer, also, and Prescott furnished me bread, meat, and wine. I had finished probably one hundred and fifty pages when the Mexican war broke out. This was irresistible to me. I got out my gun, bade fond adieu to my rabbit



and went with it as second lieutenant. At the expiration of my time of service I came back to Indianapolis, where I resumed my study of the law, which I had before my enlistment put aside with my literary pastime. If ever you get your fingers on 'The Fair God' you will see that the beginning and the ending fragments of the writer. It does not show the maturity of the last part. All which includes in the capture of the city and 'Noche Triste' was written off and on after my return from Mexico. I was engaged in law and politics and the writing of 'The Fair God' about twelve years. I wrote this story only for pastime—for the delight of the publication of it. It filled up evenings and idle hours generally. Going to New York on one occasion I concluded for safety to slip the manuscript into my trunk and submit it to a publisher. While there I called on Mr. Appleton—he is the house of Osgood, Tickner & Co., Boston. They received the manuscript in confidence with the result that they undertook the publication of it on the usual terms.

"Then I wrote a number of magazine articles, and about 1874 I concluded that I would write a story of the days of Christ. The episode of the murder of the innocent was always a point of interest to me. What was the effect? Whereon did they base? How did it happen that they lost for that slaughter the sympathy of the world? It is a fine subject for the Gospel. But it was very

Then, he rolled up the sleeves of his patent refrigerating flannel shirt, thereby making a red-hot streak around his arms above the folds of the sleeves bound him.

"What we need," said he, "is another window in this place."

"Look here, McGillis," I protested, "I've been over that all the time, and it'll be the death of me. We don't want any more windows."

But at this point Billings, the poet who when he jumps into the water at Asbury park raises the tide all along the Jersey coast, climbed in with a commotion, for cutting loose one end of the room and swinging it on hinges.

It is only a shanty of boards that we inhabit, and the agent of the building, above the roof of which we stick out with the heads of us, has no objection to Billings' plan. When this Gigantic door was opened it let in a small hurricane directly upon my back. I should certainly have caught the worst kind of a cold in the head on the very first day if it hadn't been that Billings was so overjoyed at the success of his invention that he stood in the doorway most of the day, and though it was almost six feet wide, his presence was as good as half the door open.

That was what McGillis thought about it, and he objected so strenuously that Billings put his wife to work and invented another door for McGillis. This, when it was constructed, proved to be very favorable to the direct reference to the prevailing wind as Billings' door, so McGillis decided that

THE PURSUIT OF LITERATURE.

something was necessary to produce a draft. The window over my desk (which they both insisted should be always open) did not suit McGillis—not when the entire sash was taken out, so he persuaded the agent to let him cut two holes in the wall, one on each side of the window.

The next day after these holes were made me raw and uncomfortable. Billings and McGillis said that it was the draft they'd been longing for. It cold and slimy wind was coming in the East river. McGillis called it a refreshing breeze, and he stepped out upon the roof to enjoy it, leaving his door open behind him. Then Billings did the same thing, and I turned on my cold soldier and shivered. The wind increased during the day till it amounted to a gale. My bi friends lay back in their chairs with their mouths open and gulped down the foggy air. Meanwhile I was struggling with a literary production into which I was throwing my best touches. It was an important piece of writing, designed to be seventy-two inches wide, with pictures in it. Most of it was about soap, but the remainder was made up of other toothes descriptive of the home life of the man who made the soap. I was going to put it down over my own signature that I had been to dinner at the gentleman's house, the assignment from the business office of the paper, and had had much more to eat than I usually get at home.

Well, this elaborate bit of character painting was being blown about fearfully by the wind which came in at the door designed by Mr. Billings and went out by the two holes in the wall, after creating a cooling pressure on the backs of my ears that made them stand out from my head like the sails of a schooner flapping wind and wind." I tried to be unapproachable and of a mild disposition, with none of those "eccentricities of genius" which many fancies mean but so disagreeable personally, he is a sensitive soul with a mane and a half, and I stuffed wife five alone, as the saying is. That is, his son is a resident of Indianapolis, but the other night's outings in the vast inclosure of Elston grove are occupied by relatives of a brother and sister of Mrs. Wallace, and there is no dearth of company.

WILLIS B. HAWKINS.

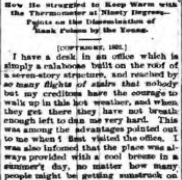
VICTIM OF FAT MEN.

Howard Fielding Tells a Harrowing Hot Weather Story.

How He Struggled to Keep Warm with the Thermometer at Ninety Degrees—Passion on the Dimensionless of Weak Fellows by Fat Women.

[COPYRIGHT, 1892.]

I have a desk in an office which is simply a caloboose built on the roof of a seven-story structure, and research of the weights of giants and nobody but my creditors have the courage to walk up in this hot weather. I would have got there they have not breath enough left to dun me very hard. This was among the advantages pointed out to me when I first visited the office. I was also informed that the place was already provided with a cook stove in summer's day, no matter how many people might be getting sunstruck on the pavements. This seemed a needless precaution because it is the first instance of



FAT AND LEAN.

veracity that I have encountered in my experiences with people who rent things.

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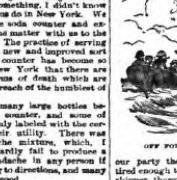

THE DOCTOR.

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Frank, the boy behind the counter, was in equally good spirits on this day. He is more than fourteen years old and is thoroughly competent to deal out all the medicine that any reasonable man could wish to absorb with a glass of soda.

"Cold?" he inquired. "What was it that the doctor gave that feller that was in here before? Darned if I can re-

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A DAY AT CAPE MAY.

We Can All Go There When Our Ship Comes In.

Meanwhile We Have to Be Satisfied with Reading of the Beauty and Grandeur of the Ocean and the Pleasures of the Fishily Beach.

[Special Washington Letter.]

There is no harm in envy unless it is permitted to grow into jealousy. I will be serious when you hear the story, and yet I believe not one of my readers will be envious.

Having received and accepted an invitation to make a trip to Cape May, N. J., and be a guest at the private hotel there for four days, I started on Friday morning with my wife and baby and arrived at the Cape about four o'clock in the afternoon. First let me tell you about the hotel.

It is one of the finest establishments of the kind on the Atlantic coast and can readily accommodate a thousand guests, giving each bedroom and parlor the best of food with prompt attention to every one of that number. It is situated about one hundred yards from the beach, and is so planned and cracked that nearly every room in the house can receive the ocean breeze. That same ocean breeze seems to be ceaseless in its efforts to fill the lungs and invigorate the systems of all who are fortunate enough to visit the coast.

The beach at Cape May is one of the safest in the world. For fully half a mile it slopes downward so gradually that an eight-year-old child can wade fully thirty yards into it without having the water come over his head, except as the big waves roll in. Under the circumstances, of course, there is no undertow along the beach, and no loss of life occurs at this point except through carelessness.

To reduce the peril of this pleasure to a minimum opposite each one of the hotels along the beach there is stationed a life boat, and I noticed as my head bobbles and shivered. The wind increased during the day till it amounted to a gale. My bi friends lay back in their chairs with their mouths open and gulped down the foggy air. Meanwhile I was struggling with a literary production into which I was throwing my best touches. It was an important piece of writing, designed to be seventy-two inches wide, with pictures in it. Most of it was about soap, but the remainder was made up of other toothes descriptive of the home life of the man who made the soap. I was going to put it down over my own signature that I had been to dinner at the gentleman's house, the assignment from the business office of the paper, and had had much more to eat than I usually get at home.

Well, this elaborate bit of character painting was being blown about fearfully by the wind which came in at the door designed by Mr. Billings and went out by the two holes in the wall, after creating a cooling pressure on the backs of my ears that made them stand out from my head like the sails of a schooner flapping wind and wind." I tried to be unapproachable and of a mild disposition, with none of those "eccentricities of genius" which many fancies mean but so disagreeable personally, he is a sensitive soul with a mane and a half, and I stuffed wife five alone, as the saying is. That is, his son is a resident of Indianapolis, but the other night's outings in the vast inclosure of Elston grove are occupied by relatives of a brother and sister of Mrs. Wallace, and there is no dearth of company.

WILLIS B. HAWKINS.

VICTIM OF FAT MEN.

Howard Fielding Tells a Harrowing Hot Weather Story.

How He Struggled to Keep Warm with the Thermometer at Ninety Degrees—Passion on the Dimensionless of Weak Fellows by Fat Women.

[COPYRIGHT, 1892.]

I have a desk in an office which is simply a caloboose built on the roof of a seven-story structure, and research of the weights of giants and nobody but my creditors have the courage to walk up in this hot weather. I would have got there they have not breath enough left to dun me very hard. This was among the advantages pointed out to me when I first visited the office. I was also informed that the place was already provided with a cook stove in summer's day, no matter how many people might be getting sunstruck on the pavements. This seemed a needless precaution because it is the first instance of

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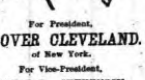
The Constitutionalist.

W. L. FORCE, A. L. FORCE
Editors and Proprietors.

Democratic Nominations.



For President,
GROVER CLEVELAND,
of New York.

For Vice-President,
ADLAI E. STEVENSON,
of Illinois.

CALL FOR CONVENTION OF DEMOCRATIC CLUBS.

TEMPORARY HEADQUARTERS
THE DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY OF NEW JERSEY,
TRENTON, N. J., August 8, 1892.

Pursuant to article 9 of the Constitution of the Democratic Society of New Jersey a convention of the Clubs throughout the State composing said Society will be held at the city of

Camden, on Tuesday, Sept. 27, 1892,

Commencing at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of electing officers and committees for the term of three years next ensuing, and the transaction of such other business as may belong to the work of the Society. Which might be presented.

All organized Democratic Clubs are requested in the State Society and said ind to representation, as the principles governing that matter are as the following:

ORGANIZATION OF THE SOCIETY.

To foster the formation of permanent Democratic Societies and Clubs throughout the State, and inculcate sound principles of government, teaching Jeffersonian principles of government.

To preserve the independence of the United States, the autonomy of the States, local self-government and individual liberty.

To resist revolutionary changes and to conserve constitutional rights.

To organize the Democracy of the State beyond the necessities of government economically administered.

To promote economy in all branches of the public service.

To oppose unnecessary commercial restrictions for the benefit of the few to the detriment of the many.

To oppose class legislation, which despoils labor and builds up monopolies.

To maintain inviolate the fundamental principles of Democracy—"Equality before the law."

and

To co-operate with the regular organization of the Democratic party in support of Democratic men and Democratic measures.

DELEGATES TO CONVENTION.

In convention the members of this Society shall be entitled to the same number and kind of local delegates for every fifty members in good standing as the same are entitled to in the State Society or Utah shall be entitled to more than two delegates.

It is particularly desirable that every Democratic organization in our State become members of the State Society at once and have a full representation in the Convention of the 27th inst.

The secretary of the State Society will furnish forms of "Application for Membership," and for Credentials for delegates to the Convention.

The Democratic voters of every ward and township are urged to organize one or more Clubs immediately and to notify the Recording Secretary of this Society without delay, for it is contemplated by all that this organization will do much in each ward a grand victory for both State and National tickets in November next.

The permanent headquarters of the State Society will be established at the city of Trenton, the capital city, early in September.

JAMES R. STEVENS, President.
WM. H. K. Wells, Jr., Ex. Com.
ATTEST—W. B. MCKAY, Secretary.

A DEVELOPED ANSWER.

When the Congressional Committee were inquiring into the labor troubles at the Carnegie steel plant at Pittsburg the manager was asked the cost of producing a ton of steel rails.

He declined to answer, alleging that such data were private business and therefore privileged.

The question was fair and proper, and the refusal of the manager certainly suspicious.

The Engineering and Mining Journal now attacks the Carnegie brush heap with a sharp stick and reveals to view a large and grinning colored gentleman.

That journal declares, and has the figures to back its assertion, that the cost of making a ton of steel rails at the Carnegie works does not exceed $20, including all material and labor, and that the selling price is $32.

There you have developed the business of Harrison-McKinley millionaire protection, thirty-three per cent. monopolistic profit.

Will may the pampered bosses live in regal style abroad, and on coaching tours cause the highlands of Scotland to resound with gleeful shouts in praise of American Protection.

THE POPULAR DEMAND.

A thoroughly honest and conscientious Presidency of the United States is needed. A man who will serve the people with single devotion to the general public welfare, and one whom corruptionists and sordid conspirators dare not approach.

Honesty is the popular demand.

Honesty, unflinching honesty, is the richest and brightest gem any man can possess and wear, "it is the ruby of personal character."

Honesty is far superior to coffered millions, to the pride of ancestry, or the most commanding genius, because it will honorably and faithfully discharge every obligation of life with alacrity and even-handed justice.

In business pursuits practical honesty is well invested capital, and in the political arena honesty becomes the only sure guarantee of public prosperity.

An honest man, as a candidate for official position, is pre-eminently worthy of popular support, for the substantial reason, that he will never allow the plotting politician to outrank the sturdy patriot.

Such a man is the Democratic nominee for the Presidency.

Vote for
GROVER CLEVELAND.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

Col. Pearson, hitherto a leading North Carolina Republican, announces that in future he will act and vote with the Democratic party.

What has wrought such a change of political sentiment?

It is the result of intelligent investigation now going on throughout the land, North, South, East and West.

The Colonel says he has carefully studied McKinley tariff protectionism and is convinced that the workingmen of this country derive no benefit from it.

That is a proven fact, and in reference to it the following remarks of the Buffalo Courier are opportune:

"In the very nature of things, the longer the McKinley act remains on the statute-book, the more serious will become industrial disorder in this country. All the theories and sophistries of partisans cannot reconcile the people to the enormous iniquities of that law. Time and experience will make its stone is enough to justify increased opposition and protest to the most oppressive political war against the masses and the party responsible for it."

Senator Hoar says in his campaign letter from Paris that the Democrats deny in their platform the existence of any power in the Government to help manufacturers. Oh, no. The platform is understood well enough by Mr. Hoar who says that he would be greatly helped by a repeal of the duties on coal and iron ore. His name is Amos. He was Governor of Massachusetts two years ago, and is now a leading Republican politician. There are several hundred manufacturers in Massachusetts who agree with ex-Gov. Ames on this point. There are others who say that a repeal of the duties on wool would assist manufacturers. Congressman Stevens is one of these. Senator Hoar knows him very well. Now, the Democratic party offered to repeal the abatement clothing the recent session of Congress by repealing the duties on wool, but Mr. Hoar and his allies in the Senate would not even consider the bill. Is not Mr. Hoar as big a snob bumbug as he is a Force Bill humbug? —Evening Post.

DEMOCRATIC CLUBS.

It is a debt due by every Democrat to his country to devote all his energies to the task of organized duties, whose end and aim is the advancement of the Democratic party. It matters not what the size of the district may be or how few the number of known Democrats in it, the few that are there should combine and organize themselves into a club. There is room for all the younger leaders of the party, and the younger they are the more life and energy they have to spare in working, while the older and more experienced heads do the thinking. If these young men take hold of the reins with a will their success is assured. Meeting forcefully and intelligently, they will not only serve to strengthen the local Democracy by drumming up the laggards, but will also avail to influence many who at present halt between opinions and fails would leap into the arms of the Democracy, but that they fear to fall. A few timely words of encouragement and a kindly, cordial talking such that occur at a club meeting will be more likely to win them over to the cause, which, in their heart of hearts, they believe to be that of truth and justice, than if a dozen campaign pamphlets and oratory that can be inflicted upon them.

The Republican party is well alive to the powerful service which such agencies can render to the cause of the Democracy—Reading Herald.

To organize clubs in every ward and township are urged to organize one or more Clubs immediately and to notify the Recording Secretary of this Society without delay, for it is contemplated by all that this organization will do much in each ward a grand victory for both State and National tickets in November next.

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FOR GOOD GOVERNMENT.

Another Campaign Club Organized With Major Robert Burnett as President.

Another evidence of the unprecedented enthusiasm that is spreading all over the country for Cleveland, Stevenson and good government was given last night at the organization of a campaign club, Tuesday night, which brought together elements that have never before taken a public part in politics, and the meeting was held in a spacious room rented for the purpose in the Crescent rink building. There were present a large gathering of young men of the city and borough, some of whom will vote the Democratic ticket this fall for the first time.

J. A. Demarest was chairman of the meeting, which was a most harmonious one. The following officers were chosen unanimously:

President—Major Robert L. Burnett.
Vice-presidents—Henry Ely, Joseph W Yates, James R. Clark and V. L. Pruyn.
Secretary—Karl Wurster.
Treasurer—H. W. Marshall.

The organization is called the Cleveland & Stevenson Campaign club. Its membership already exceeds fifty, and it seems destined to be the leading political organization of the city and borough. The next meeting will be held on Monday evening, the 29th inst., to which all friends of good government are cordially invited. The room will be open all day hours, to everybody, from now until the close of the campaign, and all kinds of political literature will be furnished gratuitously.

A uniformed marching squad will be formed of those who may desire to join. A banner will probably be swung across the street in a few weeks.

MR. BUELL CALLED UPON.

The United States Government Appeals to a Plainfield Resident for Help and Gets It—Some Most Interesting Facts About Telegraphy Now Published for the First Time.

Among the features of the Post Office department's public exhibit at the Columbian exposition, will be the original telegraphic instruments used by the government on the first telegraph line erected in this country—Washington to Baltimore. Half a dozen—if those instruments can be got. The government owned the line and operated it for two years after it was completed, and his associates being regularly paid officials of the United States. After that time—say from December, 1846, to March 3, 1847—the instruments were leased to S. Messrs. Vail & Rogers; but to-day the U. S. government yet own and operate them. Postmaster General Wanamaker passed out of the knowledge of the government, and now, when it is desired to make a feature of these first instruments, the Postmaster General has called with no information as to their whereabouts. Consequently, third assistant postmaster general, Madison Davis, sends an official communication to Charles E. Buell, of this city, asking him to help the government out.

Mr. Buell is chief clerk in the bureau of religious statistics of the present census, with its office on North avenue. During the last census Mr. Buell had charge of telegraph and telephone statistics. Upon the receipt of Mr. Davis's request he at once forwarded the information desired. It is the privilege of THE PRESS to be the first to publish the following interesting matter from Mr. Buell's communication:

The receiving instruments which were first used by Morse in connection with the telegraph line extending from Washington to Baltimore, about 1844, are believed to be in existence. One registers by the possession of the descendants of Mr. Vail, who worked with Morse. This family lives at, or near, Morristown. The other register, for it required two—part of each terminal—is, I believe, in the possession of the Western Union Telegraph company, at their main office, corner of Broadway and Dey street, New York city. This company also has some of the original vouchers, etc., relating to construction of this first telegraph line, together with some of the wire, etc., used in the first line.

The original first message, "What Hath God Wrought," was given to me at Allentown, at Hartford. It having been received on a strip of paper, the only way these known of receiving. Frank L. Pope, a well-known lawyer, of New York city, was at one time custodian of the Morse appliances, A Mr. Haddon, or Haddon, who was connected with the American Telegraph company, is now in the possession of the original agreement between Prof. Morse and Mr. Vail, relating to the construction of the first line.

The dynamo and magneto machines are now a factor in the telegraph system. The first magneto machine ever made was by Joseph Saxton, of the United Coast survey. He was from Philadelphia, but lived at the time on Fourand-a-Half street, Washington. The machine was made for the extension of his sister, Mrs. Pendleton, who, at last accounts, lived in Washington. The first dynamo was the very first of this type; the statement about Pixii, of Europe, to the contrary, not withstanding. The facts are that Saxton employed Pixii to make a second machine, based upon Pixii made some slight change in the form of construction and started out with what he had made on a tour of exhibition, clearing all at a profit.

The Western Union Telegraph company are employing dynamos in producing the currents used in their telegraphing. The first dynamo was made by Charles G. Page, of the patent office, as early as 1837-8. Mr. Page saw and heard the sparks and noise, and conceived of the idea of changing the rapidly alter making contacts into a continuous current, which he did by the addition to the Saxton machine, of what he was pleased to call a "collector," but what is now termed a commutator. The first dynamo was exhibited by Page in 1840-41 at Washington. Telegraphic line that had been constructed between Washington and Baltimore. The first dynamo ever made was also made by Page by Isaac Davis, 31 Cornhill street, Boston, and is now in possession of Professor Jacques, of Philadelphia. The dynamo was a crude affair, but it was the first. Page, and it is stated that it would produce a weight of 1,200 pounds, or beat a foot of platinum wire No. 28 to incandescence. This small dynamo is not yet completed in the currents produced by a small motor.

The first company for electric lighting was at Paris, Compagnie d'Alliance. Their apparatus was made from plans of Cleeb and Wallets, but differed from the Page machine and claimed it as his invension, and it seems that the Clark machine is returned to in some histories as the first invention of Wallets.

To Prof. Henry was due the development of the motor function of electricity or at least means by which electro-magnetic power can be exerted, making succeeding steps comparatively easy and laying the foundation for all subsequent forms of electromagnetic telegraphs and motor mechanisms; and the first applications of this function in a practical commercializing telegraph was by S. F. B. Morse, and first of saleen telegraphs by Moses G. Farmer of Salem.

The first induction apparatus was invented by Charles G. Page, and descriptions of the same were published in *Silliman's Journal* and *Sturgeon's Annals*, England, in 1838. This appliance is now an important factor in the practice of telephoning, as well as in electric lighting, and other uses.

The Page apparatus was improved upon at Hitchie, an instrument maker, of Boston; so that sparks which would overcome more than a foot air space were produced. In 1850 Prof. Rathbone ordered an induction coil of Rumkhorff, an instrument maker of Paris, informing him that Mr. Hitchie, of Boston, had made improvements, and giving Rumkhorff one of Hitchie's coils, which he dissected and from which he made one identical, claiming it as his invention. The French scientific journals were immediately glowing with descriptions and praise of the wonderful invention of M. Rutukorf, and the French Institute awarded the concern's prize of 50,000 francs to Rumkhorff as the inventor of the induction coil. It is positively known that some of the members of the Institute were conversant with all the facts and had seen Hitchie's coil. M. Rumkhorff accepted the francs. Prof. Tyndall continued to as Englishman a discovery made years before by Prof. Page, and by him published in *Silliman's Journal*. It would be hard instruction to say he did it ingenuously, being the best read man in New England. This learned and eloquent Prof. Tyndall attributed the discovery of the vibration of "Traveling Bars" to George Gore of England, although the same discoveries were announced eight years before Gore's experiments in *Silliman's Journal*.

The first sub-marine cable was laid by Prof. Morse, in New York Harbor. The first submarine cable laid in the sea was those of Cyrus W. Field. The first electro-magnet with a polarized armature, which makes the quadruplex system of telegraphing practicable was made by Prof. Henry. The first multiple telegraph was by Moses G. Farmer in Boston, one year before the experiments of Dr. Gray and Prof. Elisha Gray, and Edison having the credit of a practical solution of multiple transmission, all previous attempts having confessed experiments. The condenser to neutralize the electro-static charge in telegraphic lines—the pre-requisite of practical duplex transmission—was practically used in the year 1850 by Mr. Barnard, of Mississippi.

CO VCT NO INOCENT MAR.

Trial's The Hosts of Plainfield's Corporation Counsel.

Patrick Keesy was convicted Wednesday on the charge of rescuing a horse from officer Frisbie, while that officer was in the act of taking the same to the pound. Keesy claimed in the trial that even if Frisbie had wrongfully taken the horse in the first instance that would not justify Keesy in taking the horse into his own possession, the animal as the same was being quietly driven to the pound. Other remarks were open if the first taking was unlawful. The city judge sustained this view of the law, and Keesy was convicted and fined $5.

In the second case, the charge was that Keesy unlawfully resisted an officer while that officer in the discharge of his duty was attempting to arrest Keesy for violation of an ordinance. In this case Frank Wilson, who was relied upon by the city as the principal witness for the prosecution, gave evidence for the defense, stating that officer Frisbie took the horse from the middle of a public street and himself struck the first blow. His testimony *was so clear and straightforward* that at the conclusion the corporation counsel declared to the court that he could not conscientiously ask for a conviction, and therefore he moved that the court instruct the jury to find the defendant not guilty. The court agreed with counsel and directed the verdict.

Corporation counsel Marsh declared that in his position as prosecuting officer for the city, he never had asked a jury to convict a man when the evidence would not warrant a conviction, and he never would. Some people, he said, regarded it as the duty of a lawyer, even in criminal cases, to win a verdict if possible, right or wrong, but that was not his view, however, nor the view of the mayor or the common council.

A Pretty Surprise.

A beautifully illustrated and charmingly bound volume entitled "Pretty Pictures and Poetics", the most popular long poem ever published by an American author, and one of the most famous poems in the language, just published, is a pretty surprise for book lovers. It is in large type, beautiful and expressive illustrations, very fine and heavy paper, gilt edges, and in all its handsome cloth binding, with gilt title and ornaments. No illustrated edition has ever before been published at so low a price as $1.50, and in view of what you might "guess" the price of this to be, but it isn't—it sells for only 79 cents, plus 10 cents for postage. This price covers only about the actual cost of manufacture by the 100,000, the publisher's object being, not profit on this edition, but to introduce it and what he makes on the publication will not add by dealers, but only direct. Catalogues over 300 pages free. Or, if you prefer, you can get it from any bookseller or news dealer. Every home should be glad to have a copy of this book, and no one should buy a cheap, poor edition of this poem, when for a few cents more a superb edition can be had. Address John B. Alden, publisher, 27 Rose street, New York.

SEEMINGLY INCREDIBLE.

INFLUENCE OF THE MENTAL POWERS OVER THE BODY.

The Vitality of a Person in the Power of Another—Instances of Startling Character—Interesting Facts, If True.

[From The Providence (R.I.) Star]

On the 14th day of December last a Boston lady, Mrs. Annie Burnham Bunnage, died under circumstances of the most unusual and startling character. Her husband, a well-known and popular physician of that city, stood by her bedside and watched her as she breathed her last. Then he closed her eyes and left the room. Her body was placed in a coffin and buried. Her husband, who had been stepped as mysteriously as by a word. The cold locked at the young and the young up into the faces of the old, and asked them to explain. Not one of them could. Then he called in a number of our best physicians, skilled in the practice of medicine, and asked them to investigate. They did so, and from the lips of the mother who take the body of her child to Boston he learned the facts as given above. The lady's name is Mrs. Mary B. Young of 29 Harlem street, New York city. Her husband, when asked if he knew this Boston physician, replied that he was glad to be able to say that he did, that he had seen him perform what seemingly treated and cured by him, that in their old age, through his treatment, they found themselves young again. "This physician," continued Mr. Hopkins, "as the most brainy, able and brilliant doctor of this age, if not of any other age. Why, sir, my wife was dying when I left her two months ago. When we entered his presence he told us both our troubles in detail, and what troubles we had had in life, and what our difficulties, without asking us a question, better than we could have told him. It is a fact, and I feel that hundreds in this city will know that this man can detect and describe the disease of man, woman or child, the most hidden and intricate diseases, as he would read an open book. It is a fact, and a marvel, a mystery, and his cures when others fail are so wonderful as his examination."

Hon. J. Willard Rice of Boston, brother of ex-Gov. Rice, was visited by your reporter on his return from the Pine Tree State. "You have been a patient of Dr. Flower?" he queried as we introduced ourselves. "What do you think of him as a doctor?"

A broad smile covered the face of the fat and portly man as he leaned back in his easy chair. "I think", was his reply, "that Dr. R. C. Flower is one of the most able, learned and successful physicians of the age, and as a most genial and fascinating man and as brilliant as a star."

Henry A. Follett of Woonsocket, R. I., said: "I have been a terrible sufferer for twelve years with liver disease and piles. I had tried the leading physicians of this country without avail. After a few years, I consulted Dr. R. C. Flower of Boston. He told me my trouble as soon as he saw me, without me telling anything. I began treatment with him and began to improve at once, and in four or five months was cured."

J. H. Tucker, a prominent farmer of Lebanon, N. H., says: "Dr. R. C. Flower has cured me of a most serious stomach and bowel trouble, together with aggravated kidney disease, after all other physicians had given me up to die. I was in absolute despair when I visited Dr. Flower. I had been disappointed by doctors in their vain attempts to cure me. I was a mere wreck of my former's treatment than I began to improve; my cure seems miraculous. Look at me. I am in the finest of health; I owe it all to him. And that is not all. Dr. Flower told me my troubles when I visited him without asking me a question and told me how I suffered. He is a wonder."

F. W. Turner of New Britain, Ct., said: "I had been given up to die by five physicians, who pronounced my disease incurable consumption. I was induced to go to Dr. R. C. Flower by a young lady whom he had cured. As soon as he saw me he went back into my life and told me all the secrets of my past history. When I went to him I did not expect to get well, but when I left him I felt in my soul that I should be cured. He inspires the confidence of a man, as nobody else can. Well, I placed myself under his treatment, I began to improve at once, and in a few months was well."

Mrs. Edwin Norton of Essex, Conn., a most pleasing lady, smiled in answer to the question, Do you know Dr. R. C. Flower of Boston? as she replied: I should think I did. Why, sir, he cured me of the most dreadful stomach and heart trouble woman ever had, also of nervous prostration. I had been a dreadful sufferer for over twelve years, had doctored with numerous physicians without benefit. Began to improve immediately under Dr. Flower's treatment and in a few months was cured."

Your reporter returned to Boston for the purpose of seeing Dr. R. C. Flower, whom he, too, failed to see on his return from the Pine Tree State. After waiting two hours, he was shown into the doctor's private sanctum, and said: "What can I do for you?" was the doctor's greeting. "I have come to ask you a few questions", was the scribe's reply, as he produced pencil and note book, "and you must make your questions few and brief." "Doctor, you seem to be revolutionizing the practice of medicine in the treatment of chronic diseases. Will you tell me how you cure those desperate cases of consumption, cancer, tumor and paralysis?" "Well", was his slow and deliberate answer. "I understand my business and I attend faithfully to it, and I can tell any sick person his trouble without being told; consequently it's not a pastime for the wrong disease. I have every facility for treating those supposed incurable diseases that money and experience can give."

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Doctor, you believe these troubles you are curable? "Can as curable as any other disease". "Will you tell me how you tell a man his trouble without being told?" "Yes, I will explain. I am relieved from explaining the modus operandi of my examinations, but that I do. Some other time I will explain it to you, and you will admit."

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WELL, THEN, WHO'S TO BLAME?

Trustees Refused Hope Mr. Connell to Hold Services for the Addition of Local Preachers to the Conference.

PLAINFIELD, Aug. 17, 1892.

A. A. McLeod, President Philadelphia & Reading Rd. Co.

DEAR SIR:—Many of my readers insist that the Reading "steal", so-called, was solely for the purpose of increasing the price of coal.

They point to the fact that it has been raised 25 cents a ton in this city within a few weeks, and another rise is threatened. Is there any truth in these stories?

Are the dealers here paying any more for coal to-day than they were a month ago? Is the cost to consumers to be further increased? Very truly yours,

J. A. DEMAREST.

PHILADELPHIA & READING RR. CO.,
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA
Aug. 18, 1892.

Mr. J. A. Demarest.

DEAR SIR:—Replying to your favor of the 17th instant, I ought not to be expected to take, from my very pressing duties, time necessary to answer all the questions which are put to me by people who do not understand the object of the Reading lessons. One is to hold responsible for the action of local dealers in raising the prices of coal.

I would, however, remind consumers that the average price for coal, for many years, according to seasons and demands, and this year has been no exception to the general rule other than that during the winter the prices which the producers received were ruinously low, and by the efforts of the Reading management we have been able to raise them to a level which will insure to them a fair profit, but we are not getting as much as we should to enable us to realize a reasonable profit. Yours truly,

A. A. McLEOD,
President.

Warrantville Warblings.

Prof. G. E. Whitten and family move to Glen Gardner to-morrow.

Miss Emma Hopper and her sister Mrs. Charles Hall, of Long Island City, have returned home after a visit of two weeks at Prof. G. E. Whitten's.

Mrs. Hall and Mrs. W. VanLinda, of Hackensack, have returned home after a week's visit at Prof. G. E. Whitten's.

The net proceeds of the festival held at the Warren Congregational church were $35. The festival was a success. Miss Florence Riley, the young elocutionist, favored the audience with a few selections.

Brother Will. Grass widows are at a discount. BEN BOLT.

Board of Chosen Freeholders of the County of Union.

OFFICIAL.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Aug 4, 1892

Regular meeting of the Board of Chosen Freeholders of the County of Union held this day, Aug. 4, 1892.

Present—Director Halliday and Freeholders Ludwig, Donahoe, Rathbone, Howard, Bailey, Wilson, Kyle, Kelly, Schaffner, Sanderson, Vanderbeek, Wilson and Woodruff.

Absent—Freeholder Hall.

Minutes of last meeting, excepts list of bills allowed, read, approved and signed.

COMMUNICATIONS.

From J. S. Ramsey, Sheriff, of city of Elizabeth, relative to Westfield arrests, referred to Committee on Westfield arrests.

On motion of Freeholder Kyle received and filed.

From Chairman of Town Committee of Grand Jury, forwarding report of Committee with regard to the dangerous condition of the canvas awning in front of the Court House, and asking to take some action in the matter.

On motion of Freeholder Howard received and filed, and a committee of three appointed to act in the matter.

The Director appointed the following committee: Freeholders Howard, Kyle and Bailey.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEE.

Freeholder Howard, from Committee on County Roads, reported progress.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Freeholder Woodruff: Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to examine the bridge on Chestnut street, Roselle, with power to call in the services of a bridge builder, and report if necessary, at a cost not to exceed one hundred dollars ($100), which was adopted.

On motion of Freeholder Bell, adopted.

The Director appointed Freeholders Woodruff, Bell, Hubbard, Howard and Kyle.

By Freeholder Bell: Resolved, That the thanks of this Board be tendered to Dr. Wm. M. Lee, U. S. A., for his kindness in presenting the memorial window to the Court House in honor of the late of the State of New Jersey for the year 1892.

On motion of Freeholder Howard adopted unanimously.

By Freeholder Hubbard:

Resolved, That the committee on Finished Roads be instructed to procure a sufficient quantity of stone from the Board of Chosen Freeholders property at Connecticut farms for the purpose of excavating the wooden bridge now over Green brook, on the Springfield road, and that the committee, in accordance with the petition of J. B. Ellis and others, proceed to build a stone bridge.

On motion of Freeholder Woodruff, adopted unanimously.

By Freeholder Howard:

Resolved, That County Engineer be instructed to prepare a plan and specifications to make a proper survey of that piece of the road leading from Springfield to Chatham at the intersection of the county lines as may be necessary for macadamizing and report to this Board with the established grade line of Essex county.

On motion of Freeholder Bauer, adopted unanimously.

By Freeholder Howard:

Resolved, That the County Road Committee be instructed to purchase a sufficient quantity of stone not to exceed five hundred dollars ($500), for the purpose of macadamizing the road leading from Springfield to Chatham as may be directed under Dr. Flower's treatment and in a few months was cured."

Your reporter returned to Boston for the purpose of seeing Dr. R. C. Flower, whom he, too, failed to see on his return from the Pine Tree State. After waiting two hours, he was shown into the doctor's private sanctum, and said: "What can I do for you?" was the doctor's greeting. "I have come to ask you a few questions", was the scribe's reply, as he produced pencil and note book, "and you must make your questions few and brief." "Doctor, you seem to be revolutionizing the practice of medicine in the treatment of chronic diseases. Will you tell me how you cure those desperate cases of consumption, cancer, tumor and paralysis?" "Well", was his slow and deliberate answer. "I understand my business and I attend faithfully to it, and I can tell any sick person his trouble without being told; consequently it's not a pastime for the wrong disease. I have every facility for treating those supposed incurable diseases that money and experience can give."

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"AM I ABOUT YOU, DARLING?"

This is an every-day occurrence; she is tired, worn out, nervous, or faint from weakness, without cause or ambition. Perhaps a dragging pain, a sense of fullness, weakness, or bearing down sensation. Whatever the trouble from what cause it may be; instant relief only always be found by using

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S Vegetable Compound

It is the only Positive Cure and Legitimate Remedy for all such troubles and kindred ailments of our best female population. Dr. Pierce's Pellets as a Laxative, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery as a Blood Purifier, or sent by mail, in form of Pills or Lozenges, on receipt of 50 cents.

For the cure of Kidney Complaints, either sex, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Remedy is unsurpassed.

Sold by druggists everywhere. Beware of imitations. Read the following:

"Have used two bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and it has done me more good than anything I ever took. I was troubled with female weakness, and was entirely cured by it. I recommend it to all suffering women."—Mrs. Jennie Bowen, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

"I am a lady of fifty years of age, and have been troubled with female weakness for many years. I have used Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and it has done me more good than anything I ever took. I was troubled with female weakness, and was entirely cured by it. I recommend it to all suffering women."—Mrs. Jennie Bowen, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

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Send for 2 cent pamphlet for Mrs. Pinkham's "GUIDE TO HEALTH AND ETIQUETTE." It contains much valuable information. Every woman should have it.

Lydia E. Pinkham Med. Co., Lynn, Mass.

Plaintiff's Two Republican Leaders at Odds.

(From The New York Journalist.)

Bitter warfare is now being waged between the Plainfield News and the Plainfield Courier, Editor Runyon, of the latter, has been made the object of considerable newspaper attention, getting all of the blame from the local Republicans, whose organ the Courier is. The News is the discarded organ, and jealously accuses city clerk Runyon of being incompetent and discourteous, and of suppressing official news from the other papers so as to enable the Courier to score beats. The editorial contest is fast developing into a factional fight among the leaders of the Republican party, and the local Republican bosses fear that the disruption will affect their party's vote at the polls in the fall.

A Last Graduate an Honor Man at Harvard

(Westfield Standard.)

The name of Samuel Prescott Ball, grandson of Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, appears on the second year honor-list of Harvard university, which has just been published. Mr. Ball is one of the strongest men in his class, but has been no "honor man" throughout his college course. Mr. Ball is the son of David F. Ball, of Sandy Hill, L. I., and Miss Florence Howe Hall, is the grandson of Mrs. Howe's place, "Oak Glen", near Newport, Rhode Island

Sermon Synopsis.

Senator James F. Pierce, of New York, writes:—"For the past two years I have been afflicted with a sour stomach and form of nervous dyspepsia. I have resorted to various remedial agents, finding but little benefit. A few months since I was induced to commence the trial of ALCOCK'S PORous PLASTERS. Following the suggestion, I have been using the same with the most gratifying results. To those similarly afflicted let me suggest the manner of their use. I place one over my stomach, one over the hepatic region and one on my back. The effect is excellent. From the first I began to improve and I have been slowly but surely improving. I am quite confident that by continuing I shall again be restored to my accustomed health."

It Cures Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Croup, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis and Asthma. A certain relief for Consumption in advanced stages of disease. Be sure to get the genuine. For sale by druggists. Price 25 cents.

WANTS AND OFFERS.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO RENT at Fanwood, N. J., a fully furnished seven (7) room cottage, 10 minutes from station. Also similar cottage at South Plainfield, with bath, hot water, &c., for next month for winter season. Apply at this office or address Furnished Houses, Lock Box 321, Fanwood, N. J. 20 & 27 2

PAPIAC,
(Boynton Beach.)

Plane music Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, the grand days for Sunday-school and family picnics.

GALA DAYS,
Tuesdays Thursdays,
and
Saturdays.

Prof. Curtis's string band with FREE FLOOR for the dance every afternoon on Gala Days. Miss E. Abbie Thomas of Bridgeton, the celebrated WHISTLING GIRL, every gala day, whistling all popular airs.

Law SUMMONS in his famous humorous and logical manner on Mondays and Tuesdays. New ORLEANS UNIVERSITY SINGERS in popular concert every Saturday.

Satur day evening dancing 8 to 11. Tickets 25 cents.

4 16 W

The Public Schools
OF PLAINFIELD,
In their various departments, will open
Tuesday, September 6,
—WITH—
Prof. Henry M Maxson
As Superintendent and Supervising Principal. 8 13-sos

THE PLAINFIELD
PACKING HOUSE!
25 West Front Street,

Would respectfully inform its patrons that in addition to its usual stock of

Fresh, Salt and Smoked Meats,

It has added a full line of

Fresh Beef, Lamb,
Veal, Mutton & Poultry,

Which it is prepared to sell at

Reasonable Prices!

All goods delivered free of charge.

C. M. ULRICH,

Forget the Others.

Mabel—There are now over four thousand accusations due to woman.

Clara—Dear me! What are they?

Mabel—Let—me—see! One of them is marriage, and another be—fo—Dear me! I've forgotten the others.—N. Y. Weekly.

Saving a Stamp.

Mamma—Why did you put two stamps on this letter? One would have been plenty.

Little Tommy—One of the stamps was to—eat, and I didn't want to waste it.—Good News.

Off the Scent.

Mr. Softdown (tenderly)—Ah, Miss Hyler, love is the perfume of the human heart!

Helen Hyler—That may be, but I don't care for perfumery! Puck.

Irene—O, it is very years of age—Chicago Record.

TOWNSEND'S
Marble & Granite Works,
30 SOMERSET STREET,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.

If you have not engaged your work, I should be glad to do it for you.

If you have purchased Marble and Granite and do not call unless at first that will enable me to put up the work in time to comply with your request to the parties purchasing.

Having had many years experience am enabled to offer a reduction in the old prices, and will guarantee the work executed in good style and at the lowest possible prices.

I am under a very small expense in running my business, and can afford to sell at the lowest figures of the work, and am personally attended to by myself. I have had the Marble and Granite business in this line, that good Work and Good Material will be used in all kinds of Marble and Granite Monuments for our Cemeteries. The News is the discarded organ, and jealously accuses city clerk Runyon of being incompetent and discourteous, and of suppressing official news from the other papers so as to enable the Courier to score beats. The editorial contest is fast developing into a factional fight among the leaders of the Republican party, and the local Republican bosses fear that the disruption will affect their party's vote at the polls in the fall.

WALTER S. FOUND.
Plainfield, July 14, 1892. 7 16 W

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed and delivered, I shall expose for sale at public vendue, on

SATURDAY, THE FOURTEENTH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, A. D., 1892,

at two o'clock in the afternoon of said day, all the right, title and interest which the defendant, Jacob Hoffman, had on the day of the sale of the following described lands and tenements, to wit:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land and premises situate, lying and being in the City of Plainfield, in the County of Union and State of New Jersey, and bounded and described as follows, to wit:

Beginning at a point in the northwesterly side of Second street, distant fourteen hundred and fifty feet (1450) northeasterly at right angles to the northeasterly course of Watson avenue, and from the northernmost side of Grant avenue, and running thence (1) northeasterly and along said side of Second street, three hundred and fifty feet to a point in the said side of Second street, thence along said line of said street (2) northwesterly at right angles to the said line of Second street, one hundred feet, more or less, to the southeast side of Madison avenue, thence (3) southwesterly and parallel with the first line in a

CITY DEPARTMENT.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE, THE COUNTY AND THE CITY, AND HAS THE LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY PAPER PUBLISHED IN THE COUNTY OF UNION.

J. A. DEMAREST - - City Editor.

—The price of milk in Plainfield on and after Sept. 1 will be 8 cents a quart.

—Don't neglect to get your seat for Uncle Tom's Cabin, before they are all gone!

—Charles H. Hand has traded a house and lot on West Morris street for a pair of bay mares and a side bar oak surrey.

—The Street Railway company's surveyors are surveying along the route of the proposed extension of the tracks.

—The Democrats of Westfield have rented club rooms on Broad street and will raise a banner early next month.

—Nobody—says the Elizabeth *Journal*—has been heard to condemn the action of managing Editor Weelan in refusing to resign.

—Last season there was not a seat left when the Uncle Tom's Cabin company showed in Music Hall. Buy your seats now.

—The reason of closing the Trinity Reformed church next Sunday, Aug. 28, is on account of the annual house-cleaning of the building.

—Manager Reed has arranged a game for a silk trophy, between the Plainfield and Westfield teams, in this city, Labor Day morning, Sept. 5.

—Major Anderson Post, 109, G. A. R., of this city, will have as their guests the 30th Regt. of New Jersey, who hold their reunion here Sept. 1.

—The seventeenth annual reunion of the Smalley family and friends will be held in the grove on the farm of Peter Z. Smith, one mile east of Peapack, Somerset county, Wednesday, Aug. 31.

—Acting Mayor Gimson would not to agree with Mayor Gilbert regarding circuses. The latter refuses them admission to the city, but the former Monday granted permission to the Adam Show.

—One of the team of big gray horses attached to the watering cart on Fifth street Thursday afternoon threw his rear while kicking at a horse fly, broke the wagon pole and injured one of his eyes.

—Why is it that a North Plainfield saloon-keeper is permitted to empty the waste of his sink and water right on the street and keep one side of Somerset street a continual mud-hole, to the annoyance of the travelling public?

—Two of the bloodhounds belonging to Stetson's South Monster Uncle Tom's Cabin company which is to exhibit at Music Hall, Friday evening, were recently imported by manager Stetson from Siberia, at a cost of nearly $500 each.

—A clerk in a Park avenue butcher shop who was caught sending out quarters of lamb, and other choice cuts of meat as pressed veal, has been fined and discharged. His name is suppressed out of consideration for his family.

—The law bicycle ordinance does n't say how lanterns shall be displayed, and wheelmen are taking advantage of that, that the light falls astern instead of in front. They say they are more afraid of being run into than of running into anybody.

—The Elizabeth *Journal* is forced to conclude that "the pennant will not come to Elizabeth, for it is now possible for the Y. M. C. A. to obtain both sets of colors. They will finish in the third notch, as Westfield has no chance of outplaying them."

—The sewer basins at the corner of Front and Somerset streets are productive of horrible odors from the festering rottenness that accumulates in them from closet emptying. The basins should often be thoroughly cleansed, and frequently flushed out during the dry spells of summer.

—There is absolutely no truth in the stories printed in other papers that an employe of the Hotel Netherwood had decamped with money belonging to the guests or employes of the hotel. Mr. Mingle charged his clerk and somebody made a fool of the simple reporters. That's all there is it in it. If you don't see it in THE TRUE INDEX you don't see it.

—A decided improvement has been added to Grace Episcopal church property on Seventh street, W. H. Warner, the contractor, has just completed a massive concrete curbing, with rounded corners, at the said corner. This extends along the front and side of the two main entrances to the church. The Seventh street walk of the same material is five feet wide and the Sycamore street walk is four feet wide. The color is light blue. New York men say it is the best job in the city or country. Mr. Warner desires to advise those who want skilled work, to examine this work before ordering elsewhere.

Death of R. E. Reguelin.

Henry E. Reguelin, of 15 Eighth avenue, Roselle, and brother of ex-Councilman Tell A. Reguelin, of Plainfield, died Saturday at the Grand Union Hotel Saratoga, whither he had gone for his health. He was suffering from acute and heart trouble. Mr. Reguelin was born at Chateau de Fonda, Switzerland, and came to this country in 1865. His father was a watchmaker, and he was in the employ of an uncle for five years and then established a partnership with Alfred F. Cross in the watchmaking business, at 177 Maiden Lane, New York, where he was in business until his death. He belonged to the Montauk and Hiding and Driving clubs. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity. The funeral will be held on Tuesday. The deceased was one of the leading importers of Swiss watches in America.

The Obstinate Driver of a Country Horse Causes a Wreck.

A wagon owned by Mr. Todd of Dunellen was backed into a street car in front of VanEmburgh & White's on Friday, by the sudden starting and speed of the wagon was wrecked. The spectators blamed Mr. Todd. When the driver saw the horse prancing he stopped the car, to give Mr. Todd an opportunity to turn about and go the other way. Mr. Todd was obstinate, and insisted on the horse passing the car.' Three times the car was stopped to accommodate Mr. Todd's benefit. He kept urging his horse forward till the collision took place.

A similar accident occurred in front of Elm street.

The Beauty Leave Sprinkler.

The motorman on car No. 1 of the Plainfield street railway company, coming up Front street, Thursday afternoon, noticed letter carrier Dunn's spirited horse dancing all over the tracks ahead of him. As in the custom in such cases, the car was slowed up but still the horse would back down in the gutter and swing the two-wheel sulky behind him around and around. But as soon as the car was run close up to him, he quieted down. Mr. Dunn then explained that the horse was frightened by a spinning lawn sprinkler that was playing in front of ex-councilman Sorrell's house.

Plainfield's Election Board.

The County Board of Registration Monday appointed the following Democrats to serve on the Plainfield election board this fall:

First ward—L. F. Wadsworth, J. J. Keasey.
Second ward—Louis R. Brown, Bert Stover.
Third ward—C. M. Bonnell, Wm. Wilbur.
Fourth ward, first district—T. J. Mahon, M. Flynn.
Fourth ward, second district—Jacob Kelsey, T. S. Mullaney.

PERSONALIA.

Charles B. Brown is home again from Watchaug Camp.

Mrs. Wm. B. Ostrom has returned from a five weeks' visit to Detroit.

Mrs. Richard Meeker of Evona is at the St. Cloud, Asbury Park.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Alvine Bayuon are at the Columbia Hotel, Belmar.

Garret Q. Packer and family returned Saturday from Southold, L. I.

Mr. and Mrs. John M. Burnett are home from Trenton Falls, New York.

Miss Celia Stasig, of Dunellen, will spend the remainder of August at Clinton.

Joseph Maier, a well-known and popular hotel keeper of Dunellen, died Friday.

Miss May Sheppard of Manning avenue will spend the remainder of August at Ocean Grove.

Miss Belle Booth, of Newburgh, N. Y., is visiting friends and relatives on West Second street.

Miss Lena Shroeder, of Maspeth, L. I., is visiting her cousin, Annie Augenbauer, of East Third street.

Mr. and Mrs. R. F. R. Huntsman returned Tuesday to Belmar for the benefit of their infant daughter's health.

Mr. and Mrs. Elmer E. Runyon are receiving the congratulations of everybody upon the advent of a second son.

Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Kleinecke have gone to the Marion House, Lake George, for the remainder of the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Seymour G. Smith and sons are camping with a party at Ocean Grove on Ocean Lake, New York.

John P. Emmons, of Prospect place, Washington Park, will spend Sunday with his family at Avon-by-the-Sea.

The Rev. A. I. Martine of the Dunellen Presbyterian church is spending two weeks at the Belvidere, Ocean Grove.

Miss Virginia Randolph and her sisters Marion and Josephine are at Cromwicks, the guests of Horace Ford.

Mr. and Mrs. James H. Christopher of 9 Orchard place are enjoying the delights of camping out in the Catskill Mts.

Miss Anna O. Marsh has left "The Leslie", Lexington, Mass., and is now at the "Falls House", Sioux Mountain, New York.

Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Cutter and Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Darby left town Thursday for a few days' carriage drive through the country.

The Rev. Dr. K. P. Ketcham, of Plainfield, will preach in the Roselle Presbyterian church next Sunday, morning and evening.

Miss May Flanagan of West Fifth street and Miss Kittie Carney of West Third street are registered at the Grand Union, Asbury Park.

C. L. McBride, assistant manager at Reynolds's pharmacy, and a member of the G. O. F., has returned from a visit to Kingston, N. Y.

Conductor "Car-hook-ball" Thomas of the 10:06 train from Plainfield to New York —with his family and dogs, are off for a vacation in Canada.

The Misses Nellie McCann, May Flanagan, Fannie Barry, Kate Rafferty, Ella Mullen and Katie Mullen are enjoying life at the Grand Central, Asbury Park.

Mrs. Joseph Maier wishes through THE PRESS to thank her many friends and neighbors for their sympathy and help so kindly tendered during her late bereavement.

Captain Webb, of No. 2 Truck, Patterson, was in Plainfield Monday. He thinks Plainfield has a model fire department, and a most competent chief and assistants.

Mrs. Lorton McDermott and two children have returned to their home at Somerville Valley, N. Y., after spending two weeks' visit at the home of the Misses Searing, Madison avenue.

Among the Plainfield people at the Belvidere, Ocean Grove, are Mrs. Sarah A. Mathis and Miss Mary E. and Mrs. E. Martin of Washington avenue. Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Pope were also registered there.

Albert Jaeger, the hustling and obliging tonsorial artist, who has given on South Second street, displays a broad smile over the advent of a nine-pound boy, who came to town last Friday. Mother and child are doing well.

THE PRESS sympathizes with the Hon. John T. Dunn, of Elizabeth, in the sudden affliction befallen him by the death of his wife, Mrs. Catherine E. Kilby, aged sixteen years, which sad event occurred at Newport, R. I., on Friday evening.

The engagement is announced of S. J. Moore of Poughkeepsie and Miss Mamie E. Bradshaw of West Fifth street, a charming young niece of chief engineer T. O. Deane. The groom is building a home for his affianced, at Poughkeepsie. He is one of Poughkeepsie's most honored and honorable business men, and THE PRESS congratulates him on his choice of a wife.

F. B. Spalding, who is secretary and treasurer of the Ingersoll Improvement company at Denver, Col., is enjoying a two months' vacation, and is spending a portion of it at the home of councilman and Mrs. E. H. Bird, 5 Elm place. He is accompanied by Mrs. Spalding and their bonny young daughter Helen, whose sweetness of disposition has made her a great favorite with all who have met her.

The guests of the West End Hotel at Asbury Park are the Hr. H. M. Hall of this city a great send-off for their marching in the parade Wednesday. The prize drum major at the heat was Thomas Schaefer, and he is a dandy. A very handsome in his fine, new, costly uniform, and whose evolutions were as perfect as any ever seen on the line. Mr. Schaefer would make a fine acquisition for a minstrel troupe.

Miss Loulou, daughter of J.W. Jones of Cranford, celebrated her tenth birthday Friday, and it was a jolly affair. Many games were played on the lawn from 3 to 5, when the bell announced that the refreshments were ready. The bell only rang once, for the little tots had a good appetite. During the day Miss Loulou received many pretty presents from her young friends. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Downer and son of Fanwood, and Misses Edith DeLong and Ethel DeLong of Plainfield.

Augustus C. Walbridge of 223 Garfield place, Brooklyn, a cousin of J. A. Demarest of this city, died on Saturday at Center Island, Oyster Bay, in his 87th year. He was born in New York and educated at the Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn, graduating in 1876. For the past fifteen years he had been engaged in extensive building operations in Brooklyn. His last work was the new *Eagle* building. He leaves a widow and four children. The funeral services were held at his late home Tuesday afternoon.

Margaret P. Bistrow, who died suddenly Monday, was the mother of Mrs. Joseph H. Cutter. She had been away visiting for four weeks, and returned Saturday. She sat on the front stoop in the evening, perfectly well, but did not appear to breathless so next Sunday morning, and some of the family went to her room and found her unconscious. She had evidently gotten out of bed and attempted to dress, and been compelled to get back into bed. The family called Drs. Jenkins and Boone, but the patient never regained consciousness and died about 4 yesterday morning. Coroner Dee decided Drs. Jenkins and Boone to be delayed till Thursday so that he may attend. The interment will be at Rahway. The deceased was a lovely Christian woman, and had been a member of her church for many years.

Miss Minnie G. Mieve has returned from Ortoloney Falls, N. Y.

Miss L. K. Green of Park place has returned from Watchaug, R. I.

Councilman F. E. Marsh has gone to Wilkerson-by-the-Sea, Spring Lake.

Dr. George W. Redfield has returned home from a two weeks' visit to Lake George.

Mrs. DeBand has returned to her old home at the corner of Front street and Westervelt avenue.

Dr. J. H. Dedo and Wolfard Reiff of this city, sailed from Liverpool for home on the Teutonic yesterday.

David H. Lenox, of the Plainfield Bicycle club, is to be one of the umpires of the meet at the Passaic Driving Park Association Union championship meet.

Mrs. W. A. Woodruff and daughter, Miss Mabel, of East Second street, returned home Tuesday afternoon after a delightful two weeks at Greenwich, Conn.

The Misses Nellie and Maggie Burke, of Grove street, and their party of friends from Westfield and Dunellen, have returned from a pleasant trip through New York State.

Mrs. Rogers, wife of Henry Wade Rogers, president of the Northwestern University, is visiting for a few days with her sister, Mrs. Alfred B. Nelson, of Craig place.

Thomas F. Burns, superintendent at Blackwell's Island, and sister, Mrs. J. G. Daley, have returned home after a pleasant stay with Mrs. Daley's brother-in-law, Mr. Daley, of Chatham street, North Plainfield.

Miss Underwood, of Rockview avenue, an excellent soprano, takes Mrs. Knight's place in the choir of the First Presbyterian church, during the absence of Mrs. Knight. She sang a solo last Sunday evening very acceptably.

Lyman H. Pierson, brother of ex-fireholder James H. Pierson of Westfield, died Tuesday at Chester. He was well known and highly esteemed in this vicinity where he lived all his early life. Last week he bought a new horse. He was away with him and broke his rifle from the effects of which he died.

A GENUINE LOVE MATCH.

Two Food Young Hearts Wedded That Could Not Brook Delay.

The many friends of Miss Philopena Bilmm, better known as Bessie, daughter of Jason Bilmm of 20 Sumner avenue, will be surprised to learn of her marriage. The happy young man is George Strayer of Williamsport, Pa., who for some time has been a resident of North Plainfield.

Miss Bilmm accompanied Strayer to the Venetian carnival at Cranford, the evening of August 6, and that night they were quietly married. The pair did not disclose the fact to her parents, and the groom contented himself with occasional visits to the home. But last Saturday they left town, ostensibly to visit Rhodorado, and took up their new residence in Brooklyn. Bessie sent an affectionate letter to her father on Monday, announcing the fact of the marriage. She said she was very happy, and urged her parents to visit them at their new home.

Mr. and Mrs. Bilmm are naturally grieved at their daughter's taking such an important step without consulting them, and regret that Bessie did not wait till she was older. She is but a little over 16. But Bessie is such a good and lovable girl, and George is such an industrious and deserving young man, that reconciliation is sure to come speedily.

WILL THE PRICE OF CAKES GO UP?

Treasurer McClellan of the First Baptist Church Joins a Cigarette Buckwheat Trust.

A buckwheat trust has been formed, with a capital stock of $5,000,000, and, as usual in such cases, the enterprise of the sweet Plainfielder is interested. The incorporators, according to the papers filed in the office of the New Jersey Secretary of State, are: David Dows and Joseph A. Knox of New York. Wm. A. Nash of Brooklyn, and Charles W. McCutchen of Plainfield. The trust will be called the Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling company. Three millions of the stock is preferred and is to be entitled to 8 per cent. dividends before the declaration of any thing on the common stock. Bonds to the amount of $2,500,000 will also be issued.

WILL INVITE MR. CLEVELAND.

The State Democratic Clubs' Plans for the Convention.

The Executive and Advisory committees of the Democratic clubs held a conference at Taylor's Hotel, Jersey City, yesterday afternoon, and completed arrangements for the formation of clubs in every city and township in the State. Judging from the plans that are under way the convention to be held at Camden on Sept. 27, under the auspices of the clubs, will be a big affair.

The committee on arrangements is anxious to have Grover Cleveland present, and a committee consisting of Edwin A. Stevens, Miles Ross, James Smith, Jr., W. E. Wilson, Howard Carrow and John H. Grubb, was appointed to wait upon the Presidential candidate and inform him of the clubs' wish.

CEILING FELL ON THE BABE.

Narrow Escape of a Little Child from Fatal Injury by Falling Plaster.

Charles Vail's baby had a narrow escape from death Monday last. Mrs. Vail had put the baby to bed on Orchard place when she heard a crash in the house. On investigating, she found that a portion of the ceiling directly over the baby's bed had fallen. Fearing the child underneath a mass of plaster. The child's face was badly cut, its eyes were filled with the blinding fluid, and it was smothering with shock and suffocation. It was a merciful miracle the child was n't killed. To-day it is doing well, but the fright and pain have did not permanently affect its eyesight.

All Saints' Church of Fanwood Gives an Outing to the Children.

On Thursday, All Saints' Sunday-school children, accompanied by a number of the good workers in the church, all about sixty, under the charge of the Rev. Mr. True, drove to Papiac and enjoyed all the pleasures that a trip to that delightful place may present. On their arrival they were welcomed by L. J. Briggs and Col. Moore, who had preached the main party by train. After the luncheon the youngsters were dispersed to the water and indulged in a swim of an hour.

A match was arranged of fifty yards in five "sets of water between Ned Donegan and three other boys, but was forfeited as Ned was the only one at the starting point when the race was called. He arrived safely home at 9 o'clock, tired, of course, but satisfied, as not an accident occurred.

Passaic Has Called Out.

Quartermaster Frank Quarnes, Capt. Geo. Hamlin and A. D. Boehm, of Passaic, members of the 3d Reg't., N. G. S. N. J., left for Buffalo, Thursday night, with their regiment. Major Danby Darby, of the 7th R. G. S. N. J., and private Thomas Burgess, of Company C, will be unable to be present to say out from their respective commands.

Sam. and Dutton Attend Their Mother's Funeral.

Plainfield is very happy with its trolley railway.

ON WITH THE ROAD!

Rattling Better Ball Team Found for the Plainfield's Royal Blue Line Stands to Cross the Foundation Over the South.

Mayor Saunders of North Plainfield is home from a trip West. He arrived in Plainfield Thursday and said: "I spent half a day riding on a suspended air railway in Wisconsin, made on an underground principle by Prof. Langley, inventor of the Connelly-motor, and in fact tested and personally experienced every kind of street railway in use, but I found nothing so near perfection as the Plainfield street railway. Some day something practicable and economical will come out of these inventions, but just now for small suburban towns the overhead trolley is the only method possible."

In answer to a question as to what is the present status of the sewerage question in the matter, the mayor said he would advise calling a meeting of the council which the public would be invited to attend, and there vote yea or nay on the matter for or against the Plainfield company. This he would suggest alone so that a franchise could be granted without any obligations, and then the operation within a month or two. His idea is that it should run out Somerset street to the notch.

THE BOROUGH FIRE-GONG.

North Plainfield Adopts a Modern Electrical System, and Steps Her Long to Save Mutual Bonds.

Warren Engine company, No. 1, of North Plainfield, has accepted the new fire-gong that has been tested so much of late. The blowing of the steam may be distinguished from that of Plainfield, by its hollow sound. The city's gong gives a full and solid resonant sound. The borough gong will be sounded only one night at 9, when the electric light station has a good pressure of steam. It will not blow at noon. The engine company pays the entire cost of the gong, about $130. The improvement was made through the efforts of the hustling young foreman, George H. Fairchild. The borough will be divided into four districts—by means of speaker tubes, and by Jackson avenue and Park place into quarters. There will be four electric buttons in the engine house. In case of alarm there will notify the electric light engineer that there is a fire, and of its location. He will then give the alarm by blowing the number of the district on the whistle. It is hoped that ultimately the borough will have a signal-box system similar to Plainfield's.

THE TIMES' M'K'S ADDRESS THEM.

One Thousand Pamphlets for Cleveland and Stevenson and Good Government, Distributed to Individuals and Listen to Bishop County's Great Oration, Below a Message and Reply.

Senator Frederick C. Marsh, the Hon. James E. Martine and State Enumerator John Matthews, addressed a thousand auditors gathered at Springfield Thursday evening to raise a banner to Cleveland and Stevenson. The enthusiasm was great, the pyrotechnical display was brilliant and the whole affair was unusually successful.

Among those present were mayor Haynes, of Newark, and distinguished citizens of Orange, Rahway and Somerset. There was a band and drum and fife corps. After the outdoor meeting an adjournment was made to the town hall where the orator and host for good government and the Democratic National candidates still overflowed.

A Revival of the Famous Illusion.

Only a few more opportunities remain to see the wonderful performances of Professor and Magician at the Eden Musee on West 23d street, N. Y., as those renowned artists close their very successful engagement in two weeks. The final performances are characterized by a revival of the startling illusion "She", which has puzzled the scientific world to explain. They will retain the Cave of the Winter season with a new programme, to the delight of the large clientele which their merits have gained them. Other novelties will be introduced by fast engagements and visitors can always rely upon seeing a clean and pleasing stage entertainment. The feature of the Musee is the progressive introduction of new figures and groups into the mammoth collection of waxworks. During the warm season the Winter Garden is reserved for Sohlke's Orchestra of Social means and is a charming place in which to while away an afternoon or evening. The Historical Gallery is very popular and is alone worth the price of admission. Grand concerts by the Hungarian band are largely patronized. Artists are engaged to produce casts of the faces of Cleveland and Harrison which will be placed on view soon. Every visitor will be given a vote to be cast for his favorite president, and the result will be widely published.

Low Rate Harvest Excursions.

The announcement that the North-Western line, comprising over 6,000 miles of thoroughly equipped railway, has arranged to run two low-rate harvest excursions during the months of August and September, will be gladly received by those who are interested in the development of the great West and Northwest, as well as by those who desire to visit the wonderfully productive region at a season of the year when low temperature and location can be made of the merits and advantages it offers to home-seekers and those in search of safe and profitable investments.

These excursions will leave Chicago on August 30 and Sept. 27, and tickets can be purchased at the very low rate of one fare for the round trip to points in Iowa, Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Nebraska, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Idaho, and Montana. Full details of these harvest-rates in every particular and will be good for return passage at any time within twenty days from date of purchase. Full information concerning rates and accommodations for these excursions can be obtained upon application to any coupon ticket agent, or to Jno. R. Pott, G. P. A., Chicago & North-western Railway, Chicago. 9 11 tf

What Caused It, That?

(Plainfield Courier.)

One of Coddington Brothers' ice wagons nearly ran into a street car at the corner of South avenue and Second street, on Wednesday. The horses turned quickly, throwing the driver out. They ran about two blocks before being captured.

On the one hand there's the cash; on the other, the credit. Which will you choose? Cash buyers get the benefit of the lowest prices. Credit buyers pay for the risk

WOMAN OF FASHION.

Bargains to Be Had in Summer Wear.

Cheaper Ginghams and Dimities—A Little Talk on Making Over Dresses—Seen by the Scissors—Cool and Dainty Frocks.

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Surely no one can buy almost everything for absolut nothing these days. The bargain counters in the city stores are vieing with each other in prices that are very low. Just take a run into town for a day or two, and you will be

TWO AFTERNOON GOWNS.

surprised. If you enter the shops, to find them crowded in spite of the summer exodus. This morning I entered one to find extraordinary confusion, and more reckless pushing than usual. For, though New Yorkers are proverbially good-natured and obliging in a crowd, I think the New York shopper must be exempt. For she has absolutely no consideration and no feeling of any sort. She simply steps over her victim, and never so much as casts a backward glance to discover the extent of the damage wrought. After I had succeeded in making my way past a great number of these human beings with only a few unimportant injuries, I discovered that the center of interest was a table piled high with soft woolen checks and stripes, marked at 40 cents a yard, worth 60 cents. Well, really we are all taken in! Anything marked at 50 cents and worth 60 is passed by with perfect indifference, but anything marked exactly the same, but with the estimate of 40 cents or 41 put on it, is snatched at by all of the women, in a truly hawk's fashion. It is certainly a most narrow-

COAT AND SKIRT EFFECTING.

ing sight to watch them swoop down upon the salesman, and snap their prizes before some one else shall interpose.

But when a woman can buy gauze shirts for nineteen cents apiece, in all the dainty colors; stockings all sizes, and styles and colors for the same price; ten ties for ninety-eight cents, white skirts for forty-nine, gloves for nineteen, duck skirts with ten to three dollars, shirt-waists for sixty-nine cents, blazers for two dollars and a half, hats with ribbon band for twenty-five cents, and last, but not least, shot silk parasols for forty-nine cents, it seems as though no woman could possibly have any trouble in procuring a summer outfit for next to nothing. Then ginghams can be had for five cents a yard, cutting cloth for eight cents, dimities, fresh and clean, for twelve cents, organzing cambrics for four, and a great many other materials for about the same

A NOVELTY IN NECKTIES.

his attire. He had ordered the coat in a soft-finished dark blue, and another in black and white. For the coat to go with the coat he had picked out some very pretty cheviots in blue and gray. The style in the garment will be double breasted, the roll to correspond with that of the coat.

In single-breasted wear the style is on the same general plan, long and rather tight-fitting. The new orders for these is diagonals, cassimeres and in a mass of fine-faced goods. There will be an outside breast-pocket to be seen in the double-breasted. The sleeves in both styles will be cut rather narrow, following out the original conception of departing as far as possible from the "flopping and baggy" fashion of the past few seasons.

Sack coats will be thirty-two inches for a man five feet eight in height and proportionately shorter or longer for

LITTLE FISHER MAIDEN.

price. So that it wouldn't be a very great matter to get up a summer outfit at a low cost. The dealer very rarely, indeed, with the addition of a little braiding or trimming, and then a ginghum mates so well that it can always be kept fresh.

A pretty one, which I have just been admiring is of a very deep shrimp pink. The first side is caught half way up and trimmed with a narrow black velvet ribbon, of which there is a certain quantity on the round bodice as well.

I also liked a blazer suit that is going

THE NEW SEAMLESS, THE LONG AND THE FUR-LINED FALL AND WINTER OVERCOATS.

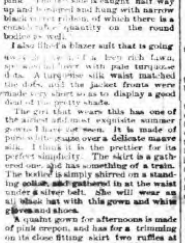
over a silk skirt in fine rich tawn, spotted with pale turquoise blue dots. A turquoise silk waist matched the dots, and the jacket fronts were made to open, to display a good deal of the pretty shade.

The girl that wears this has one of the advantages of the exquisite summer gowns I have not seen. It is made of pure white cotton, a delicate sprigged silk. I think it is the prettier for its perfect simplicity. The skirt is a gathered one, and has a flounce of a yard. The bodice is simply shirred on a standing collar, and gathered in at the waist under a belt. She will wear an all white hat with this gown and white gloves and shoes.

A quaint gown for afternoons is made of pink crepon, and has for a trimming on its close fitting skirt two ruffles at the edge, then three bands of black velvet ribbon quite far apart, and then two more ruffles, so that the trimming is almost half way up. The bodice is perfectly plain and tight fitting, and is trimmed with two about eight inches deep, which starts at the collar in the back and is carried down in an inverted V to the waist line, under the arms; then it is rolled straight till the two ends join in front with frogs, where they both stop, and below has a pronine petticoat, while little black velvet bows stand over them like sentinels.

Or do you like white lines? That makes a charming afternoon gown, with the skirt embroidered in a pretty vine pattern all around, and edged with a narrow flounce of white accordion-de side, and a bodice of the same, fully plaited.

A fishing party that starts out next week will include at least one very pretty and rather daring costume. The young maiden that will wear it is going to be feminine work; she's bound she'll catch something, and that her costume will not be blown with the fishing-rod and in the sport. So her slightly-draped skirt of dark blue linen reaches only a little below the knees, and is made of two linen, light fitting, trimmed with a deep lace, folded back from the front down, so that it can't get or become troublesome, by dark blue straps over the shoulders which are fastened on the top of the skirt by big buttons. The bag is slung across her shoulders, and carries her fly-book, and she wears her broad-rimmed hat of the same heavy lace that trims the dress, shading



THE MAN WHO WILL WEAR IT.

her own face, thus it really is both wind and wave, and even fish.

Hitherto the fashionable fishing costume has still been the sensible and Jacquard. The color is worsted, in fine soft silk. The color is grayish myrtle, in green great prominence, in some in different shades, ranging from the light green to the dark, and the darker tone of the champagne bottle. Glorinna is accorded a very prominent place in the color silks for next year. This is a terra cotta shade, used in grounds as well as relief effects. In the former it is relieved by black and white and contrasting colors. Artsilk is a new prime shade, a dark rich purple. It is to be utilized in these same cost in all the old shades, with the addition of at least one newcomer that promises well. This is a beautiful mauve, a foulard tone, a trifle lighter than the famous Bond street. A new dark shade is called Bismarck.

In effects there is an unmistakable tendency to broken plaids all the old ideas. This is shown in the great prevalence of so-called "broken-up" designs. Shows in neckwear has not been shown yet, but it is predicted there will be little change.

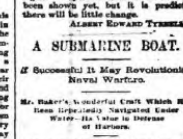
ALBERT EDWARD TYRRELL.

A SUBMARINE BOAT.

It Successful It May Revolutionize Naval Warfare.

Mr. Baker's Wonderful Craft That Has Been Especially Navigated Under Water—How to Destroy an Ironclad.

The hull of the boat is forty feet long from stem to stern, fourteen feet deep and nine feet beam. The hull itself, says the San Francisco Chronicle, weighs twenty tons, and with the machinery and ballast will be twenty-five or twenty-five tons. The boat is built on perfect curves, and a cross section from side to side shows it to be a true ellipse. The hull is constructed of oak, an ideal wood for this kind of submarine boats. The skeleton work, which really forms the hull, is covered with water-proof cloth, and then planked with yellow pine, one inch oak, the structure being capable of standing a pressure of seventy-five pounds to the square inch. On two of



DESIGNS FOR FALL AND WINTER OVERCOATS.

customer, who objected seriously to the long cut of the single-breasted cutaways.

"I know," said he, "that the new style will be unbecoming to small men, but it is the fashion of London and Paris, and you know the old adage: 'One might as well be out of the world as out of style.'"

The tall man will, I think, like the new styles. They are longer in cut, way and all coats, frock coats, top coats, ulsters and as well in reception and dress coats. The double-breasted frock coat will be made short waisted, extending in length well below the knee, but fitting very tightly about the body and anything but baggy. The collar will be a low roll, the lapel faced with silk or satin. The buttons will be of the cloth of which the coat is made, and five buttons on each sleeve will be the thing. Trousers will be full style.

At one fashionable tailor's I was shown the goods ordered by B. C. Gwendia, who is anything but showy in

DECK PLAN.

the hull and directly in the center is the conning tower, fifteen inches high and fitted with lights for observation. The tower has a watertight cover, through which entrance to the boat is obtained. In the rear of the conning tower is the movable smokestack of telescopic structure, so arranged as to be completely covered when the boat is under water. About the same distance forward of the conning tower is a movable air pipe, through which the air is drawn down by means of a powerful electric fan. The smoke-stack, conning tower and airpipe are surrounded by a light and strong iron railing placed several inches above the level of the water line at which the boat ordinarily sails.

The deck is three feet from the bottom, and the space beneath is divided into bulkheads, by which the trim of the ballast and compartments in which water ballast may be used, the water being let in by valves at the bottom. By this means, when the wheels are started to submerge the boat, the ballast may be adjusted so that it will stay desired level. On the deck are arranged the boiler, motor and batteries. The boiler, located in the rear, is of 150-horse power,

THE PROPELLER.

oil being used for fuel. The engine is a compound marine engine of sixty-horse power. The Janay motor is located directly under the boiler. The motor is also capable of being used as a dynamo to supply the Woodward storage batteries. These are of 36 cells, divided into three series, and capable of giving a force of fifty-horse power for four hours. The steam power is shown in blue and gray. The style in the garment will be double breasted, the roll to correspond with that of the coats.

In single-breasted wear the style is on the same general plan, long and rather tight-fitting. The new orders for these is diagonals, cassimeres and in a mass of fine-faced goods. There will be an outside breast-pocket to be seen in the double-breasted. The sleeves in both styles will be cut rather narrow, following out the original conception of departing as far as possible from the "flopping and baggy" fashion of the past few seasons.

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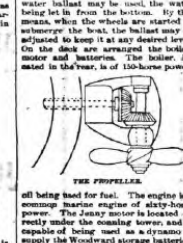


THE BOAT AT TWELVE-FOOT WATER LINE.

the various normal heights above and below that average.

The cloths are about the same as those used last fall, there being the same objection to anything loud or flashy, either in checks or plaids. They will be in single-breasted style, although the double-breasted will be allowable. The cloths for these outer style has seen its best days and they are placed on the fashion cards simply because a few of the English fashion leaders persist in wearing them whether they are just the thing or not.

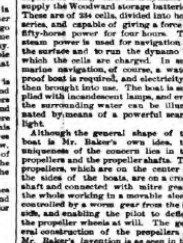
But we will have the pleasure of seeing

as of yore. Trousers will be cut straight with a medium circle at the knee and a little wider swath at the foot. But the bagging is avoided to some extent only.

Of course, with the long coats, the overcoat, too, will require more material in length. I saw five styles ordered by Banker Tewksbury, the genial-faced, with the twenty thousand dollar backelor apartment, and they were all long ones, rough-faced material, and in light gray fine-faced material, the last named for early wear. They will be double-breasted, with four buttons, the same three-quarters of an inch wide, over edged with double row of stitching and velvet collar. And this also the garment a style of close-fitting garment is followed and shaped well to set slightly to the figure.

Ulsters will be fashionable this winter. They will be made of fine Irish frieze, though the rough-faced cheviots, not as a novelty this year, will be in full vogue.

While the men of fashion will adjust himself easily to the gentle changes in wearing apparel, he will have a splendid opportunity to revel in bright decorations in his neckwear. The four-in-hand will be the favorite, and the latest



LITTLE FISHER MAIDEN.

block and bubble, black and orange. The combinations are exquisitely blended over the graduated scale, from the lightest to the darkest tone of the champagne bottle. Glorinna is accorded a very prominent place in the color silks for next year. This is a terra cotta shade, used in grounds as well as relief effects. In the former it is relieved by black and white and contrasting colors. Artsilk is a new prime shade, a dark rich purple. It is to be utilized in these same cost in all the old shades, with the addition of at least one newcomer that promises well. This is a beautiful mauve, a foulard tone, a trifle lighter than the famous Bond street. A new dark shade is called Bismarck.

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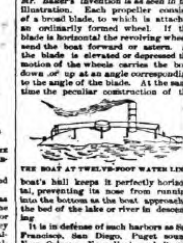


DECK PLAN.

the hull and directly in the center is the conning tower, fifteen inches high and fitted with lights for observation. The tower has a watertight cover, through which entrance to the boat is obtained. In the rear of the conning tower is the movable smokestack of telescopic structure, so arranged as to be completely covered when the boat is under water. About the same distance forward of the conning tower is a movable air pipe, through which the air is drawn down by means of a powerful electric fan. The smoke-stack, conning tower and airpipe are surrounded by a light and strong iron railing placed several inches above the level of the water line at which the boat ordinarily sails.

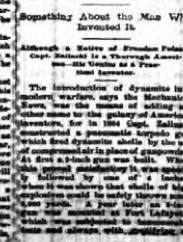
The deck is three feet from the bottom, and the space beneath is divided into bulkheads, by which the trim of the ballast and compartments in which water ballast may be used, the water being let in by valves at the bottom. By this means, when the wheels are started to submerge the boat, the ballast may be adjusted so that it will stay desired level. On the deck are arranged the boiler, motor and batteries. The boiler, located in the rear, is of 150-horse power,

THE PROPELLER.

oil being used for fuel. The engine is a compound marine engine of sixty-horse power. The Janay motor is located directly under the boiler. The motor is also capable of being used as a dynamo to supply the Woodward storage batteries. These are of 36 cells, divided into three series, and capable of giving a force of fifty-horse power for four hours. The steam power is shown in blue and gray. The style in the garment will be double breasted, the roll to correspond with that of the coats.

In single-breasted wear the style is on the same general plan, long and rather tight-fitting. The new orders for these is diagonals, cassimeres and in a mass of fine-faced goods. There will be an outside breast-pocket to be seen in the double-breasted. The sleeves in both styles will be cut rather narrow, following out the original conception of departing as far as possible from the "flopping and baggy" fashion of the past few seasons.

Sack coats will be thirty-two inches for a man five feet eight in height and proportionately shorter or longer for



THE BOAT AT TWELVE-FOOT WATER LINE.

boat's hull keeps it perfectly horizontal, preventing its nose from running into the bottom as the boat approaches those used last fall, there being the same objection to anything loud or flashy, either in checks or plaids. They will be in single-breasted style, although the double-breasted will be allowable. The cloths for these outer style has seen its best days and they are placed on the fashion cards simply because a few of the English fashion leaders persist in wearing them whether they are just the thing or not.

But we will have the pleasure of seeing

as of yore. Trousers will be cut straight with a medium circle at the knee and a little wider swath at the foot. But the bagging is avoided to some extent only.

Of course, with the long coats, the overcoat, too, will require more material in length. I saw five styles ordered by Banker Tewksbury, the genial-faced, with the twenty thousand dollar bachelor apartment, and they were all long ones, rough-faced material, and in light gray fine-faced material, the last named for early wear. They will be double-breasted, with four buttons, the same three-quarters of an inch wide, over edged with double row of stitching and velvet collar. And this also the garment a style of close-fitting garment is followed and shaped well to set slightly to the figure.

Ulsters will be fashionable this winter. They will be made of fine Irish frieze, though the rough-faced cheviots, not as a novelty this year, will be in full vogue.

While the men of fashion will adjust himself easily to the gentle changes in wearing apparel, he will have a splendid opportunity to revel in bright decorations in his neckwear. The four-in-hand will be the favorite, and the latest

MAKING AN INCANDESCENT LAMP.

making the ashes stick to the points of the pens, stick half a match on each pen point, and then let each match burn down. Carefully place the cork, thus equipped, on a little lamp, filled with mineral oil, so that the wick of the lamp passes through the hole in the cork.

Now light the lamps and keep the wicks well lowered, so that it gives only an almost imperceptible blue flame, and you will see the ashes of the matches by incandescence, take on a magnificent blush, and for a moment the light will be almost as strong as that of the ordinary electric lamp.

Trying Times.

Pessimistic Friend—Well and knows a great deal for a little boy. The other day she was looking at a picture and she said to how she—

"I think this uncle very pretty, mamma."

"What makes you think so?" asked her mother, just for the sake of talking.

"My brains, I s'pose," said she turned over the leaf with a very evidently settled conviction that she knew what she was talking about.—Detroit Free Press.

About Imported Cigars.

"I like your imported Havana cigars very much, but you must let me have them a little cheaper," said a Texas tobacconist to a drummer of a New York tobacco firm.

"We can't do it. I am offering you these imported Havana cigars at the same figures that we have to pay the firm that manufactures them, and they brought the cigars to Cuba to order when it was cheaper than it is now."—Texas Siftings.

Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD
THE STANDARD RAILWAY OF AMERICA
PASSENGER DEPARTURES AT NEW YORK
Interlocking Switch and Block Signal System.
TRAINS FOR THE WEST.
On and after Apr. 24, 1892, trains leave New York as follows:
6.00 A.M. FAST LINE, with Pullman Vestibuled Cars for Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Chicago, Cleveland, Indianapolis, Chicago, Dining

The Constitutionalist,
A DEMOCRATIC WEEKLY,
W. L. FORCE & A. L. FORCE, Editors and Proprietors.
AT PLAINFIELD, NEW JERSEY.
TERMS—TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.

THE CONSTITUTIONALIST.

VOL. XXV. PLAINFIELD, N. J., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1892. No 35.

"Support the Constitution, which is the consent of the Union, as well as its limitations as to its authorities."—Madison.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

JACKSON & CODDINGTON,
Counsellors-at-Law,
Commissioners of Deeds, Masters-in-Chancery, Notaries Public, Solicitors under act of Park streets and Bonds, &c.

GEORGE W. DAY,
General Auctioneer,
Sales of Personal Property solicited. P. O. Box 118, Dunellen, N. J. Residence in rear of Odd Fellows' Building. Terms reasonable.

DR. CHARLES J. PRIME,
Dentist,
is West Front street, A new local anesthetic application for extracting teeth without pain. Gold fillings a specialty.—jy15

BUSINESS CARDS.

P. P. VanArsdale,
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Instruments put in thorough order. Terms reasonable. Orders left at Cooper & Co.'s store and to inform by postcard, P. O. box 295, or at No. 36 Watson's shop store, No. 6 Park avenue, will receive prompt attention. Residence, 10 E. Front street, corner 21st street. 3-27-y

T. J. GILLIES,
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Goods received on consignment.

John Chandler,
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Jobbing promptly attended to. ap29

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PRACTICAL BARBER
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Artistic Hair Dresser,
No. 26 PARK AVENUE.
Ladies' and Children's Hair Cutting done at their residence. Shaving, Shampooing, etc., satisfactorily performed. 12y21

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3-13-tf

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A. M. SEGUINE,
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Laing's Hotel Stables
Front street, opposite Madison avenue.
Coaches for Weddings, Funerals and Private Calls. Light carriages of all descriptions for hire.

RIDING OR LIVERY.
Careful, safe drivers for shopping calls or pleasure drives. Special attention given to boarding horses by the day, week or month.—oct19y1
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Parlor Stoves,
Furnaces, Ranges,
Water Piping, Plumbing,
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A. M. GRIFFEN,
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Beautiful Assortment!
Furniture!
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Best Goods!
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SANITARY PLUMBING,
Brick and Portable Furnaces,
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Etc., Etc.
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GENERAL DEBILITY
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ALL STOMACH TROUBLES
COLES'
PERUVIAN BARK
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WILD CHERRY BITTERS
ARE THE BEST.
A Vegetable Substitute for Quinine.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
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Real Estate for Sale & Exchange.
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is now the sole proprietor of the old established market at
NO. 14 NORTH AVENUE,
Where he will continue to supply patrons with the finest grades of
Fresh and Salt Meats,
Pork of all Kinds, Oysters, Clams, Game in season, at the Lowest Market Prices.
Anything not usually kept in stock, furnished at short notice. 4tf

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For Weddings, Parties, Etc.,
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H. EGGERDING,
No. 17 Park Avenue,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Manufacturer of the Celebrated
C. O. D. CIGAR.
The Tendency of Civilization is to Produce Cheaper Goods and Higher Wages. The McKinley Bill Reversed That Tendency—The Cost is Increased by That Act.

MR. PRESIDENT—Perhaps I ought to apologize to the senate for attempting on such a day as this, and at so late a period in the session, to occupy any part of its time in the discussion of a subject which we all agree cannot be disposed of; but the report made by the committee on finance in relation to the prices of commodities, the high wages of labor and the living in the United States has been so misrepresented in the public press and elsewhere, that I have felt it to be the duty of some one on this side of the chamber to assist in making that investigation to state our views of its results.

I think it is the unanimous opinion of economists and statisticians who have investigated the subject that for the last period, in all the great industrial and commercial countries of the world, the prices of commodities have been decreasing and the rates of wages, especially in those occupations which require a considerable degree of skill and intelligence, have been increasing, and of course there are very many and very conspicuous and aggravating exceptions to that general rule, but they are all attributable, in my judgment, to temporary and artificial conditions, created by unfriendly legislation in this and by corresponding unfriendly interference with the private business of the people, discriminating in favor of some and against others.

The Folly of Protection.

Whatever the system is under the people to live decently and comfortably, whether ever makes the necessaries of life which the people require cheap or dear, and living or and less expensive to the masses, is a blessing to mankind, and I have never been able to appreciate the wisdom of that policy which compels men to work longer and harder, to wear coarser clothes, and to subsist on poorer food, that they may build and shelter for themselves and their families; I have never been able to appreciate either the economic truth or the humanity of the proposition that the people can be made prosperous and happy by legislation, whether the purpose of that legislation be to defray the current expenses of the government, or to increase the prices which the people pay for what they eat, drink and wear.

Mr. President, any one who contends to this day, as he assumed from Horace (Mr. Stewart) Apparently has this morning, that the prices of the commodities are less added to the community at large, is at war with the spirit of the age in which he lives, at war with the current of public sentiment which during the last half century more than during any other like period in the history of the world has ameliorated the condition of mankind by bringing of the necessaries of life, and many of its luxuries, within the reach of every man who is willing to work.

I speak of production and distribution together, because cheap and easy distribution is the handmaid of production, the producer and to the consumer, as cheap and easy production; therefore every shackle imposed upon commerce, every interference with the free exchanges of products and markets of the world increases prices and deprives the people of the benefits which they have a right to enjoy, and which they otherwise would enjoy, resulting from improved facilities for transportation and cheaper distribution.

But, Mr. President, it is unnecessary to pursue this line of argument further, for it seems at last it appears to be admitted by the friends of the protective system that cheap commodities for the people, if they are beneficial, and the senator from Rhode Island (Mr. Aldrich), speaking but three days ago as the chosen champion of that system, bases his defense of the tariff act of 1890 on the ground that, as a result of it has reduced prices and enlarged the foreign commerce of the country.

That was not the purpose of the authors and supporters of that law at the time it passed congress, for it was so declared by the report which was made to the house of representatives when the bill was presented to that body. In that report Mr. McKinley, speaking for himself and all the Republicans on the committee, said:

"We have not been so much concerned about the prices of the articles we consume as we have been to encourage a system of home production which shall give to the American nation to domestic producers and fair wages to American workmen, and by increased production and home competition insure fair prices to consumers."

And again the report says:

"Your committee has not sought by the proposed legislation to farther cut down prices at the expense of our own prosperity, but to secure to the people certainty against that increasing competition from other countries whose conditions our people are unwilling to accept. We have every reason that our people, already suffering from low prices, will be benefited by such legislation which will result in lower prices."

Its Admissions Swept Aside.

Here is a clear and emphatic declaration by the majority of the committee, that it was not intended to reduce prices, that it would not, in fact, reduce prices, and that the people would not, in the language of the report, be benefited by them for many years

The Constitutionalist.

W. L. FORCE, } A. L. FORCE
Editors and Proprietors.

Democratic Nominations.

For President,
GROVER CLEVELAND.
of New York.

For Vice-President,
ADLAI E. STEVENSON,
of Illinois.

CALL FOR CONVENTION OF DEMOCRATIC CLUBS.

TEMPORARY HEADQUARTERS
THE DEMOCRATIC CLUBS OF NEW JERSEY,
ASBURY PARK, N. J., Aug. 4, 1892.

Pursuant to section 4 of the Constitution of the Democratic Society of New Jersey a convention of the Clubs composing the Democratic society of this State will be held at the city of

Camden, on Tuesday, Sept. 27, 1892,

Commencing at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purposes of electing officers and delegates to the National Convention of three years each ensuing, and the transaction of such other business pertaining to the work of the society, which might be presented. All organizations of Democratic clubs entitled to the State Society and entitled to representation in the above proposed Convention are invited to the following

OBJECTS OF THE SOCIETY:

To foster the principles of permanent Democratic Societies and Clubs throughout the State, and thereby more effectively promote the maintenance of the fundamental principles of governmental equality.

To preserve the Constitution of the United States, the autonomy of the States, local self government and individual liberty.

To resist revolutionary changes and the consolidation of power.

To oppose the imposition of taxes beyond the economical needs of a wise administration of public affairs.

To promote economy in all branches of the public service.

To oppose unnecessary commercial restrictions for the benefit of the few at the expense of the many.

To oppose class legislation, which despoils labor and builds up monopoly.

To maintain and inculcate the fundamental principle of Democracy—"Equality before the law," and

To co-ordinate with the regular organization of the Democratic party in the support of Democratic men and Democratic measures.

BASIS OF THE CONVENTION.

In convening the members of this Society shall be entitled to five delegates and one additional delegate for every fifty members over and above the first fifty, and to one delegate for each fraction exceeding fifty members. But no Society of fifty shall be entitled to more than five delegates.

It is particularly desirable that every Democratic Club in the State, be it a member of the present or of the State Society at once and become a full representative in the Convention of Sept. 27, 1892.

The Secretary of the State Society will furnish forms of "Applications for Membership" and for Credentials, and for the Constitution of the Democratic voters of every ward and township in the State, and all persons who desire clubs immediately and notify the Headquarters of such formation, that the Secretary may provide for all such clubs immediately. With co-operation of the Democratic clubs of the State we shall carry New Jersey by from 15,000 to 20,000 majority.

The permanent headquarters of the State Society will be established at the Taylor House, Jersey City, early in September.

A. P. HEWITT, President.
W. B. WILSON, Ch'm. Ex. Com.
Attest—W. S. BURKE, Secretary.

Democratic State Convention.

The Democratic voters of New Jersey are requested to meet at such times and places as may be designated by their respective county committees to elect delegates to a State Convention, to be held at Trenton, on Wednesday, the 7th day of September, 1892, at 12 o'clock m., for the purpose of selecting a candidate for Governor and candidates for Presidential Electors.

The basis of representation will be one delegate for each 500 votes and a majority fraction thereof, and one for each fraction of the same over one hundred, but at least one delegate shall be allowed to at least one delegate.

ALLAN L. MCDERMOTT,
Chairman Democratic State Committee.
WILLIAM U. FOX, Secretary.

NEVER.

President Harrison was escorted the other day from Loon Lake to Malone, N. Y., for the purpose of making a speech.

There was nothing startling in the reported contents of the President on that occasion, but the following quotation-borders upon the ludicrous:

"I take great delight in the contemplation of the fact, which I believe is now assured, that before another year has rolled around one of the swiftest and best of all the long line of steamships that go out of the port of New York will bear the American flag at the fore, and that the tribute to be paid to foreign nations in the way of freight charges I believe will speedily, in a large measure, be abrogated forever. Then great stores of agricultural products which we pour out from our granaries to feed the nations of Europe should, and I believe speedily will, be delivered to the port of Liverpool in American bottoms."

The idea of a strenuous advocate of a tariff system designed to deaden American commerce, posing as a public admirer of that once proud element of national glory and wealth.

How absurd!

And for him to herald the sailing of one swift steamship from our shores under the stars and stripes, instead of the steamer City of New York, owned principally in this country, and granted an American register by Congress in spite of McKinley prohibition.

If there were any sailors among his hearers, how wildly they must have wavered the word picture of a vessel flying the emblem of her nationality at the "fore" instead of the stern.

Hundreds of steamers pass in and out of the port of New York every year with the American flag "at the fore," but they are all seagoing carriers of our resources hearted patriots across the water who, according to the Ohio Solon, pay our taxes.

Ocean commerce is the life-blood of individual and national prosperity, and to rescue it from oblivion and again secure to the American people its lost prestige and rich earnings, is the settled policy of the Democratic party.

But that great fortune can never be realized under the restrictive, unjust and anti-commercial methods sanctioned by the official acts of Benjamin Harrison, President of the United States, and his political advisers.

Nevar!

GLASS.

A glass manufacturer in Western Pennsylvania, the employer of hundreds of men, is a pronounced Tariff Reformer and supporter of the Democratic ticket.

He speaks experimentally, and says the McKinley tariff has increased the cost of crude material that enters into the glass manufacturing business to an extravant extent, giving as an example, that one hundred pounds, when transformed into glass plate weighs only sixty pounds, yet the duty is enacted on the gross amount. His manufactured productions are of superior quality, and were it not for the McKinley handicap he could supply foreign markets with large quantities. He justly styles the whole Republican revenue system as a religious upon his collections.

Another established fact in favor of Reform.

And furthermore, figures that for the same class of work an American receives $16, the workman is paid $12 in England and $6 in Germany.

But, mark the difference!

The $6 in Germany and the $12 in England will purchase more food, clothing and other necessaries of living for the wage-earner than the $16 in American.

A clear exposition of the humbug claim that personal taxation enriches the taxpayer.

WERTS FOR GOVERNOR.

The popular Democratic feeling throughout the State of New Jersey is evidently in favor of the nomination of Judge George T. Werts, of Morris county, for Governor.

Judge Werts possesses every requisite for that high and responsible position, and if he only consents to be a candidate, his triumphal election will surely follow.

The fact that the name of George T. Werts has evoked such general enthusiasm, proves him to be a man of the people, and that is the kind of man Cleveland desires to select. Let the people rule the coming Democratic Gubernatorial Convention as they did the one called to elect delegates to Chicago.

One of the Republican stumpers seeks to belittle the tariff burdens borne by the people by the calculation that "one cent a day per capita" paid in the United States would pay the duty on all our imports."

Indeed! Do not the protection trusts prove that "the tariff is not a tax," and that the people get nothing from it? If it is a tax "the foreigner pays it"?

The stumper is more honest. But a little figuring by a laboring man having five children will show that even at one cent per head a day" the sum of $2.55 seven must pay in tariff taxes $25.55 each year. What other tax upon the poor man compares with this?

And for what—that Jay Gould, Carnegie to buy castles in Europe and the other monopolists to set up a plutocracy in the Republic!

"A cent a day" sounds small, but hence better times. This is the delusion that "one penny a mickle makes a muckle."—N. Y. World.

The Republican orators have now changed their tune. Instead of making the tariff responsible for a high standard of wages they now credit the latter to the fact that the United States is a manufacturing centre in the whole land in which a Republican speaker would venture to assert to an audience that could hear him, and not McKinleyism. An audience so challenged would rise up to a man in contradiction. The shifting of Republican policy is the clearest possible evidence of the weakness of the Republican position on the tariff."

"While the Democrats," says the Baltimore Sun, "urge a reform of the tariff by putting raw materials of manufacture on the free list and a reduction of excessive duties on finished products, they have never dreamed of bringing the average rate on dutiable goods below 40 or 35 per cent. In Germany, and even in France, a rate of 30 or 35 per cent. would be considered 'protective.' In short, no party in this country, not even the most extreme free trade, however desirable it might be in the interest of the people. We shall always want from our tariff more than the $100,000,000 England gets annually from her tariff duties. Republicans talk about 'free trade' is, therefore, mere campaign talk to fool the ignorant."

NEWS OF THE WHEELMEN.

Details of the County Championship and Coast Tournament Will Conclude To-Day.

The contest for the control of sports that will take place on the Elizabeth Driving Park grounds on Labor Day for the benefit of the building fund of the local hospital, closed Monday night, and from their number and character will be one of the most interesting in the history of athletic meetings in this section. In the morning, beginning at 10:30 sharp, the bicycle men will enter into the contest. There is a well-contested interest in the 10-mile team race for the team championship of Union county. The prize will be the handsome silver cup given by Mr. Mitchell, and will only remain in the custody of the club winning it three times.

The teams entered are the Elizabeth Wheelmen, Elizabeth Athletic Club, and Plainfield Bicycle Club. The team from the Plainfield Bicycle Club is composed of Martin, Hinrichs, and French, with J. R. Hyde and H. B. Titsworth as substitutes. The Union County Boasters sent in an entry after the committee had adjourned, but it will no doubt be received. A number of entries were received from the L. A. W. to count points in this race at the end of the two miles. At the request of nearly all the contestants the time has been changed from its position of last on the programme to third. The boys' one-mile scratch race has created a stir among the youngsters. There are several, and the boys are training night and day.

When the setting in the athletic events closed, it was found necessary to withdraw the one-mile race for the benefit of the small number of entries, but a substitution has been made that will amply compensate, and will not only furnish fun, but will require no little skill to win.

A surveyor was at the track yesterday laying off the course. It is the three-mile handicap run, one and a-half miles of which will be in the infield. The floss have been laid out with the idea of making it a genuine "go as you please" and seven must pay in tariff taxes $25.55 each year. What other tax upon the poor man compares with this?

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"HAVING explained to the Western farmer that the tariff has raised the price of wheat, which I believe is now the American consumer, Maj. McKinley," says the Detroit Free Press, "is going East to explain to the consumer that the tariff has reduced the cost of everything the products of the farm. Mr. Orator Puff 'with his two voices,' was not a circumstance to the modern protectionist orator serving to fulfill the requirements of the situation."

The Bridgeport Farmer hopes that the whole Grow, Platt, Sherman line of speeches in Connecticut next month he will not forget to explain his beautiful scheme for making the blasted foreigners pay our taxes."

WERTS'S GROWING BOOM.

Wage-Laborers, Socialists of Party, Will Vote for Him.

(Paterson Labor Standard.)

George T. Werts is not the candidate for Governor, of South Jersey or of any section or faction. He is New Jersey's candidate—the candidate of the masses—the candidate of all peaceful citizens who desire to see an honorable, able and special man, who is well and kindly disposed towards the interests of the wage-workers, placed in Governor's chair. He will work and vote for George T. Werts.

Judge Werts's record is above reproach. His every public act has been friendly to the working people. The common people are with him; the masses are on his side; the wage-laborers of New Jersey, regardless of all else, will vote for him.

Judge Werts is the people's candidate.

GUARDING AGAINST CHOLERA.

State Health Authorities Preparing to Fight the Disease, if It Appear.

The State Board of Health has been particularly active during the past week preparing to fight the cholera at the several ports of entry in this State. Dr. Elsner has visited the Health Inspectors at Hoboken, Jersey City, Camden and Perth Amboy, and given them full instructions as to how examinations should be made of the passengers arriving, and with the health authorities of New York to receive a list of all the passengers arriving at that port and their point of destination and the condition of the emigrants arriving.

A circular has been prepared and sent to all the health boards in the State, including those of this city and borough, calling attention to the necessary precautions and what to do if the disease makes its appearance. Dr. Elsner says there is no cause for a panic, but these precautions are wise considering that there is a chance of advancement of cholera at Hoboken from the infested localities.

Sheep Dogs Destroyed by Order of Governor.

The farmers in this section of New Jersey are suffering from heavy losses this year through the destruction of large quantities of sweet corn by worms. The ravages are unusually destructive, and not only the ears in the centre of the cob. It is said that the large number of worms now in the corn will cause much damage this year than for several years past.

BUYING GOODS "SIGHT UNSEEN".

Plainfielders at the Beach.

Trade Old Friends and Acquaintances Together.

Many Bonded Forty and a Few Thousand Dollars.

BERGAN, N. J., Aug. 30.—The Plainfielders who have been remaining at the delightful resort are beginning to leave for home, for the weather here is very cool, even cold, and bathing in the surf is a decidedly uncomfortable operation.

Fishing has improved, and the numerous members of the Plainfield colony have been having good luck. Saturday night and Sunday morning Mr. Hinrichs, of Martin, Hinrichs, and French, with J. R. Hyde and H. B. Titsworth as substitutes. The Union County Boasters sent in an entry after the committee had adjourned, but it will no doubt be received. A number of entries were received from the L. A. W. to count points in this race at the end of the two miles. At the request of nearly all the contestants the time has been changed from its position of last on the programme to third. The boys' one-mile scratch race has created a stir among the youngsters. There are several, and the boys are training night and day.

When the setting in the athletic events closed, it was found necessary to withdraw the one-mile race for the benefit of the small number of entries, but a substitution has been made that will amply compensate, and will not only furnish fun, but will require no little skill to win.

A surveyor was at the track yesterday laying off the course. It is the three-mile handicap run, one and a-half miles of which will be in the infield. The floss have been laid out with the idea of making it a genuine "go as you please" and seven must pay in tariff taxes $25.55 each year. What other tax upon the poor man compares with this?

And for what—that Jay Gould, Carnegie to buy castles in Europe and the other monopolists to set up a plutocracy in the Republic!

"A cent a day" sounds small, but hence better times. This is the delusion that "one penny a mickle makes a muckle."—N. Y. World.

The Republican orators have now changed their tune. Instead of making the tariff responsible for a high standard of wages they now credit the latter to the fact that the United States is a manufacturing centre in the whole land in which a Republican speaker would venture to assert to an audience that could hear him, and not contradiction. The shifting of Republican policy is the clearest possible evidence of the weakness of the Republican position on the tariff."

"While the Democrats," says the Baltimore Sun, "urge a reform of the tariff by putting raw materials of manufacture on the free list and a reduction of excessive duties on finished products, they have never dreamed of bringing the average rate on dutiable goods below 40 or 35 per cent. In Germany, and even in France, a rate of 30 or 35 per cent. would be considered 'protective.' In short, no party in this country, not even the most extreme free trade, however desirable it might be in the interest of the people. We shall always want from our tariff more than the $100,000,000 England gets annually from her tariff duties. Republicans talk about 'free trade' is, therefore, mere campaign talk to fool the ignorant."

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TRUSTS AND PROTECTION.

New Jer. Democrats Would Abolish Trusts by Abolishing Protection.

A doctrine which has found favor with many of the conventions in this State is that which would abolish trusts by abolishing a protected industry enter into a trust, it takes from the duty enough to abolish the protection that the trust affords. When withdrawn from the schedules, the trust ceases to exist, because it can't operate to bring the guilty parties to time, and the country, and the rank, file are painted them six different colors."—Good News.

A Thoughtful Sport.

Pelham Parker—Charlie Meadowbrook's horse ran away with him at the last stage, and broke his neck. Charlie's heart had finally overtook and passed the fox.

Bergy Wagstaff—Couldn't he stop?

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Gus De Smith—You have not congratulated me on my appointment as Collector of Col. Yerger—You see, I can't conscientiously extend any congratulations to a fellow who has been appointed to a job the young lady you are about to marry.—On the other hand, knowing you intimately, I must consider your appointment a good reason to congratulate your future wife.—Texas Siftings.

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"By the way, Johnson," said the man who was looking over the new Chicago Directory, "have you noticed how the Johnsons and the Smiths predominate?"

"Hum—yes," replied my friend Johnson, somewhat embarrassed, "I suppose it is natural that one of the Smiths to the altar next week myself."—Chicago Tribune.

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WEDNESDAY, THE TWENTY-FIFTH DAY OF OCTOBER,

at two o'clock in the afternoon of said day, all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land and premises hereinafter particularly described, situate, lying and being in the city of Elizabeth, in the county of Union and State of New Jersey.

Beginning at a point in the northerly line of Second street, distant thirteen hundred and thirty (1330) feet westerly from the westerly line of Union avenue, said point of beginning being also the corner of lot No. 98, thence westerly along the said line of Second street, fifty feet to the place of beginning. Being known as lot No. 97 on a map of lots laid out by Jacob Scudder, Jr., and Joseph Pike, George Lasky, and a number of Mr. Allen's New York friends.

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They Must Eat Mice, However, and Will Probably Pay up and Settle the Matter Out of Court.

W. Trust, M. Coyne, M. Turton, G. Hoagland, C. DeGraw, E. Miles and W. Jukes are charged with having got away with about 180 hard shell crabs that were purchased by them on the 29th inst. from Constable Stephen Ryder, from Bergen Point, Wednesday. Inquiry at the city judge's office this morning, however, was met with the response that they will not be arraigned for trial to-day.

The crabs after being boiled were placed on ice to cool in a small room back of the bar. The constable's suspicions were discovered in the room a short time afterwards, up to their necks in shells, but not a crab was left. The owner of the crabs is out of town, and until he returns it will not be known when warrants will be issued. It is probable, however, that the young men will get off by paying costs, as the complaint is not large.

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THIS CRIPPLE'S A FRAUD.

He Fearfully Jarred for Help, But Had Lots o' Money to Bet Against Plainfield's Good Institutions.

A one-legged red-nosed tramp whose countenance bore traces of inebriety, and whose voice trembled with suppressed hoarseness, entered the police headquarters office Wednesday morning and tremulously pleaded for alms for "a poor cripple". He was respectfully referred to the T. S. P. C. A. office. "I'll, when he learned that if he were a worthy object of charity they would help him.

The tramp's ire was instantly aroused, and he remarked that such worthy institutions mentioned, with great volubility.

"I used t'b'long t' 'em both,"—he said —"an' they ain't no good!

"As you ain't no good, neither!"—he added—"for needin' a poor helpless feller t' sooh clammy-hearted people. I've been a-toggin' for a livin' for thirteen years, an' never helped me once."

Here he fished down into his pocket, and drew out a handful of silver.

"But yer don't see dollars,"—he ejaculated "an' put up the money, that they don't help me a bit. I'll go to 'em, an' if they give me a cent I'll give yer five dollars."

The fellow was accordingly taken at his word, when he became violently abusive, heaped sooty insults on everybody around him, flourished his crutch menacingly, and refused to "touch the accursed".

He was promptly ejected, and this article is written to warn people who help such fellows that they are doing little but encouraging kinds of fraud. The tramp, and all of his ilk, are utterly undeserving of sympathy.

CONTRACTOR ALLEN ASSAULTED.

One of His Workmen Violently Attacks Him, Beats His Face, Holds His Head in the Sewer, and Spoils His Clothes.

Contractor Sam Allen of this city is reported to have been well-nigh the victim of a murderous attack at the hands of Jackson Hughes, of Bergen Point, who knocked down, beaten in the face and rolled into a brook where his assailant held Allen's head under water until he was almost suffocated.

This all took place, it is said, at a spot near the Allen farm where a clam-bake was being prepared for the men. It is said that Hughes had been employed by Allen to help him dig a sewer, and refused to "make the sewer".

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Reunion of Old Sailors and Soldiers.

Two coming important events of interest to sailors and soldiers of the late war will be the reunion of the Naval Veterans at Baltimore, September 15 to 19, and the encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic at Washington, beginning September 20. Immediately after the Sailors' reunion. Interest in the reunion will be heightened by the presence of the White Squadron in the harbor of Baltimore. The G. A. R. encampment will be the occasion of the greatest military assemblage in Washington since the grand review of 1865, following the fall of Richmond. For both of these events the Baltimore and Ohio railroad will sell tickets at greatly reduced rates. Tickets will be sold from September 13 to 20 inclusive, valid for return journey until October 10. During the encampment at Washington the Baltimore and Ohio railroad will run excursions daily to Gettysburg, Harper's Ferry, and the Virginia battlefield, to all of which points tickets will be sold at low rates. The Baltimore and Ohio is the familiar route to thousands of veterans who travelled over it early in the sixties as the reunion to join the ranks.

For detailed information as to time of trains, rates, and designating our accommodations, apply to A. J. Simmons, 211 Washington street, Boston; C. E. Cook, 415 Broadway, New York; James Potter, 833 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, or Charles O. Scull, gen'l passenger agent, Baltimore, Md.

Umbrella Tails.

Here is what comedian John T. Kelly, who is to appear at Music Hall, Friday evening, has to say about it:

To place an umbrella in a rack at the club indicates that it will shortly change owners. If a cotton one is substituted for a silk, it means that it will be lost.

An umbrella held over a lady, with a man getting all the rain drops from the points, signifies courtship. But when a man keeps the lion's share of the article it indicates marriage.

To carry an umbrella with the arm at an angle implies that the individual following will lose an eye, while to hold it just high enough to injure the spectator's eye and wear's hats signifies "I am a lawyer."

Lastly, the loan of an umbrella is synonymous with an outrageous folly.

A Three Days' Tennis Tournament.

The second annual tournament of the Athletic Tennis club will commence on Saturday afternoon and is to be continued on Monday, Tuesday, and the following Saturday. The events will be ladies' single, and gentlemen's singles and doubles. Entries will be received later they Friday afternoon. The committee in charge is Messrs. F. Murray, E. L. Wells, jr., Fred W. Wale and Howard W. Beebe secretary of the club.

Tickets for Friday evening at Music Hall are now on sale.

Fun at Aunt Betty's.

Mother—I did not know that Aunt Hetty was a writer before marriage, or I wouldn't have sent you children there to spend the day.

Young Hopeful—Oh, we had a real good time. She let us play with her pen, all she was so busy with the workmen. We went upstairs all by ourselves, and she gave us the run of the house.

"What did you do for animals?"

"We hadn't any 'cept Aunt Hetty's Fido, and the canary, and the cat, but we painted them six different colors."—Good News.

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Forget the Others.

Mabel—Papa says he never knew four these and swootions open to woman.

Clara—Dear me! What are they?

Mabel—I don't know. One of them is marriage and another is—Dear me! I've forgotten the others.—N. Y. Weekly.

Saving a Stamp.

Mamma—Why did you put two stamps on this letter? One would have been plenty.

Little Tommy—One of the stamps was torn, and I didn't want to waste it.—Good News.

Off the Scent.

Mr. Sofadowl (tenderly)—Ah, Miss Hyler, how

CITY DEPARTMENT.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE, THE COUNTY AND THE CITY, AND HAS THE LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY PAPER PUBLISHED IN THE COUNTY OF UNION.

J. A. DEMAREST - - City Editor.

—Workmen are engaged in painting the belfry of the M. E. church.

—The Democratic State convention is called for the 14th of September.

—The Democrats of North Plainfield will organize Thursday evening at the rooms of the association, 85 Somerset street.

—A rule of the Street Railway company provides that conductors must call out the names of all streets before reaching them.

—The curtains in the show-windows of the store at 44 West Front street caught fire at 6 o'clock Monday night. The blaze was promptly extinguished.

—Seats are now on sale at the Central pharmacy for the appearance of Mr. Kelly, Miss Watt and Miss Vickers, at Music Hall, Friday evening.

—The new hook-and-ladder truck will probably be a combination truck and water tower. Plainfield is bound to have all the modern improvements.

—Hamilton, who won the time prize in the Plainfield Crescent League bicycle race Thursday, came within 1 min., 10 sec., of the record—5 miles.

—A valuable Alderney cow owned by L. W. Serrell, and pastured on Girard avenue, had the tip of one of its horns shot off by some miscreant Saturday.

—Forepaugh & Sells will show in this city Friday afternoon and evening, Sept. 23, on the former base-ball grounds at Leffrands avenue and Richmond street.

—All the private boxes in Music Hall have been secured for the season of Mr. Netherwood together with a number of orchestra seats for Friday evening's performance.

—Officer Frisbie has reconsidered his resignation, and to-day resumed the office of dog catcher. He says he is going to do his duty faithfully, and capture all dogs running at large, showing no favorites.

—As a sanitary precaution, Dr. Probasco ordered French's raceway cleaned of the green scum that had accumulated to large proportions on the surface of the water. The raceway has therefore been cleaned out.

—Special offers: Hope to present a wheelbarrow full of coal, Saturday night, near the coal cars at Richmond street. The goal was stolen from the cars. The thieves ran when Hope approached. They will be arrested.

—The Park club of North Plainfield has put another bowling alley in its house, making three altogether. The building has been in the hands of D. L. Bullis, the carpenter, for a week past, and is now in thorough repair.

—Doud & Rice, the contractors, inform THE PRESS that the shanty burned at Westfield, Tuesday evening, was set afire by a Hungarian employe. They discharged their Italian employes from it to Garwood two months ago, as told in these columns.

—The Union Water company is laying a main in Westfield along North avenue, from Broad street to the station. Grogan's three houses, Barton's livery stable, and the railway station are to be supplied with water from the Netherwood wells.

—A framed set of finely engrossed resolutions, to be presented to the widow of Theodore A. Sofield by Gazelle Engine company, testifying to associates' appreciation of his character, are on view at Flower's window, next to the post-office.

—The Cleveland and Stevenson Campaign club held a regular meeting last evening. The club was an enthusiastic attendance and many new names were enrolled. Delegates were chosen to represent the club at the convention of the State associations at Camden, next month.

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THEY DIVIDED THE JOKE.

And Miss Vickers and Mr. Kelly Will Now Play on the Same Stage.

The appearance of John T. Kelly and Mattie Vickers in the same company at Music Hall, Friday evening, recalls an incident that befell them while Kelly was starring in "I I" and Mattie Vickers in "The Circus Queen".

It happened that they were opposing attractions at different houses, and in a western town one night last season, and Kelly decided to give Miss Vickers a surprise by taking advantage of a lengthy absence from the city. The afternoon train Kelly was to drive quickly to the other theater and rush on the stage during one of Miss Vickers's scenes and inquire wellnotously as to the whereabouts of her husband.

The scheme promised well; but meanwhile the comedienne's manager had said to her: "Well play a joke on Kelly, tonight. You can appear on the stage during the first twenty-five minutes of the second act. As soon as you have changed dresses at the end of the first act, we'll jump into a carriage, drive over to the Academy and you can surprise Kelly by going on in one of his scenes."

In carrying out their plans each of the two stars came from their respective theaters at about the same time. It so happened that the two johns driving their carriages in opposite directions met in an obstructed place in the street. The two johns got interlocked and a pair of drivers swore at only drivers can. Kelly's head popped out of the window of his carriage, only to come in contact with Mattie Vickers's blonde wig thrust from the window of the other.

"The divil!" said John in his rich Mission brogue.

"Nein! Nein, Heber John, only me," was Gretchen Vichers's reply, and they divided the joke, behind the windows to say nothing, and hurried back to their respective theaters.

Baskets and Squeezes.

William E. Rentell, No. 512 West 37th street, N. Y., says:

"I have been a martyr to bilious headaches and dyspepsia. Any indiscretion in diet, overlarging or cold brings on a fit of indigestion, lasting for days, sometimes for two or three days at a time. I think I must have suffered from every different remedies, which were recommended as certain cures by loving friends, but it was no use. At last I thought I would take a simple course of purgation with BRANDRETH'S PILLS. For the first week I took two pills every night, then one pill for 30 nights in that time I gained 3 pounds in weight, and never have had an ache or a pain since.

"Disease in one part of the body will evidently fill the whole body with disease. Every part of your body is part of you, and must be given rest and healthful nourishment, which can only be had when every one neither be allowed to take its place. There's no need of cutting it out with a surgeon's knife and worrying yourself to disease and worried parts with BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

PERSONALIA.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Vanderbeek are home again from Denver.

C. P. Bull and family have returned from West Hampton, L. I.

C. B. Corwin is now at the Algonquin House, Cape Vincent, N. Y.

Mrs. T. S. Armstrong and children are home from Avon-by-the-Sea.

Mrs. J. W. Yates has returned from Minnewaska, Ulster county, N. Y.

Counselor Wm. Stillman and wife returned home from Europe Wednesday.

The Rev. Dr. C. B. Mitchell and wife are home from "The Portland", Asbury Park.

Mrs. J. F. Sheppard and daughter, of Orchard place, are home from Ocean Grove.

Otto Arens and family, who are home again from Europe, are stopping at the Albion.

Mr. and Mrs. D. S. Roberts have left Moscow, Pa., and are now at Tobyhanna Mills, Pa.

George W. Demeza is home again from Texas. He is in excellent health, and has a fine trip.

J. C. Peck and family, of 105 Rockview avenue, are home from a tour through New York State.

H. A. McGee and family, of Orchard place, Washington Park, are home from Mount Island, Maine.

Mrs. James A. Spence, of New York, is visiting th' home of her father, Alfred Bonnell, Manning avenue.

C. I. Ames and family of Crescent avenue leave Town Price for Maplewood Oakes, Maplewood, N. H.

Mrs. L. Cole, of Dorr street, and Mrs. W. H. N. Cadmus, of Brooklyn, N. Y., are at Asbury Park, for two weeks.

Miss May Sheppard of Manning avenue has returned to her home after a pleasant sojourn at Ocean Grove.

Edward B. Daly, formerly of the *Evening News*, is dangerously ill of pneumonia at his home on Madison avenue.

Mrs. Frisbie has reconsidered his resignation, and to-day resumed the office of dog catcher. He says he is going to do his duty faithfully, and capture all dogs running at large, showing no favorites.

—As a sanitary precaution, Dr. Probasco ordered French's raceway cleaned of the green scum that had accumulated to large proportions on the surface of the water. The raceway has therefore been cleaned out.

—Special offers: Hope to present a wheelbarrow full of coal, Saturday night, near the coal cars at Richmond street. The goal was stolen from the cars. The thieves ran when Hope approached. They will be arrested.

—The Park club of North Plainfield has put another bowling alley in its house, making three altogether. The building has been in the hands of D. L. Bullis, the carpenter, for a week past, and is now in thorough repair.

—Doud & Rice, the contractors, inform THE PRESS that the shanty burned at Westfield, Tuesday evening, was set afire by a Hungarian employe. They discharged their Italian employes from it to Garwood two months ago, as told in these columns.

—The Union Water company is laying a main in Westfield along North avenue, from Broad street to the station. Grogan's three houses, Barton's livery stable, and the railway station are to be supplied with water from the Netherwood wells.

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"TURN HIM OUT!"

A Sensation Never Closely Rendered by the Junior Guests at the Netherwood.

(SPECIAL TO THE PRESS.)

NETHERWOOD, Aug. 29.—The hotel bulletin board announced the following event: "Monday evening, August 29, grand performance by the junior guests of the hotel. The performance will commence at 8:30, with selections by the Netherwood Glee club, to conclude with the screaming farce entitled 'Turn Him Out!'"

Promptly at 8:30, this evening, the guests of the hotel and their friends assembled in the annex of the dining room. The room was handsomely decorated for the occasion. The fine curtain was a work of art, and particularly noticeable. The stage settings were all that could be desired. The Netherwood Glee club opened the evening's entertainment with several songs, which were received with hearty applause, after which the farce was produced, with the following caste, under the direction of Harry Carpenter:

Nicodemus Note.....Willard Bunchor
Mackintosh Mohr.....Anastasius Swyzette
Mr. Rossland.....Alexander Hamilton
Julia.....Pearl Buschner
Joan }
Portiere }.....Frank Poe
Jessie.....Miss Elsie Poe

To say that the play was a decided success, and that the young actors covered themselves with imperishable glory, is but faint praise. I know the young cavaliers will pardon me if I particularize only in the case of the sweet little fairy, Miss Elsie Poe; acting was second to none born". Frequent and hearty applause followed her all the way through Theodore Dear little Percy Buschner, as Julia, was the sweetest little rosebud in the wide, wide world, and too cute for anything. The affair started at 9:30, and one more delightful event was entered on the Netherwood roll. A handsome sum was realized, and will be devoted to a charitable object.

The two little Netherwood darlings, Eddie Green and Leonard Buschner, made a little speech at the conclusion of the performance, which was very touching and beautiful.

J. A. H.

NEWS OF THE WHEELMEN.

What the Cyclists Are Doing, in and Out of Plainfield.

At the fourth annual fall meeting of the Riverside cycling club, Newark, the afternoon of Sept. 24, there will be a two mile and a five-mile safety bicycle race, handicap, open to all amateurs. The handicapper will be F. F. Pride. The handicapped the most in the recent Crescent League road race. Besides the bicycle races there will be: 100 yards run, handicap; 220 yards run, handicap; 880 yards run, handicap; 1 mile run, handicap; 220 yards hurdle, handicap, (10 flights, 2 ft. 6 in. high); running high jump, handicap (to take off from one foot); scratch. A handsome gold medal will be given to the first, and a silver medal to the second, in each event. These medals will be exhibited at Beck & Segelcke's, 189 Nassau street, New York, on and after Sept. 12. The entrance fee is 50 cents for each event. The entries close Saturday, Sept. 17, with E. W. Pride. The athletic committee, corner of Lincoln and Arlington avenues, Newark. There should be large numbers in these events. They are all open to all amateurs.

An "ordinary" ridden by a colored youth ran away with a base-ball, Monday afternoon. Two lads were catching ball on Fifth avenue, and one of them threw the ball just as the cyclist whirled in between them. The ball lodged in the spokes of the wheel, and the colored youth laughed gleefully. The ball jammed, shouted to him to stop, but he put on steam instead. They chased him through the streets, but he soon outdistanced them, and the boys returned sorrowfully to their playground.

The sentiment is steadily growing among Plainfield wheelmen in opposition to road racing. Such an important cycling centre as Plainfield deserves a wheelmen's racing track. One would be laid out on the Crescent league grounds were it not that the trustees expect the Peace street extension to cut through the field.

Joseph Pike, of this city, is being generously voted for in "the most popular wheelman in America" in the columns of a New York paper.

Blacksmithy and Repairing About the Trolley System.

(*New York Sun.*)

We print elsewhere, from the *Electrical Review*, an article on the trolley system, which appears to us to contain a good deal of common sense. We have a good sympathy with the widespread condemnation by the newspapers of the trolley, because it seemed to us to be mainly rhetorical and to lack scientific and practical substance.

We have always held that there was only one sound and serious objection to taking a current of high voltage through overhead wires in a city, and that was that in case of fire it would probably interfere with the working of the firemen. We must admit, however, that it would be a very simple affair to introduce a device whereby the firemen could cut off the current. It would be at this point where it threatened to affect their operations. Our elevated railroads are sometimes brought to a standstill by the current escaping by the rail to the boxes, but the trolley lines need not necessarily be stopped in their entire length, since it should be a simple thing to short the current, let it make a detour and return to the main line at a point where it would not interfere with the firemen.

There has been a great deal of dishonesty and nonsense in what some newspapers have printed about the trolley system.

Vacation of the Peach Crop.

(*Farmington Democrat.*)

The peach is a peculiar freak. This year in a great many orchards he did not make his appearance at all, while in a few others, with nothing but a few trees, he fell heavy climbing them from non-bearing orchards, he came in great abundance. This is true in a marked degree on the premises of our friend, Dennis Hart, near Sand Brook. He owns three orchards, and each one of them is producing many hundreds of baskets of extra fine peaches, while orchards adjoining and composed of very healthy, hardy looking trees, are yielding next to no peaches. We agree with Mr. Alvater in his remark that it is better to be born lucky than good-looking.

Plainfield Hours a Remarkable Preacher.

The Rev. Dr. Joseph Osgood, of Concord, Mass., who preached in the Plainfield Unitarian church last Sunday, is seventy-seven years old and has been the pastor of one church, his only charge, for forty years. He is a graduate of Harvard, and, in commemoration of the semi-centennial anniversary of his pastorate, that institution conferred on him at his last commencement the degree of Doctor of Divinity. His mental powers are unimpaired, as his sermons, which are delivered extemporaneously, abundantly testify. In connection with this the Plainfield *Journal* says: "While we are hearing so much about the vigorous old age to which the Grand Army of the Republic veterans are destined to attain, it is worth while to be reminded, now and then, that American pre-eminence in matters of intellectual activity equally respectable."

NETHERWOOD'S FAIR WOMEN.

An Old Times Belle of the Ancestral Among the Visitors at the Hotel.

UST ACROSS the railroad from the picturesque Red Mill is a large, square, flat building, that imposing, castle-like structure which has been known as "The Hotel Netherwood" since, filled at this date with guests from various States and cities.

While we have with us some charming maidens, the special feature of our company is a bevy of charming matrons, many of them strikingly "fine looking", with queenly forms and graces.

Mrs. E—n, with her iron-gray hair, lustrous brown eyes, and sweet friendly manner, is popular with all. She has been a guest here for several consecutive summers.

Mrs. P—k, transplanted from Chicago to New York, has just claims to many admirers. That her husband is proud of her is apparent in his every look and act when she is near. Both idolize their toddling baby boy.

Mrs. C—r a pronounced blonde, more than ordinarily pleasant to look upon, and carries the years she claims to be twenty-seven with a very graceful ease. Her piquant looks and repressed humor would mark her for pointed admiration were her husband less in love with her fine, handsome face and sensuous mouth.

Mrs. C—n, of Washington, is the type of gentle loveliness in face and manner. Her voice is strikingly sweet and she is totally free from the mannerisms that so often spoil the favorites of society. She has a brother and watches her boys unceasingly.

Mrs. L—h, whose oriental features mark her as one of the race celebrated through generations for beauty of their beauty, is regally queenly in her style and manner. She, too, has a husband who plainly shows his entire satisfaction with his fascinating venture.

Tall, stately, statuesque and in every way charming, is Mrs. B—d S—h, another representative of our nation's beauty. Her ready courteous attention and admiration wherever she may be.

These, grouped with others, all more or less charming in the shifting scene daily presented here, make a picture well worth remembering.

Everybody that is any body (figuratively speaking) has a "turn out" here, and there is never less than a hundred well made roads in the general order for a part of the day; but the crowning feature of each day's diversion is "out-bonded suche". Neither "Pole", "Cavendish", "Clay" nor "Proctor", condescends to describe this fascinating game in any of their works on cards, hence I assume it is of local origin. Its inventor ought to be canonized, or anathematized, as may suit.

Real whist has few votaries here. Our guests prefer soothing requiring less mental strain, with more opportunity for the exercise of their vocal organs.

AN OLD TIMER.

PLAINFIELD MARKSMEN ABROAD.

Jersey Wing shoots to Beat a Team from the Volunteer State.

Enoch D. Miller, of Springfield, manager of the Union Gun club, left Tuesday for New London, Connecticut, to take part in the fifth annual tournament of the Standard Keystone Target and Trap company. The shooting will begin to-morrow and continue until Friday night. On Friday a team from New Jersey, under the leadership of Mr. Miller, will shoot against a Connecticut team for a purse of $100. Each man will shoot at twenty-five Keystone targets.

With Mr. Miller the following shooters will represent New Jersey on the team: Ford VanDyke and R. H. Breintnall, Newark; Wm. Sigler, Montclair; Neal Agnar, Charles Squier and Thomas Brandreth, Orange; Frank Post, Jr., Lindsley and Ed. Collins, West Roboken; F. G. Moore and J. S. Richmond, Claremont.

Entries and Table of Plainfield Lead. (*Elm Park Bowling Club.*)

In the Eighth District—a new one made up of Union county, the Plainfield section of Hudson, and the Democratic townships in Essex—Democratic candidates for congressional honors are: E. Ross Adams, of Plainfield, known locally as the "Farmer Orator", and Joseph W. Yates, also of Plainfield, who was one of the delegates to the last Democratic State convention, was chiefly talked of among the Union county men. Ex-speaker John T. Dillon, who never tires of being a candidate for office, is being pushed by the Abbett followers in Elizabeth. A Mr. O'Reilly and Colonel George B. M. Harvey will go into the convention with some backing from the Essex townships. The foremost among these candidates seem to be Martine and O'Reilly. If his party friends can persuade him to take a second nomination Foster M. Voorhees of Elizabeth will lead the Republican forces here.

Reopening of the Boys' Club.

The Boys' club will be opened Thursday night, September 1. Mr. Bond, the superintendent, will be at the rooms daily from 10 to 12 a. m. and 5 to 6 and 7 to 9 p. m. He would be thankful for any games, books, papers, etc., which may be donated to the club, and will receive them during the office hours at the club rooms, corner of North and Park avenues.

Low Rate Excursion Excursions.

The announcement that the North-Western line, comprising over 8,000 miles of thoroughly equipped railway, has arranged to run two low-rate harvest excursions during the months of August and September, will be gladly received by those who are interested in the development of that great section. Mr. Bond, the general passenger agent, or to W. A. Thrall, G. P. T. A., Chicago & Northwestern Railway, Chicago. 8 11 8t

Passed the Friend Alive He'd Come to Bury.

"Colonel Eph", a well-known character during the days of Plainfield's first boom, and now a resident of Round Brook, received a wire from this city Saturday to the effect that his friend Edward Skinner was dead, and that his funeral would take place the next day.

So Eph arrived in Plainfield yesterday, dressed in his best suit of clothes, with tears in his eyes and his gay cane exchanged for a sombre mahogany affair. He hurried around to Mr. Skinner's house on the Third street side, and found him in a hammock in the yard, looking about the picture of perfect health. They are now both on the warpath for the people who "jollied" them, with followers a mile in the rear.

THE GREAT ROAD RACE.

WILLIS OF WESTFIELD WINNER.

Riders of Plainfield a Fine-Skin Second—Exertion of Secretary Gets the Bon Time Price—Details of the Contest.

The first annual 25-mile road race of the Elm Park bowling club was run off on Thursday, beginning at 2:30, over the Fanwood-Scotch Plains course. The start was made from the Park house, Front street near the corner of Richmond. The official list of entries and handicaps was as follows:

No.	Name	Handicap.
1.	G. D. Greenwood, R. C. C.	6 Minutes
2.	Louis R. Mier, R. W.	6 "
3.	J. W. Hedges, Plainfield	6 "
4.	C. Mosher, P. L. C.	7 "
5.	G. Malone, P. L. C.	7 "
6.	W. A. Glass, P. L. C.	7 "
7.	C. Vanderveer, R. R. W.	7 "
8.	A. Atkinson, P. L. C.	7 "
9.	A. S. Pike, Plainfield	7 "
10.	I. Jones,	7 "
11.	A. Bell, Jr., R. C. C.	7 "
12.	C. H. Coffin, Newark	7 "
13.	H. Harvey, Plainfield	7 "
14.	W. J. Kiely,	7 "
15.	H. Martin,	7 "
16.	W. Cowell,	7 "
17.	W. Bettner, Elizabeth	6.30 "
18.	A. M. Callister, Rapidoso	6.30 "
19.	E. Morris, Elizabeth	6.30 "
20.	F. C. Gilbert, Elizabeth	6 "
21.	H. Hamilton, P. L. C.	6 "
22.	J. Cockburn, H. A. C.	6 "
23.	S. R. Bowman, R. A. C.	4 "
24.	G. C. Hamilton, Plainfield	Scratch.
25.	J. R. Hamilton, R. A. C.	Scratch.

A large crowd witnessed the contest.

Many of the records were made in 1887, at which time Greenwood, 1, and Mier, 2, started. The others followed in this order:

1887.—Willis, 3. 2:55, Maisby—4. 2:55, Mahon, Clapp, Vanderveer, Atkinson, Pike, Jones, Bath, Coffin, Harvey, Kiely, Martin, Gothhelf. 7:30.—Callister. 7:50 Gilbert, Leggett, Jones Hamilton. 8:05—G Coffin, Hamilton. (Coffin discarded handicap and started scratch.

Bettner, R. Morris and Bowman did not show up.

Great excitement prevailed throughout the contest.

Bath, 7, took the lead in the first lap and kept it to the end.

The first lap was ended with the riders in this position:

1, 12, 5, 1, 30, 21, 6, 16, 7, 28, 16, 11, 8, 2, 10, 14, 13. Maltby dropped out and became pacemaker for Mahon. Martin, 15, fell from the tire of Coffin, 24, burst, and he went out.

The fourth lap finished as follows, all but one not mentioned dropping out: 2, 5, 12, 1, 20, 21, 30, 6, 11.

On the home stretch the finish was in this order:

	Time of Actual.	Finishing.
2. White	1:26:01	1:26:01
5. Mahon	1:26:08	1:26:08
12. Coffin	1:26:08 1-5	1:26:08 1-5
1. Greenwood	1:26:09	1:26:09
30. Gilbert	1:26:09	1:26:09
20. Hamilton	1:26:01 1-2	1:26:01 1-2
21. Atkinson	1:26:02	1:26:02

Some of the disappointed riders talk of protesting Mahon because Maltby paced for him, and of protesting Willis because Milligan of Plainfield paced him.

The wheels ridden were: Columbia, 12; Humber, 4; Liberty, 3; Victor, 1; Kings of Brothers, 1; Keating, 1.

A little boy was knocked down at the Richmond street turn by a racer in whose way he ran. The lad's legs were bruised, but he was not seriously hurt. Luckily the rider was not thrown.

OFFICIALS OF THE RACE.

Referee—Charles P. Lummis.
Judges—Dr. J. Morris, Charles H. Lyman, Dr. J. T. Pitts.
Clerk of course—William Ashgrove.
Timers—W. H. Rogers, Charles Vail, J. Harvey Doane.
Scorers—E. J. Thomas, Walter L. Clarke, G. W. Morrison.
Starter—T. H. Hinrichs.
Committee of arrangements—Dr. D. C. Adams, chairman, John J. Ramsey, F. Richard Morrow, J. A. Haynes, Robert Mosher.

Election Returns in Plainfield and Vicinity.

The list of election boards for Plainfield and vicinity is now officially announced as follows:

PLAINFIELD.

First ward—George W. Moore, R.; Richard E. Cornell, R.; Louis F. Walsworth, D.; John J. Mahon, D.

Second ward—John H. Bound, R.; Wm. M. Hamilton, R.; Louis R. Brown, D.; Chas. A. Stover, D.

Third ward—E. Frank Corbett, R.; M. Marvin Hedges, R.; Wm. H. Bigge, D.; Edward Wright, D.

Fourth ward, First district—William T. Newman, R.; Abraham Anderson, R.; Richard Wynn, D.; Vincent L. Brown, D.

Fourth ward, Second district—Franklin R. Millington, R., James B. Martin, R.; Jacob Kinney, D.; Thomas J. McCarthy, D.

FANWOOD.

Edward Miller, R.; Joseph Clark, R.; William C. Stanbury, D.; William R. Perrin, D.

SCOTCH PLAINS.

John H. Manning, R.; Charles Rowe, R.; J. S. Pennington, D.; W. G. Bennett, D.

Bowling on the Green.

Owing to the threatening weather, but few of the Dunellen Bowling club members on Mr. Schaplin's green Friday. Sides were selected by Andrew Love who drew Mr. Schaplin and Col. Moore, and by James Smyth who drew Wm. Love, of Plainfield, and D. B. Corbin. Seven first game resulted in a victory for Love, the score being 21 to 20. Skips were then changed, Moore and Love acting, and the result was 21 to 16 in favor of Love. The third game was stopped by the lateness of the hour. Messrs. Schaplin and Moore scored 19 points, and Messrs. Schaplin won by 7 to 1. The great American bowler Smyth was hardly up in form, physically, and this fact was to a great extent responsible for the victories during the month of August and September, will be gladly received by those who are interested in the development of that great section. Mr. Bond, the general passenger agent, or to W. A. Thrall, G. P. T. A., Chicago & Northwestern Railway, Chicago. 8 11 8t

Officers of the Normal Relief.

At a recent meeting of the North Plainfield Firemen's Relief association the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—E. R. Woodruff.
Vice-president—Ch. Schaplin.
Treasurer—J. F. Bonham.
Secretary—W. C. Hendrickson.

The Women Will Rule Everywhere.

Franklin county, Ohio, has a woman for a treasurer, a woman for a clerk, and a woman for a recorder. The *Columbus Dispatch* says: "The committee in charge of the Fourth of July celebration, G. S. Morris, F. M. Long, C. I. Young and H. E. Hutchinson, have decided to have a picnic and basket dinner at Lake Park, Blackhoof island, to be attended by the families of the committee, who will assist at the dinner. Whether or not the men will be invited to the table remains to be seen."

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—Latest U. S. Government Food Report.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 106 Wall St., N. Y.

NO MUSEUM WOULD HOLD HIM.

[FOR THE PRESS.]

For years I've made a business
Of interviewing freaks;
I've chased up each noteworthy
That creeps or crawls or speaks.
I've covered with the tattooed man
About the entire globe,
I've lubricated with the snake-charmer
And had my picture took
The albino, the Circassian,
The giant and the dwarf;
The sinister, the dog-faced boy
Have gladly blown me off;
The fattest woman I've boarded,
The fleshless man I've met,
The fasting lady's asked me in
To breakfast on her diet;
But still I feel I've yet to meet
The freak who makes the pace—
The modern man about town.
Last Thursday's cycle race.

T.

PUT UP A JOB ON THE BARBER.

Hofford Easily Won the Race, But an Outside Trick Was Played on His Competitor.

Several sports-at-boot-town arranged a bicycle race between Chris Hofford and Eugene Laine, Tuesday morning, for a distance of five miles, over the Scotch Plains-Fanwood course. The start was made at 9 a. m., from Fifth street, at Scott's Piano works. The signal was given by Sam P. T. Wilbur, and both men started even. But Laine lost his pedals some time after crossing the line, and fell considerably behind in regaining his foot-grip. Hofford was attended over the course by Jack Lowrie, who had loaned his racing wheel to the doughty captain of the Crescents. Hofford finished in 23 minutes, amid the applause of the crowd that had gathered. Laine did not show up till nearly half an hour later. He claimed that Gentle Willie Murphy had put roots on his chain and that every turn of the pedals was like drawing in a ton of coal. The wheel certainly did run very hard.

CAUGHT IN A CYCLONE.

Rev. A Cooperstown Captain Saved Frost-dent Smith and Family of Plainfield from Destruction.

During their recent stay at Cooperstown, ex-councilman Seymour G. Smith and family had a terrible experience with a cyclone. They were guests on the steamer Gem, returning from camping. A party of fifty were on board. When in the middle of the lake, the storm overtook them, and tossed the tie craft about like a feather. Some fainted from terror, and great excitement prevailed. The captain called out "Put on the life preservers!" Then came a crash. The vessel had been run into a dock at Hyde Clark's, with such force as to cut it right through, and there the craft was saved. That was not only means captain Cooper had of preserving his passengers from destruction. To his shrewdness they owe their lives.

Petition in This County.

(*New York World.*)

James E. Martine, of Plainfield, is not lasting grass grow under his feet these days, and is working assiduously and hard for the congressional nomination. Alderman Dunn, of Elizabeth, will do well to keep his weather eye on the horse-collar, as the latter is an earlybird and is hustling around Union county when his rival thinks he is asleep.

Jim Blivers, of Rahway, is reported to be making vigorous efforts to secure delegates in that place who will support him for surrogate. Of course this would injure county clerk Crowell's chances for renomination as Rahway is one of his offices. It is rumored that Silvers is trying to form a deal with ex-surrogate Gerber, of Elizabeth, who is a candidate for the Assembly, so that by combining forces they might stand a better chance of attaining their respective objects.

Senator Fred C. Marsh has been asked by the National Democratic committee to take the stump for a few days in Maine. Senator Marsh will give the party a work of his vacation, and will speak in Portland, Bangor and Dalaila. Ex-speaker Dunn and James Martine, the congressional aspirants and both able stump-speakers, will likely also be heard by the people in the Pine Tree State.

Plainfield's Trolley Steamer to Get There.

[*Elizabeth Journal.*]

Plainfield's trolley road carried as many people during the first week's running as the town has inhabitants. It is something of a toy at present, to be sure, but the Plainfield management has the "pioneer" of the road in shape, and both between two not very distant points, indicates what may be expected in the way of traffic when the road shall cover the streets of the city; as it must, in time, even though recalcitrating citizens, vulgarly called "kickers", may object. Plainfield moves ahead, even more slowly, in the introduction of public improvements, but it "gets there" all the same.

A Westfield Man Was the Pioneer.

[*Elizabeth Journal.*]

Great things from small beginnings grow. The late Dr. Francis B. Brewer, of Westfield, was honored as the "pioneer of petroleum", because he first conceived the idea of using it for commercial purposes. The original oil refinery was established by himself and Mr. Kier, who set up a small refinery in Pittsburg in 1853. At first he used a one-barrel still, but was the small beginning of what is now one of the greatest of industries, but this was afterward enlarged to a capacity of five barrels, and it is said to be still in existence, and adjacent thereto the plant of the Standard Oil company and pondes.

—The Newark *Evening News* quotes in full Tom Feaney's story of Thomas Hill Usme's wheelbarrow-trolley mishap, and calls it "a tale of misfortune quaintly told".

You can save money with Dr. Pierce's most popular remedy, Favorite Prescription. Suppose you're a little over the proper weight for your height, and you're not sick, but you're not well, and you're not strong, and you're not regular, and you're not happy, and you're not comfortable, and you're not anything that you ought to be, and you're not willing to be sick, and you're not willing to pay a doctor, and you're not willing to be examined, and you're not willing to be doctored, and you're not willing to be talked to, and you're not willing to be told what to do, and you're not willing to be told what to take, and you're not willing to be told what to eat, and you're not willing to be told what to drink, and you're not willing to be told what to wear, and you're not willing to be told what to think, and you're not willing to be told what to say

FREAKS OF MADNESS.

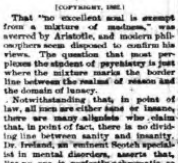
Curious Letters Written by the Inmates of a New York Asylum.

The Hopelessly Insane Much Given to Letter Writing—A Quaintly Sad Appeal to the Almighty—A Maniac with a Touch of Humor.

[COPYRIGHT, 1893.]

That "the excellent soul is *exempt* from a mixture of madness," was averred by Aristotle, and modern philosophers are disposed to confirm their views. The question that does perplex the student of psychiatry is just where the mixture was, and where the line between the realms of reason and the domain of lunacy.

Notwithstanding that, in point of law, all men are either sane or insane, there are many alienists who claim that, in point of fact, there is no defining line between sanity and insanity. Dr. Ireland, an eminent Scotch specialist in mental diseases, says the latter is but "as no eye is perfectly achromatic, so no brain is perfectly sane." He admits, however, that the gap between degree of insanity more or less dangerous, and



SCENE IN AN ASYLUM.

states that only one person in about every five hundred is mad enough to require the restraint of an asylum. Each remaining four hundred and ninety-nine he thinks may with safety retain their liberty so long as their delusions do not conflict with the prevailing standards of the times.

Sanity, says Dr. Ireland, "implies the capability of a man living in close consonance with the society in which his lot is cast as not to come into continual collision with its beliefs and customs and modes of life."

With a view of obtaining a partial insight into some of the methods of determining the prescribed degrees of insanity, an interview was sought with a distinguished physician whose life has been devoted to the care of the unfortunate beings who can neither adapt themselves to circumstances nor shape the events of life to their own ends, and who are consequently condemned to confinement.

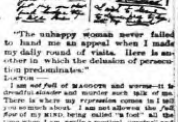
"How can you decide to a certainty that the people confided to your care are quite to be secluded?" was the question propounded.

"It is quite a rare thing for a patient to be brought to an asylum in the earlier stages of the malady," was the response. "Usually confinement is the last resort, and the disease has made such progress that it is unmistakable. To an experienced eye the evidences of mental derangements are, however, manifold. One of the most reliable modes of judging of a person's mental condition is from his written declarations. Every one of them is more or less variably classify a patient's disorder by reading one of the letters written by him, without having had anything to do with him. Insane people are much given to letter writing, and their epistolary productions form a valuable chapter in the history of the cases under our care."

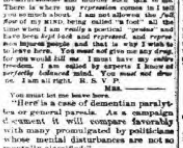
Selecting from a letter file a number of "specimens," the physician passed them over for inspection. They proved an interesting study by dint of repeated solicitation he was persuaded to loan them for publication. He exacted the condition that the identity of the writers should in no way be revealed. To allow it to be remotely suggested would, he said, be a most unwarrantable breach of trust.

It was quite evident that years of association with unreasonable and demented creatures had not in the least affected his kind and sympathetic nature.

"This letter," explained the doctor, presenting the one of which a facsimile is given, "was written by a patient who suffered from delusional insanity. Fear of prosecution was particularly mingled in its composition. The tendency to underline is a marked feature in insanity as is the concentration of thought on self."



"The unhappy woman never failed to hand me an appeal when I made my daily round of visits. Here is another in which the delusion of persecution predominates."

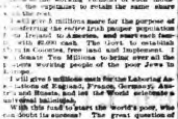


I am *not* full of MADNESS and worse—it is unwarrantable to murder and ruin me as I am. There is where my *reputation* is at issue in my womanhood. I am not *ashamed* the *full* force of my *position* and I am not afraid of *time* when I am *really a poetical 'genius'* and *don't* know *half* what I am writing about. I have *been* injured people and that is why I wish to have them here. You must not *ask* me to *pray* for you would kill me. I must have my *entire* freedom. I am *perfectly* sane and *perfectly balanced* mind. You *must not draw* me with a straight line. I am

MRS. ——

You must let me leave home.

"Here is a case of dementiaa paralytica or general paresis. As a campaign document it will appeal to those familiar with many promulgated by politicians whose mental disturbances are not so certainly evident.



Reform Ye Working men of the World. No power on earth, no more ring, no more politicians, no more soldiers. Every laboring man a civil and social equal. Every man a voter of this purpose, I donate 5 million Dollars as a contribution Fund, to place every laborer in America on the same footing as the Millionaire, and enabled by law (if Congress, all trades and professions, every man, woman and child, to the working element of such industry, to receive the same wages as the employer, and give

I will give 5 millions more for the purpose of *enforcing the above* Irish *proposed* amendment to the Constitution, and will donate 10,000 each. The Govt. to establish a Bureau of Labor, and Commissioners, and I donate Ten Millions to bring over all the Europeans and Asiatics, and the Govt. to pay the passage.

I will give 5 millions each for an Laboring Association of England, France, Germany, Austria and Russia, and the Govt. to establish Bureaus of universal Intelligence.

By this fund to last for years the world's poor, who can doubt its success! The great question of the Cost of Living Labor, will be a matter of no consequence. Mr. W. H. Vanderbilt Rosenau, will send some behind me and follow my footsteps. And I hope these millions will be spent. Society I will be the prime cause of the prevention of Mr. Cleveland's becoming such an object to human mind, for the annexation of Texas and the —— Washington had no idea America people to Independence and economy. I will look to Napoleon and Wellington, and all I ask from my people in return is to elect Mr. President and Mr. Vice President, and I will say never my Country, giving them my administration.

"The confusion of words and letters, with the nonsensical confusion of ideas, are symptomatic of paresis. The following is also the effusion of a paretic"

My Dear Dr.—Good-morning. I thought as my new Head of Hair as deficient, and as sanity, as new hair as the old, as my wife to tell her dad on Saturday not to go to Ireland, as I am not going to Ireland, as I prefer my dinner to Law. I am confident of several in Ireland, as I am not going to Ireland. Yours, Lord Lieutenant Ireland.

"The writer of the following epistle did not lead his wife, although he often threatened. His letter was probably inspired by a "phenomenal," which, by perhaps, lucky guess, he thought his wife was seriously afflicted as his own.

MY DEAR DOCTOR—I had my wife taken to the Herald on the 20th ultimo, you must be the Herald on the 20th ultimo, you must be the Herald on the 20th ultimo, you must be

The Constitutionalist,
A DEMOCRATIC WEEKLY.
W. L. FRINCE & A. L. PRINCE, Editors and Proprietors.
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TERMS—TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.

THE CONSTITUTIONALIST.

VOL. XXV. PLAINFIELD, N. J., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1892. No 36.

"Support the Constitution, which is the creature of the Union, and all its limitations are in its authorities."—MADISON.

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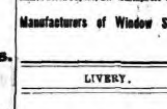
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WORK OF CONGRESS.

REVIEW OF THE SESSION BY CONGRESSMAN WILSON.

A Strong Plea for Home Market—The McKinley Law—Economy in Appropriations Whenever Possible—Conservatism on Silver—What Congress Did Not Do.

The work of the recent session of congress, from a democratic standpoint, is reviewed by Congressman William L. Wilson, of West Virginia, as follows:

The fundamental creed of the Democratic party is that we are to work out our prosperity more by individual effort than by laws of congress. We want a low tariff for high government or in plentiful legislation. It seeks to confine federal legislation to the powers granted to congress by the constitution, and it seeks to confine all legislation to those powers. It cannot invade the legitimate freedom of the citizen. The Democratic house, therefore, we must observe, did not the quantity but the quality of the work it has done.

Its wise, reformatory and an unfriendly attempts it would have been more traveled for the Democratic house to enter upon any that came within its legislative legislation. It sought to relieve the burdens of the taxed people, to relieve the agricultural industry and commerce by repealing the most oppressive taxes of the McKinley bill. Having failed through the senate in this attack that bill in detail rather than by a single measure, it sought to have the tariff bills as follows: Putting wood on the free list and reducing the duties on woolen goods, reducing the duties on cotton ties and cotton bagging, as also machinery for making cotton bagging, by the free list; repealing duties on silver-lead ore and tin plate, and limiting the amount of wearing apparel that may be imported free of duty. Those six bills make up a substantial relief, and they would fully carry the benefits of tariff reform home to the working people of the country. They would have done so had they not other bills had not the senate shown its determination to defeat them. They led to a de facto, especially the woolen and tin plate bills, that evoked a large number of very good tariff reform speeches, excellent contributions to the campaign of education. A still stronger bill, however, was that not being a substantial fulfillment of Democratic promises to the people is met by assertion of a provision in the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill, as all bill now, and that is to say, that no our yearly appropriations, and as all bill now, pension legislation never goes backward. So with the legislative, and house bills of that congress, which this house was powerless to repeal.

But while it has not honestly the requirements of these laws the house has been to the contrary in these bills and appropriations. It has passed no new public building bills. It has passed fewer private bills excepting appropriations for the recent congress, and its private pension bills have been more carefully scrutinized to separate the good from the bad.

On the silver question the house declined to pass the Sherman bill and refused to follow up the Stewart bill. Even those who believed that silver was to them the best investment for the people must admit that the Democratic party could not have committed itself to any more unwise or unstable proposal in those bills without shrewdly and justly losing the confidence in the presidential campaign and becoming for the time being almost a sectional party. As a national party, the highest political sagacity, whatever might have been the individual views of its members, to avoid any certain to disrupt it. It has had a code of rules and an administration of its rules that did not impose autocratic power, and the right of the small minority of Republican and third party members have been uniformly respected.

It has been distinctly free from sectional and factional bitterness. Even the most the passionate and indignant protests of a tyrannical majority have marred the proceedings of the last house.

I have never known a house in which there was more cordiality and good feeling existing or one in which more time and effort to the campaign given to the service of a national election.

If the house has been thwarted by the senate in much good work and in its efforts to lessen the burdens of the people, it has given proof of the desire and of its ability to have been always ready to consider any charges upon the treasury.

It has had inclinations. It passed no subsidy bill. It voted no bounties. It passed no bills to overthrow the rights of the states. It vitalized no Republican seats for Democratic contestants, except in one case, which, by all fair rules of law and common consistency, ought to have been given to the Democratic contestant. It did not ride its minority rights or privileges to the end to render its own rights into the hands of its opponents. It kept its own ranks in order, under firm discipline and recognized leadership it might have done all that it did more expeditiously and better, but it did and even wiser measures of relief and reform. It still kept the public faith with the people of the country, and it showed once again how much safer for the country and better for the people it is to be a Democratic house than one which represents the control of the senate by the country. Those acts records demand legislation for their own benefit, and demand it as an inspiration for the future. By the traditional usage, all the safeguards of free legislation and of free discussion have been broken down. The people of the country cannot again safely trust the house of representatives to the Republican party.

The Democratic party, as a party, and it showed once again how much safer for the country and better for the people it is to be a Democratic house than one which represents the control of the senate by the country. Those acts records demand legislation for their own benefit, and demand it as an inspiration for the future. By the traditional usage, all the safeguards of free legislation and of free discussion have been broken down. The people of the country cannot again safely trust the house of representatives to the Republican party.

What Free Wages?

Republican protection is justified by its authors and protectionists solely upon the assumed grounds that it secures high wages. The platform adopted at Minneapolis asserts in its fundamental law that protection is offer that capitalists may pay to work ... ...ssen higher wages than are paid in the countries with which they ...ete. ... which native manufacturers are called to compete. ... This is a simple issue, as if it can be shown that the effect of R...blican protection is not to improve the condition of the laboring men, the fallacy of the Republican pretense is exposed.

If Republican protection really helps the working man it must act in this fashion: The duty upon imported goods must be high enough either to prevent their importation or so to increase their price that they shall not undersell goods made in the United States. In other words, protection must either bar out the American market entirely to the American manufacturer, or it must see that prices are high enough to make some sales as well as to fair profit.

But where does the workingman come in? Nobody pretends that protected manufacturers pay higher wages merely because they are called to meet foreign competition in the market rate. But what fixes the market rate? Workingmen and farmers can answer this question as well as any one else. If only they will stop a moment to think upon things that have been with them and let us first ask the farmer what he knows about wages. He knows that they are higher in harvest than in winter, where there is little to do and there are plenty of idle men to do it. He knows that the wages paid up and up in harvest time when there is plenty and hands are few. What, then, fixes wages? Not the feeling of the farmer who hires workmen, but the amount of work to be done and the number of men to be found to do it, or, as the phrase is, demand and supply.

What do workingmen know about this question? Every farm laborer can tell you that wages are not the same all the year round for workmen on the same thing. If you have a large job of work to be done, and have to have it done quickly, you must expect to pay more than if you can wait for it to be done at your convenience. If you happen to be in a hurry to get a job done in the midst of ordinary labor, you can get it done cheaper than if you have to put on extra hands to do it. Wages must have a strong, regular basis, but they are influenced more or less with every man's mind that is employed. Wages are higher in the United States than in any other country because the demand for labor is greater than the supply. Wages are higher in the United States than in any other country because the demand for labor is greater than the supply.

The Law of Supply and Demand.

Even Man His Own Protection.

Thomas Hyde, in New York an Irishman who sometimes goes over to his native isle, writes home a thing or two at each visit. Upon one of these visits he found that one workingman in the region where his father-in-law found himself was paid considerably more per week than his fellows got. "Why do they pay you more than these other men get?" he asked the father-in-law. "Because I'm worth more," was the answer. "I've been in this country long enough to know how to work."

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CLEVELAND'S STRENGTH.

Why He Is Strong in His Own State. The Cleveland Democracy of the State.

The New York Evening Post says:

Several eminent Democratic politicians have been entertained of late by days from a tour of this state have expressed surprise at the widespread signs of popular support for Mr. Cleveland which they found. Without consulting each other in their observations, a very large majority for him in the election, some of them place the figure as high as 100,000.

The reasons for Mr. Cleveland's strength in the state are known of all men. Briefly stated, they are that he is a safe and sane man, a faithful and fearless public servant, a conservative executive, a true and not a false friend of the people. * * * He is intensely opposed to the spirit of the day, right without the slightest regard to its effect upon his personal fortunes. The people have watched his career with increasing confidence and pride, for while many steps of it has called forth unusual and growing capacity for public affairs, not one step of it has shown any faltering in the high sense of duty which has marked it from the outset.

It would be a genuine phenomenon if a man commanding the great popular confidence in his honesty and usefulness were not also to lead people to look to him for causes which he advocates. To say that the voters of this state are going to vote for Cleveland as to no other public man of his time, and yet, do not believe in tariff reform will not believe in the head of the administration committed to it would argue no more favorable view of their intelligence than the Republicans must say if they are going to elect any Democrat in their state than Harrison can carry New York. They have to go even further than this and claim that the voters of this state, after commending themselves by very large majorities for their election in favor of Cleveland's tariff reform views, are now going back on it and vote against him.

We have never been able to see any reason for this extraordinary claim. * * * It is the claim that there has been any change in the attitude of the voters of this state toward tariff reform. They have not had a quarantine of that have today there is a majority in New York state for what Grover Cleveland and against the fraudulent administration by which prices have in many instances been kept up to the old tariff level. It is the cheat of putting inferior and expensive goods in the place of cheap and low prices formerly asked for honest and greater superior goods, which constitutes the chief grievance of the people, and it is the democratic platform that "Republican protection is a fraud," and not any party platform, who thinks that the voters of New York state are of such inferior intelligence that they will fail to realize that the effect of this "fraud" will make a serious mistake in the election of 1892, if it fail to reform state, and it shows no sign of abandoning its faith.

A Republican Admission.

Everybody admits that the wages of labor by the day are higher in America than in Europe. What wages are is generally understood by all who are not misled by the shallow protectionist talk about "cheap labor" and "dear labor." Protectionist papers sometimes give the true explanation of wages when they are off their guard, but quite then under the power of the trust.

But worse than this, the trust has reduced the price of tobacco as much as it has the farmer. The particular kind of to bacco which is used in making cigars is known as "bright leaf." It put on sale in the large tobacco warehouses of Virginia and North Carolina, and the price is fixed at auction, appearing at the daily sales and the "quotations" are published in the papers the farmers' "bright leaf" at about two-thirds of the former prices.

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If the workingman pursues his inquiries further he will find that during that famous period when the United States had a low tariff, from 1846 to 1857, wages here were as much higher than those in the European country as they are now, and that during that low tariff period they were steadily rising. He will find that wages in this country have always been higher than those in European wages, not on account of any tariff, but on account of the circumstances surrounding us—the large quantity of cheap land which is easily accessible to this land; the almost inexhaustible abundance and variety of our natural resources; the existing enterprise; the numberless opportunities for high tariff and the general prosperity and productiveness of labor in this country, and so on.

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The Law of Supply and Demand.

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None labors harder or more continuously than they. No enactments limit their hours of toil, and our interpretation of the government enhances to any great extent the value of their products.

And yet for many of the necessaries and comforts of life which the most scrupulous economy requires them to bring into their homes, and for their implements of husbandry, they are obliged to pay a tariff largely increased by an unnatural profit which, by the action of the government, is given to the more favored manufacturer.—Message to Congress, 1888.

Our farmers, busy suffering and patient, struggling in the race of life with the hardest and most unremitting toil, will not fail to see with a sense of bitterness and misleading fallacies, that they are obliged to accept such prices for their products as are fixed in foreign markets, where they compete with the farmers of the world, and that their lands are daily forced by the action of the government to pay tribute to the owners of others, such enhanced prices for the things they need for the nearly returns of their labor that they are compelled to support or have no margin for accumulation.—Tariff Message, 1887.

Two Tariff Trusts.

The New York Merchants' Review says that the recently formed Rice trust has increased the price of cleaned rice and reduced that of the raw material. Thus the price of paddy or unhusked rice, upon which is pretended to be a part of the so called "farmers' trust," is used by a combination of farmers themselves, and is made to do them more harm than good.

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But worse than this, the trust has reduced the price of tobacco as much as it has the farmer. The particular kind of to bacco which is used in making cigars is known as "bright leaf." It put on sale in the large tobacco warehouses of Virginia and North Carolina, and the price is fixed at auction, appearing at the daily sales and the "quotations" are published in the papers the farmers' "bright leaf" at about two-thirds of the former prices.

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The Constitutionalist.

W. L. FORCE, } A. L. FORCE
Editors and Proprietors.

Democratic Nominations.

For President,
GROVER CLEVELAND,
of New York.

For Vice-President,
ADLAI E. STEVENSON,
of Illinois.

CALL FOR CONVENTION
OF
DEMOCRATIC CLUBS,

TEMPORARY HEADQUARTERS
THE DEMOCRATIC CLUB OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA,
ASHCRAFT HOUSE, ATLANTA, GA., July 6, 1892.

Pursuant to section 2 of the Constitution of the Democratic Society of New Jersey a convention of the Clubs composing the membership of that Society will be held at the city of

Camden, on Tuesday, Sept. 27, 1892,

Commencing at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of electing officers and considering how the interest of the two parties next ensuing may the timberiest, and for the transaction of such business as the good work of the Society which might be presented.

All organizations which are now or may hereafter be in the State Society and entitled to representation at this convention are requested to comply with the following:

OBJECTS OF THE SOCIETY.

To favor the formation of permanent Democratic Societies and Clubs throughout the State, and thereby more effectively advance the principles of the Democratic party of government.

To preserve the Constitution of the United States, the autonomy of the states, local self-government and personal liberty.

To resist revolutionary changes and the centralization of power.

To oppose the imposition of taxes beyond the needful limit of economical administration of the government.

To promote economy in all branches of the public service.

To oppose unnecessary commercial restrictions for the benefit of the few at the expense of the many.

To oppose class legislation, which despoils labor and builds up monopoly.

To maintain in their purity the fundamental principles of Democracy—"Equality before the law," and

To co-operate with the regular organization of the Democratic party in support of Democratic men and Democratic measures.

DETAILS IN CONVENTION.

In connection the members of this Society shall be entitled to five delegates and one additional delegate for every fifty members over and above a membership of one hundred. But no delegate or fraction of a delegate shall be more than five delegates.

It is particularly desirable that every Democratic Club in the State become a member of this Society, and that the State Society at once send votes a full representation in the Democratic National Convention of next.

The Secretary of the State Society will furnish forms of "Applications for Membership" and for Credentials of Delegates to Organized Clubs.

The Democratic voters of every ward and township in the State are requested to meet at their usual places of voting, and notify the Secretaries of their Clubs immediately of the time and place of meeting, and the number of delegates to which each is entitled to at least one delegate.

ALLAN L. McDERMOTT,
Chairman Democratic State Committee.
WILLIAM C. FREE, Secretary.

Democratic State Convention.

The Democratic voters of New Jersey are requested to meet at such times and places as may be designated by their local committees, to elect delegates to a State convention, to be held at Trenton, on Wednesday, September 14, 1892, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of selecting a candidate for Governor and electors-at-large.

The basis of representation will be one delegate for each two hundred Democratic voters cast at the Governor's election held in 1889, and one delegate for the same over one hundred; but each ward and township shall be entitled to at least one delegate.

ALLAN L. McDERMOTT,
Chairman Democratic State Committee.
WILLIAM C. FREE, Secretary.

Democratic State Convention.

The Democratic voters of New Jersey are requested to meet at their respective wards and townships, on Saturday, September 3, 1892, at such places and between such hours as may be designated by the several City and Township Committees, to elect delegates to a State convention, to be held at Taylor's Opera House, in the City of Trenton,

On Wednesday, Sept. 14, 1892,

at 12 o'clock, M., for the purpose of selecting a candidate for Governor and Electors-at-Large.

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	Ward	Votes	Entitled to delegates
Elizabeth	1	800	3
"	2	1,000	5
"	3	1,000	5
"	4	728	3
"	5	603	3
"	6	1,000	5
"	7	127	1
"	8	127	1
"	9	127	1
"	10	127	1
"	11	127	1
Linden		127	1
Union		127	1
Springfield		127	1
Westfield		127	1
Rahway		127	1
"	1	127	1
"	2	127	1
"	3	127	1
Clark		127	1
Fanwood		127	1
Westfield		127	1
Plainfield		127	1
"	1	127	1
"	2	127	1
"	3	127	1
New Providence		127	1
Summit		127	1
			59

By order of the County Democratic Executive Committee.
CHAS. A. STAY, Secretary.
Dated September 4, 1892.

The Democratic voters in the City of Plainfield are requested to meet in their respective wards at the following places on Monday evening, Sept. 5, to elect delegates to the Gubernatorial Convention to be held at Trenton, Sept. 14, 1892.

First Ward—Office of T. M. Bacon, by North avenue and Somerset street.
Second Ward—Bryant School-house, delegates.
Third Ward—Office of Wm. Simmonds, Park avenue.
Fourth Ward—Office of Jacob Bergen, Front street.
The above Primaries will convene at 8 P. O'clock, p. m.
F. MARTINE, Pres't. Dem. Assn.
L. F. WADSWORTH, Sec.

MARTINE FOR CONGRESS.

The name of our respected fellow-citizen, James E. Martine, has been prominently mentioned in connection with the Congressional nomination in this newly formed 8 District, and most favorably received.

Mr. Martine would make a live Congressman. His honor and integrity stands unimpeached, and his ability to act well the part of a national legislator cannot be justly called in question. He is a man of the people, closely allied with their interest, thoroughly conversant with their rights, and bold enough to defend them against every species of opposition.

Let our next Congressman be James E. Martine, of Union County. He is a principle-swayed Democrat and comes squarely up to the sound Jeffersonian standard.

A New York merchant asks the following very proper question—"Why should our American citizens wear shoddy made from woolen rags free of duty by foreign paupers, while for the same money they might wear honest, healthy woolen clothes if wool was free instead of woolen rags?"

Shiloh's Cough Cure.

This is beyond question the most successful Cough Medicine we have ever sold; a few doses invariably cure the worst cases of Coughs, Croup or Bronchitis. Parties who have used it, or have children in the house, should never be without it. Sold by druggists at 25 cents, 50 cents and $1.00 per bottle. If your lungs are sore, chest or back lame use Shiloh's Porous Plaster. Sold by A. Drumm, 46 North Avenue, opposite Depot.

THE VOICE OF DEMOCRACY.

Mr. Francis A. Hobart, of Massachusetts, hitherto a prominent and active Republican partisan, one who voted for Fremont in 1856, and for every Republican candidate for the Presidency since that time, has publicly withdrawn from the Harrison and Reid party.

Mr. Hobart gives at length his written reasons for such political action, and sums up on the following:

"I believe in the principle of protection so far, and so far only, as is necessary to promote the establishment of our industries and American labor—a tariff imposed upon the luxuries and not the necessaries of the people, but I am not in favor of the extreme and prohibitive features of the McKinley Bill, framed to increase the profits of favored individuals and sections at the expense of the rest of the country."

Any man holding substantially like these expressed by Mr. Hobart must be a Democrat, he cannot be anything else, because they voice the real doctrine and cherished aim of the Democratic party.

Tariff Reform is a prominent issue before the people in this Presidential campaign.

Neither necessary greed nor political artifice can shield it from view or lessen its vital importance.

The Democratic claim for popular support is honest and true and for the general public good. It means—

A tariff for revenue, which will necessarily afford ample protection to both capital and labor.

A tariff freeing, as far as possible, crude materials from taxation, in order that manufactures may be cultivated and the field of employment enlarged.

A tariff based upon practical intelligence and strict justice, and totally clear of the fraudulent device of making privileged classes rich and arrogant at the expense of the industrious masses.

A tariff that will equitably encourage and prosper all industrial pursuits, the mutual aid to each other, and will without partiality, Commerce, Agriculture, Manufactures and the Mechanic Arts.

Vote for
CLEVELAND AND STEVENSON.

WERTS FOR GOVERNOR.

The general expression of popular approval for the nomination of Judge Werts as the next Governor of New Jersey is a most honorable verdict in his behalf, and affords hope that the auspicious day may yet dawn, when all nominations for public office will seek incumbents distinguished alone for personal integrity and official ability.

Such an established system would herald a grand reform, lifting politics into a much purer atmosphere and make popular sovereignty a living reality.

Let the people rule!

SUPPLY AND DEMAND.

A favorable growing season last year gave the farmers of this country an abundant grain harvest, while contrary weather conditions throughout Europe cut short the customary crops there.

Consequently, bread-stuff exports from America were largely increased.

It was the natural result of supply and demand, and has created a big legitimate traffic, that and nothing else.

Yet the organs and orators of the Harrison and Reid party pinwise to place both genial home sunshine and abundant crops subsequent to the credit of McKinley tariffism.

They certainly must either take the United States to be a nation of idiots, or are driven to desperation in quest of partisan capital.

The American people are not simpletons, gentlemen.

They know about McKinleyism, feel its short distortions, and appreciated sunshine as one of the few untaxed blessings that escaped its iron hand.

So long as the Tribune asserts that "having sunshine" is proof positive of McKinley Act and drought is caused by Democratic agitation of free trade; that "ripening grain" is due to the tariff, and "frost-bitten blossoms" to the machinations of the Cobden Club; that every individual case of prosperity is the effect of tariff taxation, and "empty dinner-pails," wheels that stand still," and crying children are the results of free trade, the meagre exhibit of tariff reform—so long will rational human beings whose attention is called to this folly be moved to protest. We have not the slightest doubt that if we question the leaders, the Tribune will have it that it is due to President Harrison and protection, while if the cholera comes, it will be explained as connected with free trade. It is proper to enter into the state of mind which conceives these extraordinary puerilities," as Macaulay said, that any human being, after having thought of an argument of that character, could sit down, and copy it out, and transmit it to the printer, and correct the proof-sheets, and send it forth into the world, is enough to make us ashamed of our species." It is the most vivid picture of many Americans ashamed of the Republican party. It used to be a respectable thing to be connected with that organization, but now the fair way to be ridiculous.—Evening Post.

Otis Kaler, a Democratic "war-horse" who died in Indiana the other day, is chiefly remembered as the Representative who, after a storm in Augusta, when the city authorities had failed to clear the streets, introduced an order in the Legislature providing that the State furnish each member of the House with a snow shovel in order that that august body might make a path for itself the following day.

The Wilmington, Del., Every Evening tells Mr. Peck that when the workingmen find out that their wages have been raised without their knowledge they will apply to him to know what has become of the increase."

Base-Ball Notes.

Get ready for the great game Saturday.

Reserved seats for Saturday's game are on sale at Kenney's shoe store.

Manager Reed and umpire Sullivan had the hearty applause and heartfelt thanks of the spectators at Monday's afternoon game, for suppressing the disorder of noisy persons. Legitimate applause is all right, but rowdyism will not be tolerated. The best of order will be maintained at all games.

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New Residence of John G. Sawyer, Esq.

The residence of the late lamented John G. Sawyer, Esq., on Watchung avenue, corner of Sixth street, is being remodeled and beautified, which THE PRESS this week presents in picturing and describing for its readers, is now one of the handsomest that has just been completed for John G. Musgrave, on Warner avenue, corner of Sycamore. It is in the style commonly called Queen Anne, and for architectural effect is a fine one. The first story is of red brick laid in red mortar, and the second story is in shingles laid on in fancy designs. The roof is also covered with shingles which is of various shades, giving the roof the appearance of age, which effect is often produced with the stains now so frequently used on shingles. Across the entire front of the building is a spacious veranda which returns on one side to the dining-room bay window.

Passing through the main entrance you enter a spacious hall 16 feet wide, in which is a large mantel built of buff brick and trimmed with ornamental red brick cotta and which has a heavy oak top and mirror. This hall is fitted entirely in quartered oak, with a wainscot of four feet and a beam ceiling in the same material. The main stairway which is at the back of the hall and runs in back of the parlor, is finished in quartered oak. On the landing of the stairs is a large stained glass window, the design of which is graceful and the colorings soft and pleasing. The side walls of the hall are hung with heavy paper in the leather effects.

To the right of the hall as you enter is the parlor which is a room 15 by 16 feet and circular at one end. This room is finished in white and gold, the ceilings being a rich paneling in keeping with the style in which the room is finished. The ceiling is decorated in relief and the side walls in a heavy stamped paper of a light cream color with gold. The mantel is also tel in this room is quite elaborate, that portion of the mantel below the shelf being all of marble known as pink Tennessee, with a fine mirror on the O-shaped with two fluted columns which come down to the floor.

The library is the dining room which is 15 by 16 feet. The mantel is of the same character as the library, but is terra cotta coloring. The mantel is made of speckled brick and red terra cotta of ornamental pattern.

Adjoining the dining room is a spacious butler's pantry fitted up in oak with all the necessary closets, etc. Back of this is the kitchen and back hall which runs across the house. The kitchen fireplace is built of glazed brick with round corners which give a clean appearance to the fireplace, and the round corners prevent the dust from collecting.

On the second story are three large bedrooms on the front, another over the dining room and one over the kitchen, making five in all, besides the large bath room, toilet room, etc. Each room has a large closet. The entire floor is fitted in white pine finished in the natural wood and each room is prettily papered in colors to match the colors of the trimmings of the rooms.

The third floor has four good-sized rooms and bedden a large garret and hall. The basement contains besides the large cellar space, an airy laundry and three good sized rooms.

The building is heated in the most approved style with hot water heating apparatus.

Added from the work of architect Smith, no feature of the house is so beyond criticism as the wall paper effects produced by decorator Mr. John Orne, of Borge, of New York. His artists have no competitors in this country and probably no rivals in the world.

IS THE CITY LABLE?

HER'S AN INTERESTING AND IMPORTANT LEGAL POINT.

Farewood People Were Nearly Killed by Rahway's Recklessness, and Now the Unfaithful City Disclaims All Responsibility and Refuses Damages—The Supreme Court to Decide.

Mrs. Mary L. Carter and her husband, George F. Carter of Scotch Plains, through their attorneys, Jackson & Codington, of this city, on Dec. 8, 1891, brought suit in the New Jersey Supreme Court against the mayor and common council of the city of Rahway, for $5,000 damages, for injuries received by Mrs. Carter in an accident which occurred on the night of Sept. 9 in the same year.

City attorney G. R. Lindsey of Rahway has just filed a general demurrer admitting the facts as set forth in the complaint, but denying that the city can be held liable for damages.

The accident, a full account of which was published in THE PRESS at the time, occurred on Main street, Rahway, at about 9 in the morning.

Mr. and Mrs. Carter, Miss May B. Carter, sister of Mr. Carter, Louis E. Kennedy, Paul S. Tuso, and a party of ten young people, members of the Fanwood club of Fanwood, were in a tally-ho, and on their way to Sewaren. Louis Carter, brother of Mr. Carter, was driving.

In front of the Mellick House, on Main street, the city had made an excavation for a water pipe connection, four feet wide, twenty feet long, and five deep, leaving at right angles across the street. On the opposite side of the street, in a straight line with the excavation, was an electric light pole, which was out of place and is ned way over the street, towards the trench. As the tally-ho passed through the passage-way left for that purpose, the electric light pole struck the top of the vehicle, tipping it and its occupants completely off close to the seats.

Every person in the tally-ho was more or less injured. Mrs. Carter was thrown out upon the sidewalk. Her head was cut, and she was severely bruised and injured. For about two weeks her condition was extremely critical.

The question which has just been raised by the city attorney of Rahway as to the liability of the city for damages resulting from such accidents, a full of interest to every man, woman and child in the State of New Jersey.

Should the city of Rahway win the case, it will simply mean that no city in the State can be held liable for damages through the culpable negligence of any of its duly appointed officials.

The question will be argued at the next term of the New Jersey supreme court in November.

Low Rate Harvest Excursions.

The announcement that the North-Western line, comprising over 4,500 miles of thoroughly equipped railway, has arranged to run two low-rate harvest excursions during the months of August and September, will be gladly received by those who are interested in the development of the great West and Northwest, for by these excursions the desire to see this wonderfully productive region at a season of the year when exact demonstration can be made of the merits and advantages, is brought to home-seekers and those in search of safe and profitable investments.

These excursions will leave Chicago on August 30 and Sept. 27, and tickets can be purchased at the very low rate of one fare for the round trip to points in Iowa, Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Nebraska, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Idaho, and Montana. They will be strictly first-class in every particular and will be good for return passage on any regular train within twenty days from date of purchase. Full information concerning rates and arrangements for these excursions can be obtained upon application to any coupon ticket agent, or to W. A. Thrall, G. P. T. A., Chicago & Northwestern Railway, Chicago. 8 11 2t

The annual meeting of the W. C. T. U. will be held as an all-day meeting in Lyon's room, Sept. 13. There will be a picnic dinner at noon. Each member is cordially invited for the occasion. Mrs. Jane Trenchard, to be present and report her experience in carving or saving an entire suit of woolen rags?

NOW FOR THE FINAL BATTLE.

PLAINFIELD AND SOMERVILLE TO MEET IN BITTER CONTEST.

The League game between Plainfield and Westfield, at Drake park, Bigley ville, last Saturday, was a great pitching match for the spectators. The score was 2 to 1 in favor of Plainfield, and one hour it was to-one out. Sanden pitched for Plainfield, but was in very bad shape, and his errors gave Westfield the game. Shearer for Westfield put up a game even better than the previous work, and three hits scattered him over all the Crescents could squeeze out. Sanden pitched for Plainfield, and had errors of their opponents; the other two they earned by hard work.

Four before the game Sanden said: "I'm going to let 'em hit a bit," and after Shearer, McIsaac and O'Neil had each gone out through Bonser's sharp fielding of their several hits, in Jones, he stepped confidently to the plate. Shearer got two strikes on the little Brownie man, right away, and it began to look like Enoch Cole's prophesies were not to be fulfilled. He waited for a nice one, however, then spanked it on the nose, and easily reached first. Tom Warner let the ball go by him, and by Murphy from third, and Daisy hit the ball into shortstop's territory. While the ball was in play in an endeavor to retire Jones, he was kept off from scoring. Daisy reached his base in safety, stealing second later. Leidy made a nice hit, bringing in Turner from third, and got safely to first, and by a wild throw Hedford out at the plate while Turner got to first. Turner went to second because Warner was afraid of the throw and left by Murphy at

CITY DEPARTMENT.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE, THE COUNTY AND THE CITY, AND HAS THE LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY PAPER PUBLISHED IN THE COUNTY OF UNION.

J. A. DEMAREST - - City Editor.

—Marksmen are enraged relaying the Sagtikos walk under the Liberty street bridge.

—City Judge Codington collected $202 in fines the past three months. He dispensed of his prisoners.

—Orchard is to be known as East Sixth street and Hillside avenue were accepted on final passage Tuesday night.

—Isidore de Castro has accepted Walter Hunt's challenge for a shooting match to start from he city Press works for $5 a side.

—Sigmund Frucht, who was fined $10 by Judge Codington for selling goods seven days in the week, has appealed his case.

—The ordinance to change the name of North Richmond street to Rosedale avenue was adopted on final passage Monday night.

—Capt. Boynton says Plainfield's grocers' excursion Monday was the biggest in Captain's history. 1,200 attended, and many were left.

—In the case of Griffin vs. Benedict, before Justice Nash, judgment by default was entered Saturday against the defendant for $50 and costs.

—A four-way hydrant has for a time time occupied the gutter at the corner of Central avenue and Front street. It's time was either erected or moved away.

—The Pawwood township Democratic primary meeting will be held at the engine-house, Scotch Plains, next Monday evening at 8; to elect delegates to the State convention.

—A dead horse was left lying in front of the Potter Press works on South Second street, Monday evening. The people of the neighborhood objected, and it was taken away yesterday morning.

—The petit jurors just drawn at Elizabeth, include James Morrison, Morgan Bird, John McIntyre and John Rose of this city, and M. W. S. Clark, Joseph Moffett and W. Pierson of Westfield.

—THE PRESS is glad to note that its good advice has again been heeded and that the foul-smelling sewer-hole at the corner of Front street and Park avenue has been flushed out by a flood of water from the adjacent fire-hydrant.

—J. Fred MacDonald says: "Did you ever notice how island will grow right up on a street as far as a church and then stop or branch off in another direction?" He cites the First Baptist and Methodist churches as examples.

—Messrs. Chas. Hand and John Runyon, two of Plainfield's prominent capitalists, have purchased eighteen lots at Lavonia, on the south side of the Central railroad, opposite the station, and will immediately begin the erection of a number of fine houses.

—Charles F. Nightingale was so interested in the new city judge Codington and colonel Moore play whist, Saturday night, that he let his bicycle lantern burn up all its oil. When he started home he was arrested for having no light, and the city judge fined him $1.

—A woman who gave her name as Mrs. E. S. Jones, and her residence as Plainfield, was severely injured in a runaway accident at Millburn Saturday night. Her young son with her escaped harm. Mrs. Lyons had her right leg severely lacerated, and was otherwise injured internally.

—It is reported that the Union Water company of Plainfield is to place several hydrants in the village of Roselle. This is a long-felt necessity, as in case of fires little water can be had. Now it is said it can be obtained without such hydrants, and it is hoped that this beneficial movement will meet with success.—*Elizabeth Journal*.

—An electric-light "converter" burned up on the corner of Park avenue and East Front street, and set fire to the adjoining cornice, Monday night. An alarm of fire was sent in from box 12. The flames were promptly suppressed. Chief Hoos says that the "converters" if indoors are apt to set fire to a building at any time, and that their presence is apt to lose one's insurance.

—A ladies' reception room is the latest feature of Huisted's music store at 74 West Front street. This is a section of the main floor, finely furnished, and provided with easy chairs, writing-desk, stationery, books and periodicals, where the women of Plainfield will be welcome to rest while waiting for shopping or if desirous of writing letters. The place is very cosy and attractive, and as a waiting room and letter-writing corner it bids fair to become very popular among the softer sex.

—*The Courier* is fast making for itself an unenviable reputation for shiphead carelessness and unreliability. It now insists in calling the new school superintendent Wm. M Maxson, when if it took the trouble to read *its own advertising* columns it would know that his name is Henry M.; and the other night in a much garbled account of the death of the Rev. George H. Utter it stated that the editor of the *Morrisonnet Weekly*, was the denominational organ of the Seventh-day Baptists, when all Plainfield knows that the *Sabbath Recorder* is their paper. These are only two of many such cases.

—Clerk of the board of freeholders A. B. Cook has made a very commendable new departure by having the proceedings prepared in slip form and sent to the city and newspapers as soon as possible after the meetings. Heretofore the proceedings would be published in one of the papers, often after much delay, and the publishers of the other papers were expected to watch for them to copy from; in that way they would be frequently overlooked or neglected until the *next three weeks after the meetings, in some cases.* Now it is to that the weekly papers can all have them for the week succeeding the meetings.

REPUBLICAN LEADERS DISAGREE.

Mayor Gilbert Talks Some with Committeeman Norris, at the Plainfield Banner Raising.

The Republicans of this city flung a handsome banner across East Front street Tuesday night on a wire cable stretched from the City National bank building to the building occupied by Garrett & Co. This standard is composed of fine silk and work and bears very handsome portraits of Harrison and Reid. At 8:30 the thoroughfare from Somerset street to the Republican headquarters at corner was densely packed with people who found interest in watching *the folds of the banner as they* slowly floated on the breeze and the Republican candidates. There were many cheers and some hisses as the banner was drawn taut and fastened. Up in the Republican headquarters the enthusiasm for Republicanism was more pronounced. The campaign glee club, under the able leadership of William B. MacGlynnt, the popular organist of the First Baptist church, gave with much spirit and in all harmony campaign songs tuned to patriotic airs.

Speeches were delivered by councilmen Francis E. Marsh, James L. Anthony, and Mayor Alexander Gilbert. In the course of his remarks, Mr. Marsh said he believed the Republicans would carry New Jersey this fall. Mayor Gilbert took exception to this belief, and heavily labored the point as one entirely out of the question. He said that the Democratic victory was not so easy or telling off a log.

PERSONALIA.

City clerk Runyon has lost his mustache.

Dr. J. B. Carman has returned from Concord, N. Y.

Ex-councilman Seymour G. Smith has gone to Scranton.

Miss A. T. Bushby is home again from Bloomdale, N. Y.

C. G. Hodges and family have returned from Asbury Park.

A. J. Everitt and a party from Madison spend Labor Day in this city.

Edwin H. Ladd, jr., is enjoying the bracing sea air at Avon Inn.

Miss Katie Geary, of South Plainfield, is visiting friends in Jersey City.

Rev. Charles E. Tebay is home again from the Adirondacks, greatly improved in health.

Miss Maude Waldyo, of Brooklyn, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Will Cadmus, of Door street.

Miss Maggie Creed, of Albany, is visiting her friend, Miss Julia Heenan, at South Plainfield.

E. E. Anthony of Orange street has gone to Johnsville, Duchess county, N. Y., for a week's rest.

Miss M. E. Dorgan and Miss K. J. Sweeney are visiting their friend, Mrs. Joe Ling, of Cypress Hill.

Charles I. Ames of Crescent avenue will soon by build himself a residence on Park View Heights this property.

The marriage will take place on Oct. 5, of Miss Nettie Homan, of this city, and Samuel T. Clark, jr., of New York.

Miss Katie Bliem, of 19 Somerset street, has returned home after a two weeks' visit to friends in New York.

John A. Briant is rapidly recovering from his severe fall from a crab-apple tree, and will be out again in a few days.

Mrs. Harry Taylor (nee Miss Emma Whitsell), of Newark, and Baby Helen, spent Wednesday with Mrs. Force of Door street.

Mrs. J. E. Danielson of Brooklyn, accompanied by her charming daughter Lillian, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Force.

The engagement is announced of Miss Rena V Downing, of Philadelphia, to J. Elston Woodland, of Newark, formerly of this city.

Henry B. Newhall and family have returned to their Seventh street home after enjoying summer pleasures at Lake Pleasd. N. Y.

Mr. and Mrs. L. R. Ross, of East Sixth street, are entertaining a little Miss Ross who arrived a few days ago to make them a life-long visit.

Fred. S. Green and family are home after a month's camping at Cold Spring Harbor. Counselor John H. Jackson's family were of the party.

Mrs. Wm. H. Hoyt, of Bridgeport, Conn., and daughter Flattering her sister, Mrs. J. T. Vegiard of 49 North avenue, left for home Wednesday.

Miss C. E. Clarke, of East Front street, who has been spending the summer at Cornwall, Litchfield county, Conn., returned to Plainfield Friday afternoon.

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GRIST OF THE CITY COURT.

LABOR DAY CELEBRANTS GIVE THE JUDGE LOTS O' WORK.

Early Tenths and Extreme Old Age Before the Bar — Pitiful Contrast—Burglary Lynch, Lamm Has Both—A Young Man's Irreverence of What Was to the Pagan He Did n't Read, Costs Him Dear—Five Persons Bilked the Court Room and Subsequent Punishment for Bodily Fortune.

From The Press of September 6

Sergeant Lynch did n't sleep a wink *last night, for he had charge of D. Gorman* to entertain. Mr. Gorman is not George the talented, but a gentleman of leisure and the back yard. Gorner, and refused to Plainfield from Kansas, yesterday, selling stationery. He is of a convivial nature, and by nightfall he was so logfor-ward acquainted with the police that to gather him in, Gorman held private theatricals in his cell till 4 a. m., and secretary Lynch was an unwilling listener to his repertoire.

Gorman is 73 years of age, graybeard and graybearded. His chief garment as he stood before judge Codington this morning for examination in lunacy was a pair of tan shoes and he wore a bit of knotted and soiled white cord for a watch-chain. He was in a condition of mental derangement of his wore-out shoes. His deep bass voice was tremulous with pathos as he gave the court a military salute, struck a stage attitude, and pleaded with the court *"for God's sake, and for the memory of his departed wife"*, to spare him the shame of further imprisonment, and him free, and to cause no trouble Plainfield again. Judge Codington gave him half an hour to get out of town, warning him, on second thought, never to see his face again. The old man blustered away as fast as his quavering legs could carry him.

Thomas Flynn was half a century younger than the itinerant peddler, but had already served time for intoxication. He was charged this morning with drunkenness, disorderly conduct and using profane and indecent language; also with striking policeman Flanagan when the officer arrested him. The court held the charges to be an aggravated one, and sternly sentenced the trembling young fellow to jail for 40 days. Flynn broke down completely, and sobbed and moaned piteously. "Oh, Judge"—he pleaded—"oh, I beg of you to give me a fine instead! I want to be good! I'll try to do right! Oh, don't send me to jail!"

But the law was inexorable; the weeping youth was led away to his confinement to reflect upon the hard lesson of bitter experience.

There two scenes were quite affecting to all in the room. Even the hardened heart of the police constables muttered "I-say, cully, dat's tough!"

C. P. Morgan left his home in a hurry Saturday night to get a box of candy. He neglected to tell his wife where he was going, the police requested his presence in court. The young man said he did n't know of the new law, 'cause they did n't take the papers at his home. He was therefore cost him a $2 fine. Now is the time to subscribe.

Robert Stinner and Michael McCarthy celebrated Labor Day by imbibing much rum and *giving an advance imitation of* the Sullivan-Corbett encounter on the street at night. Stinner had McCarthy face down in the gutter and was pounding both under their wing. McCarthy's face was bunged up and his puffed lips could hardly say "Guilty" in answering the charge. Stinner was put under $100 bail for trial Thursday morning at 10. McCarthy was released on his own recognizance till the same hour.

Abe Freeman and wife Annie complained that Gus Angleman and wife had assaulted them. The case was set down for Tuesday morning, and all the men folk'd be on hand for trial "if he lived" The court responded "If you're dead we don't want you". All the persons are colored.

Hackmen Dennis Kilbride and Cornelius Guinee fought over the question whose fare was the first to Grant's Corner. Kilbride was drunk and got badly whipped. The court *fined Kilbride $10* and Guinee $25. Kilbride paid, and Guinee appealed. Prosecutor Joseph Marsh scathingly denounced Guinee's cowardly brutality for kicking Kilbride after he got him down, and said the higher court would prosecute him for his atrocious assault.

In this connection it may be stated that Kilbride is reputed to be one of the foulest-tongued of hackmen, and always *ring up strife at the station.* The police ought to investigate the charge that he is frequently intoxicated while on his hack, and a dangerous lunatic to be permitted to drive when in that condition. He should lose his license if all the complaints made by passengers are true.

The case of the City *vs.* Sutterden and Nolan, for fighting in a wagon on the street, was adjourned for two weeks.

James Johnson was still imprisoned when waiting about the court room to be sentenced for drunkenness and disorderly conduct. He asked lawyer George Demarest to act as his counsel, and the consultate legal luminary declined the case he slunk despondently out of the room and back to his cell.

Plainfield Raises Will Contest the Burial Ceremonies.

John W. Sandren, formerly of this vicinity, died Monday morning at 5, at his home, 193 Cumberland street, Brooklyn, after a short illness of pneumonia. He was his twenty-seventh year, and deserved much credit for working his way up from errand-boy in the old *Bulletin* office. By his death an unprovident wife and child are lost a faithful and industrious employe. *Edward will be greatly missed.*

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James H. Force, brother of the proprietors of this paper, and himself proprietor of the Mansion House, Bound Brook, Thursday morning passed a very successful surgical operation, the removal of a cancerous growth on the lip. Ether was used, and the growth was so skillfully removed that to-day the patient is up and around the house. The attending physicians were Dr. Fisher of Bound Brook and a specialist from Philadelphia.

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KILLED BY THE WRECK.

A Well Known Young Man Instantly Killed by a Broken Axle.

Just east of Bound Brook, Saturday afternoon, occurred one of the worst wrecks that has come to Jersey Central's many years. One man was lost. A good many were injured by the track, and there was an entire loss of nearly one hundred tons of soft coal. At 2:30, locomotive No. 260 was pulling the Bound Brook express, with a train composed of large Bissch Creek cars, heavily loaded with coal. Each car held about thirty tons. When a half mile east of Bound Brook, near what is known as Possum Town crossing, the axle on one of the large cars broke, allowing the broken end to fall down on the track. The front wheels jumped the track, and went back under the other cars. The broken axle caught in the ties, dug up the track for a distance of forty-one feet, and left the car which had the broken axle jumped the track, and five others piled themselves on top of it. The track was torn up for a long distance. The tracks were completely blocked for nearly twenty hours, all trains being obliged to use the two west-bound tracks. Among the cars jumped with the first wreck train went at once to the scene and worked hard to clear the line for traffic. All the evening trains were delayed from half to four hours, and the end of the day's work was reached.

The cars were loaded to a total load, and filled with dirt and sand, and can not be picked up. The two rear trucks of the car having the broken axle were completely buried out of sight. At 10 Sunday afternoon the tracks were cleared.

Lauderbach's remains are in charge of undertaker Casey. The young man was on his way back to his home in Brooklyn. His money gave out, and he was forced to take to coal train transit. He was well dressed, and of a good family. The other young man was led by charitable Plainfield women, and sent to friends in New York.

Not Changed in Essential Elements.

In the circular issued from the office of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, President Max Wj announces that the company has "Transferred into the possession of its rail-roads and other property heretofore denoted to the said the Port Reading Railroad company" under the control of the several officers named. The new director is reported to have said that this action would make no difference in coal or freight rates, and that the General as a separate and distinct corporation will "act in harmony with" *instead of "subordinate to the Reading* company. That's all". In other words, the injunction, it may be said, will simply change the form of the railroad agreement but not its essential elements.

Free Expectorant Went Frosted.

The North Plainfield Democratic association held a stirring meeting Thursday night, and enthroughly enthusiastic and interested were all those present, that it was decided to hold the meetings regularly every Thursday. There were a number of Republicans present last evening.

President E. C. Morse of the association made an appropriate and stirring speech on the Force bill, and James E. Martine also addressed the audience on the issues of the day.

South Plainfield's Petit Jurors.

Somerset county's petit jurors were drawn by sheriff Codington in the presence of prosecutor Joseph Marsh and clerk Ryon, on Tuesday. The list includes the following from South Plainfield: George Dessler, jr., Robert Love, Lewis Hart, George W. Morrison, Lewis Holmes, Jacob M. Higgins, Elmer GeNun, Randolph W. Vail.

Grateful to THE PRESS, and Bitter against Others' Misrepresentations.

George O. Strayer, the young man whose secret wedding to Bessie Bimm was recorded in these columns some days ago, writes from Brooklyn warmly thanking THE PRESS for the kindly way in which it treated the affair. He says that the date of their marriage was April 6, that the ceremony took place in Elizabeth. He also has the false stories of the *News*, concerning the affair, denied, and says that its statement is without foundation that Miss Bimm took her personnes to a place on Second street.

Commencing the Tariff Reform Club of 1892.

The meeting called for the purpose of reorganizing the Tariff Reform club of 1888, was held at 67 North avenue, Monday evening. A. W. Hand was chosen temporary chairman and L. G. Timpson secretary.

A committee on constitution and bylaws was appointed, consisting of Joseph Edwards, Edward W. Gostlin and J. A. De narest. James Clark and Eugene A. Gross were selected a committee on permanent organization. The meeting then adjourned until next Saturday evening.

Thanksgiving for Plainfield Water.

(*Elizabeth Journal.*)

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Speeches were delivered by councilmen Francis E. Marsh, James L. Anthony, and Mayor Alexander Gilbert. In the course of his remarks, Mr. Marsh said he believed the Republicans would carry New Jersey this fall. Mayor Gilbert took exception to this belief, and heavily labored the point as one entirely out of the question. He said that the Democratic victory was not so easy or telling off a log.

ABUSE OF HORSES.

How Animals Attached Are Maltreated by Ignorant and Careless Employes.

One of those smart coachmen who do n't know how to handle a horse was driving at a rapid gait through Park avenue, Monday afternoon, when he suddenly reined the horse in to one side. The animal was unaccustomed, and the roadway was a hilly one. The horse fell, and rolled down the hill, floundered and fell. Then the ignorant and vulgar coachman began heaping abuse on the poor beast, and when it got to its feet, and fell again, he gave it an unmerciful lashing all the way down the street. This was clearly adding insult to injury, for the fall was caused entirely by the driver's carelessness, and in his heavy fall the horse sustained a serious jar. All of which goes to show that some autocratic people don't know how to their faithful animals are treated.

Another case of abuse was noticeable a few weeks ago. The coachman of a prominent banker left the carriage of the family unattended, and nearly every day would be seen reckless-ly driving the team of ponies about the streets. The ponies were constantly over-worked, and were probably permanently injured by their treatment.

President Harriott Assumes Control.

President J. p. Maxwell of the Central Railroad of New Jersey issued the following general notice Wednesday:

In pursuance of the Court of Chancery of New Jersey, I have assumed and entered this day upon the duties and responsibilities of the receivership of the property and franchises of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad company, and that from this date it will run and operate all its railroads and all their appurtenances.

J. R. MAXWELL, President.

The following are the officers of the reorganization:

EXECUTIVE.

President—J. R. Maxwell.
First Vice-president—Geo. F. Baker.
Second Vice-president and Controller—S. M. Williams.
Treasurer—J. W. Watson.
Secretary—Samuel Kunz.

OPERATING.

General Superintendent—J. H. Ohausen.
Superintendent N. J. Central Division—W. F. Podde.
Superintendent N. J. S. & F. & A. R. Div.—W. V. Clark.
Superintendent Pennsylvania Division—G. W. Twining.
Engineer of Construction—J. H. Thompson.
Supt. of Motive Power and Equipment—C. A. Thompson.
Superintendent of Ferries—F. F. Gregory.
Superintendent of Telegraph—Robert Stewart.
General Car Agent—F. S. Hibbie.

TRAFFIC.

General Freight Agent—J. H. Wyckoff.
Freight Agent, L. & S. Division—T. B. Koons.
Freight Agent, N. J. R. Division—W. F. True.
Freight Agent, Pennsylvania Division—
General Baggage Agent—F. B. Gronewall.

ACCOUNTING AND FINANCE.

Auditor Receipts and Disbursements—G. O. Wasserman.
Auditor Passenger Traffic—George Weir.
Auditor Freight Traffic—F. S. Mines.
Coal Traffic Accountant—M. A. Koons.
Assistant Treasurer—J. P. Pittenard.
Paymaster—George F. Rose.

THE NEW SUPPLY FROM NETHERWOOD.

One and a Quarter Million Gallons of Water Daily, to Quench Elizabeth's Thirst.

THE PRESS Thursday published the news that a stream of water was allowed to run from the tower at Netherwood to the Chilton street reservoir in Elizabeth.

Frank Bergen, the president of the Plainfield Water Supply company, and Elias Cox of the Plainfield Union Water Company, said that Wednesday's operation was but a test, and that it would probably be a few days before a steady flow would be allowed to run into the city. But Elizabeth is to be favored sooner than was at first intended. After the test Wednesday afternoon, the water was turned on again, and since has run continually from Netherwood to the *reservoir on Chilton street, Elizabeth, at* the rate of about one million gallons per day, or about one-third of the quantity theirs used in the city.

This quantity will continue to run for a few days, until the pumping machinery and in the meantime arrangements are being completed for a larger quantity sufficient to supply the entire needs of the city for the present.

Art Study Made Easy.

Those who desire to learn to paint, or who have friends who desire to be, and a teacher, are advised to make the acquaintance of *The Art Amateur*, a thoroughly practical art magazine, which is daily instructions for the art student and art teacher. In order to introduce this really sumptuous publication where it is not already known, the publisher offers to any one who will mention the *Journal and send $1 directly to him, four* well-executed numbers of the Art Amateur (including 32 large pages supplementary studies) and 17 handsome color plates (for copying or framing), including several which show in the simplest manner the proper stages in painting landscapes, flowers, portraits, animals, etc., in oil and in water-colors, as practised by the best artists in Europe and in this country. The publisher is Montague Marks, 33 Union Square, New York city. *In writing, state your preference* for landscape, flowers and fruit, figures or animals—or if you are simply interested in china painting then in oil or water-color painting.

New Jersey Democrats Getting to Work.

The Executive committee of the Democratic Society of New Jersey held a conference in Taylor's Hotel, Jersey City, Wednesday afternoon, with the Attorney-General, Hon. John P. Stockton, present. Those present from Plainfield were Gen. William S. Stryker, Mayor William L. Lawrence and J. A. Demarest. Encouraging reports were received from all parts of the State. It was decided to hold a mass-meeting in Camden on Sept. 28, the day prior to the convention of Republican clubs. There will be a parade of Democratic clubs after the convention. Grover Cleveland will be invited to attend the mass-meeting. It was decided to hold conference to begin the circulation of campaign literature at once and not wait for the Democratic State committee to act. Another conference will be held on September 13.

Sunday Picnickers Under Ban.

The Plainfield township board of excise has met Saturday morning and appointed the following members of the board of *Registry and election for North Plainfield*: Thomas S. Sutphen, Republican; John Rodine, George Demler, Lewis A. Barkalow, Albert Vail, Albert Clawson, Edgar C. Schlaet.

Coal Lower Along the Reading Road.

There is a lot of foolish talk still going about in the shape of complaints over the price of coal. The price of anthracite coal is governed entirely by the law of supply and demand, and is not controlled by any one agency. The Reading Coal and Iron company has no more to do with the price of coal than the Pennsylvania railroad or the Delaware canal, is proven by the fact that the Reading company has not a single branch trade as well as canals, and has to sell its coal through the agents that bring the Reading.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—*Latest U. S. Government Food Report.*

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., N. Y.

WATER FROM NETHERWOOD'S WELL S.

Thirsty Elizabeth Citizens Now Expect to Have a Pure Supply.

Water flowed from artesian wells at Netherwood Wednesday to Elizabeth through the big main recently constructed by the Union Water company. It ran into the reservoir on the Elizabethtown Water company for an hour. The test was satisfactory. Henceforth Elizabeth, particularly the southern part, will get the greater part of the water supply from this source.

The Union Water company owns the twenty wells at Netherwood, and the pumping-station there has a daily capacity of 5,000,000 gallons. The company is supplying water of excellent quality to Plainfield, North Plainfield and Fanwood. The wells seem inexhaustible.

There have been many complaints in Elizabeth recently about the water furnished by the Elizabethtown company the past season. The supply comes from Lake Dufino, in Union township. The Elizabeth company has been in the habit of putting the Netherwood water to avoid any more complaints.

Ex-Congressman John Kean, jr., is largely interested in the Union Water company and the Elizabethtown company, and through his exertions and those of president Bergen, of the Plainfield supply company, the main from Netherwood to Elizabeth has been laid.

Lake Unimi water does not seem to give satisfaction, and the supply has been not tested to a chemical analyzer and no marked impurities have been found in it.

Wednesday's test was made by letting a stream of water run from the tower at Netherwood into the Chilton street reservoir under a pressure of eighty-five pounds to the square inch.

At 10 o'clock in the morning the gate was opened at the reservoir and the water poured in with great force, and was allowed to run for about an hour. The *main was found to be in perfect order and* free from leaks.

Mr. Bergen, president of the Plainfield Water Supply company and a director of the Union company, said that the companies were not prepared to do anything more for the present than to test the flow of the main. In a few days they expected to send down a steady stream, probably not equal to the full supply required by the city, but sufficient to show the exact facts that nothing but actual experience can determine. Mr. Bergen added that the Elizabeth company were determined to procure a better supply of water, for the summer months, and if the present effort did not promise to be successful other steps would be taken without delay.

OLD SOLDIERS' REUNION.

Five-Score Veterans Have a Pleasant Time Chatting over War-Time Days.

About 100 of the veterans of the 30th N. J. Vols enjoyed a reunion at Reformation Hall Friday. The regiment originally numbered more than 1,000 men, and old 1d'ers were met at the North avenue station soon after 10 o'clock, by a three corps an; members of the local G. A. R. and marched around Grand and Front streets to the hall. Col. A. B. TenEyck of Somerville presided as chairman over the meeting. Capt. J. B. Bowne of North Branch acted as secretary. The comrades listened to reports of last year's officers, and a pleasant day of reviving old memories. There was an abundance of refreshments, provision having been made for 350 and all ate heartily and with much appetite. This afternoon Judge Dilrich delivered a stirring address, and this evening the visitors will return home. The town was well decorated in honor of their coming.

THE PL CE STREE! PROJECT.

Citizens Tell of Their Damages, and Building Chances are Talked of.

Commissioners W. C. Ayre, E. C. Mulford and Jeremiah Manning met in the common council chamber Tuesday night to hear citizens interested in the Front street project. Only three persons presented themselves. Robinson Pound spoke for the Friends' society. He said the Friends would not oppose the widening of the street, provided they were not assessed for it. They did not wish to put their property in the market, and therefore did not consider that the widening would be of any pecuniary benefit to them. The only change they purposed was to move their meeting-house to the north side of the lot, as far as possible from the railroad.

J. Fred MacDonald estimated the damages to the property owners at $200 per front foot for the 10 feet proposed to be taken off Front street, $1 a front foot for the frontage on Pease street for resetting the curb line, erecting fences, building walls and other street improvements, and $800 for setting the house back. The commissioners argued that this $800 charge was hardly fair because it would be a benefit and extended Mr. MacDonald will probably remove the dwelling and put up the new buildings of brick.

Robert A. Meeker, for the estate of Robert Anderson, claimed $200 a front foot for Front street frontage taken, and $100 for re-moving, etc.

After waiting for others to appear, the commissioners adjourned. They will meet for consultation at Mr Mulford's to-day.

During the conversation of the evening it was said that as soon as North Plainfield is opened Chatham street will be filled with a row of cheap stores and tenements by Hebrews.

Mr. Ayres had not seen the new council chambers before. He admired them so much that he had never been out so late as 5 o'clock before in seven years. Hailpe-4 8 was his bedtime.

Obashed—Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup cures Coughs, Colds, Consumption. Its prompt use has often taken the sting out of Pneumonia. Sold by druggists in all parts of the world. Trial bottles 10 cents. Regular size 25 cents and 50 cents.

Purify your blood with Hood's Sarsaparilla. It will give you an appetite, and tone up your whole system. If you suffer from that tired feeling, or from any disease caused by impure blood, be sure to get Hood's Sarsaparilla. It is the best in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Hood's Sarsaparilla is sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

—THIS IS NO TUXEDO!"

MAYOR SAUNDERS FITLY REBUKES THE SELFISHNESS OF WEALTH, AND CHAMPIONS THE PEOPLE'S CAUSE.

Steps Taken to Secure Extension of the Plainfield Electric Railway into the Borough—The Ultimate Desire to Connect Scotch Plains, Westfield, Newark and Orange With the Crowded City.

From The Press of September 7

The council of North Plainfield last night took decisive steps towards securing rapid transit for the borough, and it may safely be promised that are long the line of the Plainfield Street Railway company will be extended out Somerset street as far as the entrance to Johnston's drive at the foot of the mountain.

The matter of street railways was first brought before the session of the council by a communication from the Plainfield Street Railway company, in which it was proposed to extend the road from the present terminus at the corner of Somerset street and Park avenue, through Somerset street to Johnston's drive at the foot of the mountain.

The letter and its writer came in for a severe scoring from mayor Saunders, who, in the evening, rose from the floor to argue in favor of street railways in general and the Plainfield electric company in particular.

Mr. Saunders held that a man holding such ideas was an enemy to the best interests of the place. Such sentiments were a direct injury to the growth, wealth and prosperity. He was glad that Mr. Howland was so privileged as to have a beautiful place, good horses, and costly equipages, but the thousands and tens of the classes were to be considered, the wishes of the majority were to be granted. This was on Tuesday, nor say other kind of a public spirit; it was a populous, thrifty, progressive borough, and he hoped to see it made a big city. It should be built up, and provided with good streets and good means of rapid transit. Any and all such prizes were demanded by the public.

The following majority report of the committee on streets and public health was presented.

To the Honorable the Mayor and Council.

GENTLEMEN:—Your committee on streets and public health beg leave to report that after careful consideration of the subject of rapid transit for the borough, they are of the opinion that it is desirable, especially in all respects to your honorable body can be effected with the Plainfield & Front street company's franchise in accordance with such contract should be granted the said company to operate a line of street railway from the present terminus in connection with the said company's lines now established, and when so constructed, be established, within the city of Plainfield. In making this recommendation your committee have considered that the same is for the benefit of the residents along the line of Somerset street, and as well as the majority of our citizens generally.

With regard to the application of the North Plainfield & Dunellen Railway company, your committee would state that, while they believe that the people living in the vicinity would be glad of ample satisfactory service such as the borough's, no constructive evidence has been submitted to your committee that the said company is able to insure to residents of the borough from the terminus of the line in the city of Plainfield and for a single fare. And while, other things being equal, your committee would be pleased to favorably recommend favorable consideration to a company which would extend its lines where stockholders would

THE COMING FIGHT.

"The Roof of the World" and Those Who Live Upon It.

A Brief Review of the Dispute Between England and Russia. The Wazirite Misunderstanding at Afghanistan—Russia's Next Move.

[COPYRIGHT, 1892.]

"Seething is a condition of general unrest," would mean a war between England and the czar—a struggle for the retention of that vast and splendid Oriental empire over which British rule has held uninterrupted sway for nearly one hundred and fifty years—since five raised his victorious standard on the plains of Plassy. When empires are at stake the world is interested in the issues and therefore the condition that confronts us to-day in Afghanistan and the adjoining provinces of Russia commands our immediate attention.

This territory is a very extensive and important one. Afghanistan is in the northwest of India, and forms the final barrier between that country and Turkestan, now under the control of Russia. In Afghanistan British influence is supposed to predominate, and hence any movement on the part of Russia toward that country is viewed with natural suspicion by the Indian government. Up to ten years ago Russia's intrigues, so far as the meaning of that word is understood in the diplomatic line. So the matter rested, but Russia, ever alert to grasp an advantage, has recently acted herself of the present circumstance. The boundary commission of 1884 neglected to delimitate the line in a sufficient manner, and this omission left open an important section of border territory touching British India upon the Cashmere frontier. This section is known as the Pamir or "roof of the world." It occupies a peculiar position, being bordered on its several sides by Russian British Afghanistan and Chinese soil, an almost inaccessible

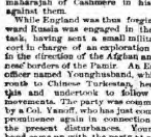
GHOLAM HYDER THE AMEER'S GENERAL.

plateau traversed by mountainous rocky chains. The Pamir is occupied by fierce warlike tribesmen, hostile to all intruders. But the fact of its neutrality as compared to Russia its possibilities as an entering wedge for designs upon India, and by means of this route she has since the boundary delimitation of 1884, been endeavoring to advance her claims.

England, meanwhile, was not asleep, for she began to construct a railway from Sevigur to Gilgit on the Cashmere frontier. The tribesmen of Hunza, which lies between Gilgit and the Pamir, were called upon to submit to the operations of Russia, constantly sending out prospecting and surveying parties, preparatory to that action, for the annexing of her going still further in the way of "surveying" seemed a very strong one to the English. They would have to beware of the Russian bear and his predatory prowlings. The English commander-in-chief read thoughtfully ten months ago, and were soon attacked by the tribesmen. This had been anticipated, and it was conjectured that the influence of Russia was responsible for the disobedience of the outbreak. The garrison at Gilgit was increased, and as it was plain that the workmen could not proceed as they commenced opposed to attack, a military expedition was fitted out under the command of the British agent, Col. Durand. The Fort of Nilt was captured by the English, and the foe retreated, only, however, to retreat and keep up a guerrilla warfare, which became so annoying that Col. Durand was again forced to take the field, driving the tribesmen back to the Hunza valley with losses upon both sides. The warlike disposition of these mountaineers is no revelation to the British, for they experienced it before in 1891, when they had to send a force of six thousand troops to aid the maharajah of Cashmere in his fight against them.

While England was thus forging forward Russia was engaged in the same task, having sent a scientific party on escort in charge of an exploration party in the direction of the Afghan and Chinese borders of the Pamir. An English officer named Younghusband, while en route to Chinese Turkestan, heard of this and undertook to follow the Russian movements. The party was commanded by a Col. Yanoff, who had been given prominence again in connection with the present disturbances. Younghusband came up with the party at a place called Bazai Gumbaz; the meeting was a friendly one, but Yanoff told him that Russia claimed the country in question as the vicinity. This was, indeed, news to British ears, and the English officer sent word to Col. Wright. The following day Capt. Younghusband was surrounded in his tent by the Russian party under Yanoff and was astonished to learn that it was the duty of the party to escort him on to Chinese territory. A special train was, however, indicated, with the accompanying intimation that in case he should agree to follow it to would be permitted to proceed unmolested. Younghusband, being without any force of his own, yielded under duress. The amusing part of the thing was that the Russians in flying the English officer's route, spoke of their "recent annexation" of certain lands, which must not be trespassed upon.

Another English officer had meantime been sent to the Chinese side of the Pamir to take notes of the happenings there. This was Lieut. Davison, and he also fell foul of the ubiquitous Col. Yanoff, who, in spite of the objec-



COMRADE OF COL. YANDOFF'S ESCORT.

tions of the local Chinese official, took charge of the latter and forwarded him to Margilan, where he was released on the representation of an attaché of the British embassy at St. Petersburg who happened to be traveling in the district. The Russian officials at Chaus two English officers and their accounter with the Russian aforesaid formed the subject of diplomatic correspondence. The object of Yanoff's impudence was to officials close to the territory stretching southward from a demarkation line agreed upon in 1873, but which, as in the case of the definitation of 1880, left the Pamir region and its boundary an undecided question.

It will be observed that the conflicting interests of England and Russia have been coming to very close quarters of late, and the present state of the territories forming the buffer grounds—as the bloodless occupation by the two governments for securing evidence of the several proceedings of soldiers of the several proceedings of soldiers of fortune, and the daily indignant that a large number of microphones, that have been sent from an electrical firm in Berlin by the government authorities in St. Petersburg, are intended for use in the Pamir. So he tells us, and no one, so that anything spoken by the prisoner in any part of the room can be either heard by the officers of the prison or automatically recorded.—N. Y. Advertiser.

Mother (impressively)—The paper says that two full, wicked boys, who were robbing birds' nests, were struck by lightning.

Small Boy—Yes'm. Trees is awful unsafe ions storm.—Good News.

Tu Cu the Grecian Knot.

Jinks—Didn't snickey be more cat and unlucky to kill a cat, and they keep right on coming, what's a fellow going to do?

Filkins—You might move yourself.—N. Y. Truth.

HOW MAUDE CHANGED CARS.

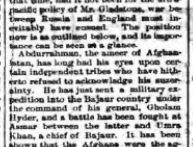
Fielding Sketches an Average Woman Traveler.

She Does Not Arrive at Her Destination, But a Small Portion of Her Clothing Goes Through on the First Train.

[COPYRIGHT, 1892.]

This story isn't worth a cent unless you believe it. I can prove it by nineteen witnesses. Two are lawyers, one is a reporter, another is the advertising agent of a summer hotel, and the remainder are women. After mature reflection I have decided to ask the reader to just simply take my word for it.

Of course, it would be easy enough for me to sit here and tell how I might have been complimented on my inventive powers by a great many people, including one of our leading tailors, for



HAZARA TRIBESMEN.

Chaghai, in Beloochistan, which borders Afghanistan on the south, has been made by the ameer—or at least at his instigation. He would hardly have come from Cabul. The viceroy of India has formally notified Abdurrhaman that he will take no part in the boundary dispute, and that he must not again enter the Bajaur country, previously declared to be beyond the sphere of his rights in Again, says the Indian government, he must do it on soil outside of Bajaur, and not on that which endures from Asmar. He has agreed to this proposition, but claims that the trouble was forced on him by Umra Khan. This is known to be a subterfuge, for the ameer is really interested in both the Indian government, and he has shown this by hitherto declining invitations to meet the viceroy in conference at Simla or Rawal Pindee, and by his continued attempts to influence declined. While ambition is thus betraying him to a policy of aggression and extension of his power, the ameer is menaced in another direction. This is from the people of Afghanistan, whose bellicose activity in central Afghanistan is assuming formidable dimensions. This is the opposition to the Hindoo Kush range, which extends from east to west in the middle of the country. It is only clan which has not revolted is that of the Sheik Alla. The most serious interest to the ameer confronts the ameer, and is hampering him badly in his schemes of aggrandizement.

In point of arms and discipline the ameer's troops have the advantage over the tribesmen, but they are not of his own ground, brave to recklessness and animated by a great hatred of the Afghans. They have, however, scored a great success in capturing a convoy of arms and ammunition coming from Cabul. The Khanar Hazaras were also prompted to the act of revolt, it is believed, by the Russian's gold, and their abortive until they were joined by the Ghorghan Hazaras. Russia's object in thus inciting these tribes was to create mischievillian policy, for, though she was coquetting with the ameer, it was still to her interest to cause a general disturbance in his dominions. Large bodies of troops are now engaged in putting down the warlike disposition of these mountaineers is no revelation to the British, for they experienced it before in 1891, when they had to send a force of six thousand troops to aid the maharajah of Cashmere in his fight against them.

While England was thus forging forward Russia was engaged in the same task, having sent a scientific party on escort in charge of an exploration party in the direction of the Afghan and Chinese borders of the Pamir. An English officer named Younghusband, while en route to Chinese Turkestan, heard of this and undertook to follow the Russian movements. The party was commanded by a Col. Yanoff, who had been given prominence again in connection with the present disturbances. Younghusband came up with the party at a place called Bazai Gumbaz; the meeting was a friendly one, but Yanoff told him that Russia claimed the country in question as the vicinity. This was, indeed, news to British ears, and the English officer sent word to Col. Wright. The following day Capt. Younghusband was surrounded in his tent by the Russian party under Yanoff and was astonished to learn that it was the duty of the party to escort him on to Chinese territory. A special train was, however, indicated, with the accompanying intimation that in case he should agree to follow it to would be permitted to proceed unmolested. Younghusband, being without any force of his own, yielded under duress. The amusing part of the thing was that the Russians in flying the English officer's route, spoke of their "recent annexation" of certain lands, which must not be trespassed upon.

Another English officer had meantime been sent to the Chinese side of the Pamir to take notes of the happenings there. This was Lieut. Davison, and he also fell foul of the ubiquitous Col. Yanoff, who, in spite of the objec-

COMRADE OF COL. YANDOFF'S ESCORT.

tions of the local Chinese official, took charge of the latter and forwarded him to Margilan, where he was released on the representation of an attaché of the British embassy at St. Petersburg who happened to be traveling in the district. The Russian officials at Chaus two English officers and their accounter with the Russian aforesaid formed the subject of diplomatic correspondence. The object of Yanoff's im-

The Constitutionalist,
A DEMOCRATIC WEEKLY.
E. L. FORCE & A. L. FORCE, Editors and Proprietors.
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THE CONSTITUTIONALIST.

VOL. XXV. PLAINFIELD, N. J., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1892. No 37.

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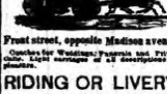
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ALL ALONG THE LINE.
DEMOCRACY FORCING THE FIGHT BOTH EAST AND WEST.
Cleveland and Stevenson Closely Have the Solid It—Republicans Afraid of Losing Their Western Strongholds—The North Dakota Situation—Notes of the Campaign.
[Special Correspondence.]
NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—There are busy days at the Democratic national headquarters, 129 Fifth avenue. Chairman Harrity and the other officials of the organization are at their desks early and late, and the members of the campaign committee are there more than one-half of their time to the work in hand. The organization is now complete. All the preliminaries have been arranged, and the machine is in perfect running order, ready to perform the serious work of the campaign smoothly and effectively. An enormous mail from all parts of the country comes in every day, and scores of visitors from many states are daily seen in the rooms of the committee in consultation with the managers, and the report which reaches the committee as to the outlook in the doubtful states are of the most encouraging nature.

Every one familiar with the history of national campaigns and the work of the headquarters in this city has remarked the air of confidence which pervades; at 129 Fifth avenue. The men there who know most about what is going on are pretty sure that Cleveland will be elected. They believe he will carry New York by a large majority, and that he will be elected with or without Niles' help. Every one has noticed, too, the vast difference between this and former campaigns. Heretofore the battle had been largely confined to the last four states. As a rule New York, Indiana and Connecticut have been the scene of the great struggle. This year there are but two or three sure Republican states and a score of doubtful ones. Even at the Republican headquarters, about a mile farther up Fifth avenue, they do not claim to have a sure thing in any of the states in the north or the southern states—a surprising change from four years ago, when Harrison had to be carried into New York and the safe Republican states to give him the victory. Now the Republicans think they are sure of Maine, Vermont, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania and Oregon and Washington, and the Democrats are disposed to concede this much to them. But that is all. About all the remaining electoral votes in the north more or less doubtful are claimed by the Democrats, which is conceded to Cleveland and Stevenson.

Instead of assured assets in the shape of nearly one-half the electoral college from reliably Republican northern and western states, the Harrison managers find that they must fight in a score of commonwealths for that which they have been sure of in the past. Besides New York, Indiana and Connecticut are always somewhat doubtful, but the Democrats deeply grieved in the last year the odds are with them, and that they are pretty sure of three. In addition to the struggle for these three doubtful states the Republicans are disconcerted to find that they must work hard if they hope to retain New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, the two Dakotas, Kansas and Nebraska, with Colorado, Nevada and California, the latter three certain to swing away from their Republican moorings. It is easily to see that in a situation of that kind, and when almost all the leading points of danger to the Democrats' one, and that the odds therefore are all in favor of Cleveland and Stevenson.

The managers of the Republican campaign, realizing the great danger there is in all these states, and knowing that in the west and northwest, have made almost frantic efforts to convince the country that the reports of their strength gains in the south. They have talked of carrying North Carolina, Virginia, Alabama, Tennessee and Georgia for Harrison. During the last week or ten days a large number of prominent citizens of these states have been in New York, and when asked as to the outlook in their section they have invariably replied that the tendency was in favor of the Democratic ticket. In those states where the third party movement is giving the greatest trouble—Kansas, as to local offices and members of congress.

In no state is the electoral ticket nominated by the Democrats in danger of defeat. If anything were needed to bring out the reserve strength of the Democratic party in the south and to insure large majorities for Cleveland and Stevenson it is at present the attitude of the force bill, with which the Republican party menaces the south. The people of that section fear that if the Republicans gain possession of all branches of the government they will become practically helpless in their state and national platforms and enact something such as that which was proposed in the last session and defeated only by a narrow margin and by most skillful parliamentary tactics.

All the prominent southern Democrats who have been recently in New York give it as their conviction that the force bill issue will be the means of solidifying every southern electoral vote. Among the Democrats who have expressed this opinion are Governor Gordon, of South Carolina, Hunton of Virginia, Gray of Delaware and Gibson of Louisiana. Senator Gray of Delaware has been in the service force in every state which the Democracy could command whenever any great principle was involved, and that such a danger was now presented and such a principle at issue was plainly to be seen whether the people of the south were to be permitted to carry on their government and control the elections, or whether these functions were to be delegated to centralized executive power at Washington.

Senator Gibson said that wherever the people of his part of the south are appealed to in favor of local self-government they respond with a hearty voice, and that there was no danger whatever of Republican success in Louisiana or Texas. Senator Faulkner reported that the force bill issue was serving the Democratic cause in Virginia as well as in every effort, and though one of Fred Douglass' colored brethren in the Old Dominion had undertaken to nationally embarrass the party by a speech for his chief by methods characteristic of his political career and of the party which he serves, Wm. Mahone, "the unscrupulous" will by a larger majority than four or eight years ago for Cleveland. Senator Gorman reported that if the Republicans were seriously proposing to repeal the conditions for any reasonably fair election in the southern states they were deluding themselves and their followers. This is the general opinion in New York among men of both parties. It is also understood that the talk of carrying southern states indulged in by Republican managers is mainly for the purpose of cover their efforts to save the day in the west, where their defeat would be heavy enough to end them.

Chairman Harrity and the officers corps of assistants spent the greater part of last week at Saratoga on the general theory that Cleveland can be elected without New York, and that he can also be elected without Indiana, Connecticut or any prize in the west. The meaning of this is that they are simply making a bold all alone the line campaign, and are bows and indulging in no bluff as to what they are going to do, but improving every opportunity to win a doubtful state, wherever and however it is found. It would surprise no one who is carefully watching things here if there should be a landslide for Cleveland and Stevenson. But the Democratic managers are not counting on anything of the sort. They are simply making an organization, giving assistance and distributing documents in all parts of the country. They are preparing to meet every move of the ground, and certainly are not making the mistake of indulging in overconfidence or in any false security by the opinion of impartial observers as to the probable outcome of the campaign. Establishment of campaign headquarters at Chicago for auxiliary work in the west does not mean by any means that the west is not looked after by

The Constitutionalist.
W.L. FORCE, A. L. FORCE
Editors and Proprietors.

Democratic Nominations.

For President,
GROVER CLEVELAND.
of New York.
For Vice-President.
ADLAI E. STEVENSON,
of Illinois.
For Governor,
GEORGE T. WERTS.

CALL FOR CONVENTION
OF
DEMOCRATIC CLUBS.

TEMPORARY HEADQUARTERS
THE DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY OF NEW JERSEY,
TRENTON, N. J., August 15, 1892.

Pursuant to article 8 of the Constitution of the Democratic Society of New Jersey, a majority of the Clubs composing the membership of this Society will be held at the

Camden, on Tuesday, Sept. 27, 1892,

Commencing at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of electing delegates to the Convention for the term of three years next ensuing, and the transaction of such other business as may properly to said work of the Society which might be presented.

All organizations of the party are requested to join this Society and send in delegates to the Convention, as the basis of representation in the Convention is the following:

OBJECTS OF THE SOCIETY

To foster the formation of permanent Democratic Societies and Clubs throughout the State, and organize the Democratic party in different Townships Fellowships Corporations and Counties.

To secure the election of Democratic Governor, Senator, Members of the Legislature, and all State officers.

To maintain the supremacy of the Democratic party in the government and free institutions.

To maintain the Democratic State and the constitutional rights of power.

To oppose the imposition of taxes beyond the necessities of government; economically administered.

To promote economy in all branches of the public service.

To oppose unnecessary commercial restraint in the exchange of the products of the country.

To favor class legislation, which deposits labor and capital in unequal conditions.

To maintain inviolate the fundamental principle of local self-government before the law.

To co-operate with the regular organization of the Democratic party in support of Democratic State and National candidates.

DELEGATES TO CONVENTION.

In accordance the members of this Society shall be entitled to two delegates and one additional delegate for every fifty members in good standing in excess of one hundred. But in no City or Township shall be entitled to more than ten (10) delegates.

It is particularly desirable that every Democratic organization in the State shall secure members of the State Society at once and have a full representation at the Convention.

The Secretary of the State Society will furnish forms of certificates for Membership and for Credentials for delegates to the 27th inst.

The Committee hopes that every town and township are urged to organize one or more Clubs in their respective localities, and report at this fact at any without delay, for it is intended by all that Club organizations shall be formed to secure a grand victory for both State and National tickets in 1892.

The permanent headquarters of the Society are at the Democratic Headquarters at Hotel, Trenton City, N. J.

E. A. STEVENS, President.
A. G. SPILLER, Treas. Ex. Com.
Attest:—W. S. BURAN, Secretary.

VOTE FOR CLEVELAND.

President Harrison no doubt thought he was performing a marvelous feat when he inflicted upon the country a long drawn and labored address and labeled it a "platform of principles" of the Republican Presidential nomination.

With all his acute knowledge, the President has evidently failed to comprehend the limitations of that "brevity is the soul of eloquence," and that other political aspirants in their frenzied endeavors to serve self have overshot the mark and keenly felt the shock of a sticking game.

If Mr. Harrison had been on the stump, his prepared speech, with all its unfounded insinuations against Democrats, and his glaring misrepresentations, assertions, might have passed muster as an appropriate exhibit of airy buncombe, but to call the effort a dignified letter of acceptance is to antagonize popular intelligence.

It was nothing of the kind.

His concluding phraseology was a specimen, both undignified and untrue. He thus wrote:

"The Democratic party offers a programme of demolition. The protective policy—to which all business, even that of the importer, is now adjusted—is the reciprocity policy, the new mercantile marine, are all to be demolished, not gradually, not taken down, but blown up."

By what truthful authority does Benjamin Harrison, the Republican candidate for President, dare charge the great time-honored Democratic party with an intent to destroy or even endanger public and private prosperity. A party that fought the aristocratic evildoers of Hamilton's federalism over a hundred years ago, and has to the present day been found fearlessly defending the rights, interests and security of the people.

The accusation is a base calumny and the people know it to be such.

Grover Cleveland was the immediate predecessor of Benjamin Harrison in the Presidency, and gave the country a clean, safe, honest and honorable administration of public affairs.

That fact the people are also fully cognizant of.

The spirit of the times now point to the election of Grover Cleveland as the successor of Benjamin Harrison, then good government will be re-inaugurated, and the equitable and permanent welfare of all sections, all classes, and all industrial pursuits be secured.

Vote for
GROVER CLEVELAND.

A CONTRAST.

Public men differ in both mind and methods. Some condense expressed thought, while others blindly grope through a labyrinth of verbose words.

Five days after Mr. Lincoln was first nominated for President he acknowledged acceptance in the following brief, but all sufficient letter:

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., MAY 23, 1860.
Hon. George Ashman, President of the Republican National Committee:

SIR:—I accept the nomination tendered me by the Convention over which you presided, and of which I am informally notified in the letter of yourself and others, acting as a committee of the Convention for that purpose.

The declaration of principles and sentiments which accompanies your letter meets my approval; and I shall do my care not to violate or disregard it in any part.

Imploring the assistance of Divine Providence, and with due regard to the views and feelings of all who were represented in the Convention, to the rights of all the States and Territories and people of the nation, to the inviolability of the Constitution, and to personal unity, harmony, and prosperity of all, I shall be happy to cooperate for the practical success of the principles declared by the Convention.

Your obliged friend and humble servant,
ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Three months following the last nomination of Mr. Harrison, in a communication vying with the Constitutionalist of the United States in length, he says:

Mr. Lincoln occupied only eighteen lines of print and therein said more to the point than Mr. Harrison did through six newspaper columns.

The contrast is striking.

VERMONT.

Vermont is a Republican State and always has been, but this Presidential year partisan Republicans are not shouting over its recent State election.

What's the matter?

They heard something drop out and do not like the overwhelming sound.

It means national defeat.

They sent a detachment of stump orators into Vermont to enthuse the stumbled and hold the wavering, but Napoleon McKinley was there to portray the blessings of war tariff taxation, and Senator Proctor, President Harrison's late Secretary of War, vehemently urged the necessity of party loyalty after this fashion:

"I wish to impress upon you the importance of the coming September election. It is not a State election, but a national one. The vote cast for the State ticket next month is really your vote for President and the expression of your choice between the principles of the two great parties. The main question to be settled is not settled by any State issues. If the Republican party maintains its average majority, it will be because of the tariff issue. If the Democrats reduce the majority, it will be because of the free trade issue and omen of Democratic success in the nation."

The election was held and the result shows a majority of only about 30,000, or 9,000 less than in 1888.

The Republicans failed to maintain their average majority and are far from being satisfied.

Some of them see the handwriting on the wall.

In 1876 the Democrats reduced the Republican majority to 23,736 and Tilden was legally elected President, but counted out by a partisan returning Board.

In 1884 the Republican majority went down to 22,704 and Cleveland was that year counted in the victor.

In 1892 it goes even lower and the probability is that Grover Cleveland will again be the President-elect.

The convincing power of Democratic truth is evidently forcing itself into the dark recesses of the Green Mountains.

McKinley and his subsidized host are marshaling onward to Waterloo.

GOVERNOR WERTS.

The delegates to the Democratic Gubernatorial Convention did themselves credit at Trenton, last Wednesday, in nominating Hon. Geo. T. Werts for Governor. Mr. Werts is the people's choice, and represents the requisites we have always advocated—honesty and ability. We predict his election by a handsome majority. Unlike his opponent, John Kean, Jr., he does not represent corporations.

MORE BUSINESS CHANGES.

Quite a Little Revolution in Plainfield's Mercantile World.

Following closely the announcement of the dissolution of the firm of Doane & VanArsdale and the organization of the new firm of Doane & Bedell comes the dissolution of VanBenburgh & White's dissolution, which took effect yesterday.

Messrs. White and VanBenburgh have been in partnership for five years, and their house has had the high esteem and liberal patronage of the entire community. Mr. White will take to Morris Van-Arsdale as partner, under the style of White & VanArsdale, and this new firm are energetic and enterprising young business will continue in business at the old stand, with enlarged quarters. An addition 22x52 feet will be built adjoining the present store, on the lower or north side, with large archways connecting the two. This enlargement will be for the purpose of increasing the millinery and ready-to-wear clothing stock.

Mr. VanBenburgh, who is held in the utmost respect as a sound and reliable business man, will now enter partnership with his son Fred. M., who for 14 years has been with the well-known house of Spellman Bros., 8 years as their buyer. He has a great deal of push, and the new house and new stand of VanBenburgh & Son is bound to be a great success.

WOLFE'S QUEER DEFENCE.

He Signed a Contract, Then Refused to Pay, Claiming He Was Over-charged.

The case of Hon. F. M. Bissell Piow company, of South Bend, Indiana, against John F. Wolfe, of North Plainfield, an agent of the concern, came up before Justice Hall, of Somerville, Thomas R. Crosley, at 1:30 Tuesday afternoon.

Bissell sued Wolfe for a balance of $125.75, which he claimed was due him on a quantity of farming implements which Wolfe had sold for him as agent.

The defendant claimed that he was entitled to a rebate, and asserted that when he had been over-charged for several plows. He also claimed that the terms were more favorable to him than was given to other agents of the Bissell company in this vicinity.

Harry C. Runyon, for the plaintiff, produced the original contract between the parties, the existence of which the defendant pretended he knew nothing about.

Mr. Runyon, in summing up, took the ground that even admitting that the defendant had been charged more than the regular price alleged, he was in no way not entitled to any allowance, from the fact that he had signed a contract in writing agreeing to pay the prices named therein, and that a failure to do so was the alleged over-charge the defendant had ordered goods to the amount of $40 on the same terms.

Justice Crosley rendered judgment in favor of Bissell for the full amount of his claim, with interest and costs.

READY TO BUILD.

Just as Soon as Fence Street Is Settled, Up Goes T. B. C. A. Hall.

A meeting of the building committee of the Plainfield Y.M.C.A. was held Tuesday evening, when plans for the proposed building were approved. Estimates were received, but the committee found these estimates absolutely unable to locate the building until the matter in connection with the extension of Fence street is definitely settled. A. D. C. March, the architect, submitted plans which had been prepared to suit the ideas of the committee.

A Valuable Remedy.

Hon. Ernest L. Pratt, the late president of the New York State Senate, writes:

"STATE OF N. Y., SENATE CHAMBER,
ALBANY, March 15, 1886.

I have used ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTER in my family for many years, and have found them very valuable. My wife and children are readily and promptly relieved from pain by their use. I have also used them myself with very great benefit. I have frequently recommended them to friends who have invariably obtained similar results and they have become the favorite remedy in my household.

MR. CLEVELAND HIMSELF SAYS SO.

TO THE PRESS AND TO PLAINFIELD BELONGS THE HONOR AND GLORY OF FIRST SUGGESTING HIS CANDIDACY.

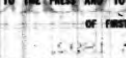
The Ex-President Writes That There is no Entire Absence of Any Claim, Frame And Ambition.

Other Reasons, Which Establishes a Prior Right.

(From The Plainfield Press of June 30.)

Only because the varied claims from many people, of many States and by many means, started the rise and progress of a desire as to who by and whom Grover Cleveland was first nominated for president in 1892, does THE PRESS put aside its natural and customary modesty to set at rest the question.

The honor belongs to THE PRESS and the glory to Plainfield! On March 6, 1889 —3 years, 3 months, and 21 days ago—it



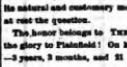
August 4, 1892

Grover A. Cleveland, Esq.,

My dear sir:

I have received your letter enclosing a story with reference to a claim you may have to the suggestion of my candidacy for the Presidency in the present campaign. An examination of the evidence you present leads me to concur with you that there is no entire absence of any claim from any other source which seems to establish a prior right.

Very truly yours,



gloriously announced him. His appreciation of THE PRESS'S ardent and admiration, he expressed as follows:

J. A. Demarest, Esq.,

Dear Sir:—Your letter has been forwarded to me here, but the paper to which you refer has not reached me. I suppose it is at my office in New York.

Though my early political concern is to see the Democratic party true to the Democratic faith and honest in its professed adherence to the cause of the people, I am not insensible to the evidence your note furnishes of friendship to me personally.

Yours Very Truly,
GROVER CLEVELAND.

"THE GREAT DEMOCRAT CLINCHES THE CLAIM."

(From The New York Evening Post.)

The Daily Press, of Plainfield, N. J., claims the honor of having first boomed Grover Cleveland for the present campaign for the presidency. It recently published an article reciting the fact of its making that re-nomination, and Managing Editor Demarest sent a copy to Mr. Cleveland for corroboration. The great Democrat clinches the Press's claim to the honor, in the following letter:

GRAY GABLES, BUZZARDS BAY, Mass., August 4, 1892.

JAMES A. DEMAREST, Esq.,

MY DEAR SIR:—I have received your letter enclosing a story with reference to a claim you make touching the suggestion of my candidacy for the presidency in the present campaign. An examination of the evidence you present leads me to concur with you that there is an entire absence of any claim from any other source which seems to establish a prior right.

Very truly yours,
GROVER CLEVELAND.

ACTUALLY RESERVED SEATS

Numbered Coupon Tickets Sold, by the Adam Forepaugh Shows.

The reserved seats which will be introduced here by the Adam Forepaugh shows will be an agreeable novelty in themselves. They are said to be all numbered and on a reserved plan. The seats to be had in a first-class theater. They are reserved by coupon tickets, numbered on a corresponding set of numbers upon the seats. No one need occupy one of those seats without holding the ticket which is issued for it at each performance. If any one has a ticket with, therefore, find his seat awaiting him when he reaches the shows—no matter how late he may be in his arrival. The seats are really actually reserved seats well worth the reasonable trifling amount asked for them. With this sort of seats a tender that are waterproofed and made absolutely and entirely impervious to rain it will be seen that every effort possible to secure for the patrons of the Adam Forepaugh shows the same degree of comfort that the finest of theater affords. The compulsory correct deportment of all the attendants and the absolute banishment of all to the use of liquor in all component parts the Adam Forepaugh shows are a high-class, gilt-edged combination throughout. As they will here Friday, the 23rd inst., everything pertaining to them is of more or less interest just at present as it seems that everybody is bent upon seeing them. There is no doubt about their being well worth the seeing, and there will be a general disappointment if they do not prove to be very much the best and largest shows that will have ever visited this city. Wherever they have been so far this year the newspapers declare unqualifiedly that they are, and seem a unanimity of favorable opinion would not be expressed if it was not merited.

The Seats at the Scene Were Rushed Askew.

Harry Campbell has just completed a deal for the famous Forrest orange grove. It is located at Forrest Grove. Forrest was washed on the shores of the Halifax river from a shipwrecked vessel, thirty-three years ago; and since the orange industry had become popular in Florida the trees have been budded, thus making one of the finest groves in the State. The fruit from this grove took first prize at Ocala in 1891, and at Sanford and as Mesers. Kelly & Campbell market it each year they expect their first shipment about Nov. 10.

Another Refutation of the Slander Sheet's Falsehoods.

Now it is the North Plainfield Board of Health that is the scene of the row against the Somerset street slander sheet. That journal said on Friday that there was a meeting of the board of health and that Dr. Thorlton THE PRESS to deny utterly the story, and state that there is no such meeting of the board of health. The Board of Health of North Plainfield is composed of Dr. Thorlton, Dr. Wm. Johnson, Mayor Lee, Councilmen Ayres and Dr. Wm. Johnson, Mayor Lee, Councilmen Ayres and Pearl Street, and that is all. Dr. Pearl Street, and that is all. Dr. Pearl Street, and that is all. Dr.

CITY DEPARTMENT.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE, THE COUNTY AND THE CITY, AND HAS THE LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY PAPER PUBLISHED IN THIS COUNTY OF UNION.

J. A. DEMAREST - - City Editor.

"Compass Station," reads a North avenue sign.

—Some day next week the Plainfield Democrats will have their banner raising.

—Guttman's band will give another free open-air concert at the City Hotel next Friday night.

—Policeman Gloss is again on duty, guarding the case of scarlet fever quarantined at the rear of French's mill.

—The next annual reunion of the New Jersey association of Union ex-prisoners of war will be held in Plainfield, Thursday, Oct. 13.

—A most foul-smelling hole in the sewer-basin at Peace and Second sts. streets. Especially after nightfall are its noxious vapors offensive.

—Just now when cholera is knocking at the door, only wagons are permitted to drive through Plainfield's streets with the barrels uncovered.

—That North avenue sewer outlet in Green Brook is very foul. The board of health is seeking to remedy the nuisance. Oh, for a good sewerage system!

—The Newark Bee Hive will be closed Thursday, Sept. 22, all day and Saturday, Oct. 1, until 6 p. m., owing to holiday.

—Once more has the advice of THE PRESS been heeded. The borough Reading now gives its daily best-blow at the decent hour of 9 p. m., instead of the unearthly hour of 9.

—The religious observance of Columbus Day by St. Mary's church will be Oct. 13, just in the middle of the week, as the Young Men's Lyceum will take place on the legal holiday, Oct. 21.

—Flitcheth Whitehack of Dunellen, aged 97, has just taken unto himself her a new set of teeth with which she was able to bite a bread the first time she used them. By Charles R. Thrasher, was the bride.

—Again THE PRESS, the people's paper, proved its enterprise Tuesday by giving first news of the nomination of Keen, in its regular issue. The Democratic organs followed with meagre "special" issue.

—The Courier seems to delight in gloating over anything that pertains of the morgue. If a man developes a liking for handling such morbid things as corpses, he is bound to manifest itself from time to time.

—In the play in which Corbett will appear at Music Hall, Oct. 4, his part is that of a detective who, like Sherlock, and the plot is said to follow closely events in the young champion's life, culminating in the muscular-man mixing with the villain.

—The Cleveland and Stevenson campaign club held its regular meeting Monday evening and adopted a constitution and by-laws. A committee consisting of L. G. Thompson, Chas. Sandiford and R. Van Buren, was appointed to arrange for the formation of a marching club.

—A party of Plainfielders have already secured two prosecution boxes at Music Hall for the evening of October 4, the sole purpose of hearing their opponents on the manly charms of Gentl-man Jim Corbett, the fistic clerk who whipped the great John L.

—In response to the indignant protest of THE PRESS against the foul water of French's mill-race being used to sprinkle the streets of Park Row, has decided to obtain the water for their cart hereafter from the city hydrants. THE PRESS is the people's paper.

—Somerville team Saturday cost $150, outside of its expenses. Sharrott alone was paid $20 in advance and $15 additional after the game. Mr. Mack is counting on Plainfield making up the deficit to him next Saturday. Stay home, Crescents, and make him pay it out of his own pocket.

—The preacher who drives French's watering cart ought to be taught a lesson in manners by the police. He seems to take a gleeful delight in wetting people whom he can get within range of his hose. Only he trenched the skirts of three women, and then turned and laughed at them. He should be hauled up before the court.

—The streets ought not to be sprinkled except with pure city water. The water used by French's mill from the mill-race is very foul and offensive. It's odor is positively rotten, and the liquid must be full of disease germs. It leaves a permanent stain in the streets. It is time the health has power to abolish the nuisance. Let it act!

—The new curbing on East Fourth and Fifth streets and Madison avenue is a great improvement; and one that is even more appreciated by the public is the regrading and relaying of the Broadway sidewalk from East Fourth to East Sixth streets. That sidewalk has for a long time been the crookedest and most uneven series of stumbling-blocks in town.

—The physicians are highly incensed at the *News* and *Courier* for publishing such sensational and outrageous articles attacking Plainfield's healthfulness. One doctor said: "We've got it printed at the *News*, but we did think the *Courier* editor had some sense. He's lived here long enough to know better than to publish such scandalous things."

—One of the engines now running on the Royal Blue Line trains through this city was frequently noticed by tourists shortly after midnight last night. Its number is 615, and it was built at the Lehigh Valley's South Easton, Pa., shops previous to the Reading consolidation. The locomotive is No. 615 is one that it has an unusually large fire-box and heating surface and burns anthracite coal.

—John Phillip Sousa announces that he has already engaged for his new Marine Band three cornet soloists of rare merit, as follows: Arthur Smith, the Queen's soloist from the Royal Scots Guards, London; Frederick Petit, known all over America, formerly with Gilmore's band; and Vincent Bacigalupo, Philadelphia's foremost player. The effort is being made to secure them for Plainfield.

—The councilmanic committee on fire and buildings, consisting of Messrs. Atkinson, Marsh and Bird, accompanied by the chief of the fire department, committee, and chiefs Doane and Martin and foremen Vroom and Bail, visited Jersey City, Friday, and examined a fine fire-house established. The house was of the famous Hayes pattern, and such an one will doubtless be purchased by Plainfield.

—After the game Saturday, the Westfield and Elizabeth players and backers present crowded around the Somervillites and hearsily congratulated them on the result of the conspiracy between the three towns to rob Plainfield. Manager Mack thereupon invited them all to "Come up next Saturday to Somerville, boys! we're going to have a live feast and I should be very happy to have you join us". And Mack is wealthy. Plainfield money and back to pay for it all. Will be put in it!

—E. S. Lyons, manager and part owner of the Roberts Every stable on North avenue, has long been dissatisfied with the service his patrons were getting. He proposed that they should have his best attention in the land, yet feared his employes were careless and neglectful. A close watch and inquiry developed the fact that his suspicions were correct, so he has made a clean sweep in the establishment, discharging every one in his employ and engaging a full force of men. There was gambling among the men and Saturday he found four gallons of whiskey stored away for Sunday use.

PERSONALIA.

The Misses Tuomey are on a visit to Mrs. Andrew Wilson.

Mrs. J. E. West is at the VanOrder House, Lake Hopatcong.

C. D. Wadsworth and family have returned from Washington, Conn.

Miss Ogden of Brooklyn is visiting her friend Mrs. Harrison Godfrey.

Mrs. A. C. Vail of West 9th street, is home from the White Mountains.

Miss Bert Stokes of Philadelphia spent Sunday with the family of George Force.

The engagement is announced of Miss Minnie Conway to John Gill, both of this city.

Mrs. L. W. Cole, of 78 Door street, is home from a two weeks' rest at Asbury Park.

Mrs. George E. Evans of Rockview avenue is home again from Greenwood Lake.

County attorney W. K. McClure of Crescent avenue returned home Friday from Canada.

Mrs. Richard Trewin and sister have returned home from Newton, Sussex county.

Manager T. S. Armstrong of Reynolds's photography is home again from the wilds of Maine.

Mrs. Frederick Weighal of Liberty street and Mrs. W. R Clark have left for Newport.

The Hon. James Martine will speak at Frankfort, Somerset county, Saturday evening.

Miss Lou Roediker, of Grove street, has resumed her studies at the Basketteltown Institute.

Clarence Rice of the borough left town Monday to resume his studies at Pennington seminary.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Fleming of 190 Park avenue returned on Thursday from their summer trip.

The family of Frederick Moon, of 61 East Sixth street, are home again from Pike county, Penn.

Mrs. and Miss Massett, and Mrs. De Mestina arrived from Europe on the Bethlehem, Saturday evening.

Miss Anna M Taylor of New York has returned home after a pleasant visit to friends at Richland Farm

Mrs. Seymour G. Smith and Master Seymour F. returned Tuesday from Hartwick, Otsego county, N. Y.

Mr. and Mrs. Brooky of Brooklyn are visiting their daughter, Mrs. George Wilson, on Somerset street.

Mrs James H. Searing, of Medina avenue, is visiting at the home of ex-freeholder Geo. W. Doty at Union.

Mrs. C. M. Fine, of 120 West Front street, has returned from a two months' summer's rest at Neshanic and Somerville.

James T. Closson and Mrs. Edgerton returned from Elberon to this city, Saturday, after a short visit at their home.

Wm. Springsteen, of North Plainfield, has two Democratic campaign songs in the New York *World's* $500 prize contest.

F. S. Cutter, with his mother and Mrs. Lucy Cutter, left Tuesday for a few days at River View House, Delaware Water Gap.

James Clark has generously given the use of his fire-proof council rooms for central headquarters of the Democrats of this city.

Miss Emma Philpott and Miss Julia Opon, of Brooklyn, are the guests of Miss Carrie Wilcox, returned to Plainfield Thursday afternoon after an absence of three months.

Mr. and Mrs. Russell Johnson, of New York, spent Sunday with their cousins, Mrs Grace Johnson and Miss Sarah Randolph, of Dunellen.

The Rev. Robert Hunt, of Fawling, N. Y., has purchased the Hunt property at Dunellen, and will remove there with his family in the spring.

Mrs. Sarah A. Laing of West Fourth street, mother of Nathan J. Laing of the Courier, left last night for Denver where she will visit her daughter.

Mrs. Avis Mosher Laing, of Broadway and Fourth street, left town Wednesday for Chicopaqua, O., to visit her brother, Waite Stevens, who is very ill.

The engagement is announced of Miss Josie Compton, youngest daughter of Halsted Compton of West Front street, to Mr. Edmund Jones of Bridgeport, Conn.

The wedding of Miss Lizzie Sutphen to Corra Ryno of THE DAILY PRESS will take place Wednesday afternoon, Sept. 28, at 4, at the home of the bride, 157 Door street.

Mr. and Mrs. Cudlip, of East Ninth street, returned Monday from a five weeks' sojourn at Saratoga. They have been at the Pavilion House, New Brighton.

David K Vail died yesterday at his home, 61 West Ninth street, at the age of 53. Funeral services will be held Friday afternoon at 2, at the house, with interment at Bound Brook.

W. B. Cain, having recently sold his residence on Grandview avenue, North Plainfield, will return on Oct. 1 to his former home, Summit, where with his elder son he will engage in the hardware business.

The Hon. Robert Porter, superintendent of the U. S. Census, and editor of the New York *Press* are in Plainfield to-day. He made a call at Dr. Carroll's bureau of religious statistics, and dined at The Albion.

There was great rejoicing on Tuesday at the Junction hotel in South Plainfield, as a bouncing baby girl arrived and tipped the scales at 16 pounds. Of course, it being the first, Mr. Hogan was very generous and invited in the passersby.

The Rev. R. H. Travis, presiding elder of the M. E. church, Poughkeepsie District, and the Rev. Robert Hunt, of Fawling, N. Y., exchanged pulpits for his afternoon and Mrs. J. E. Townsend, of 39 Prospect place, North Plainfield.

The christening of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Jones's child took place Sunday afternoon at St. Mary's church, the Rev. P. E. Stoyh officiating. The child was christened Albert Jeremiah. Miss May Day, of this city, was godmother, and Dunstin Tracy, of Elizabeth, was godfather.

Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Runyon have issued invitations to the wedding of their daughter, Jennie D., to the Rev. Marcus L. Boring, at their residence, 4 Lafayette place, Plainfield, Thursday evening of this week at 7:30. The groom is pastor of an important church at Dallas, Texas.

The Lions' Play at Music Hall.

Charles F. Rice, who is engaged as stage director for George Peck's production of "Under the Lion's Paw", was asked about the play yesterday and said:

"When I read the play I was pleased with it, but when we commenced the rehearsals I was delighted. I consider the play one of the strongest I ever had anything to do with. The story is one that appeals to the heart, is full of good, crisp English, and carries with it scenes of the funniest comedy ever produced. The play is now, nearly complete, and I speak highly pleasing from the fact that it has not been written to fit any one person, but every person, even to the smallest in the cast, has a chance to show his capabilities which he can do. The company Mr. Peck has engaged is a very strong one and I am satisfied we can give a perfect performance. Mr. Peck has spared no pains to get together a strong company and a perfect production. Every bit of wardrobe used in the play is new, made for this production, and some of the dresses are grand. Everybody will be pleased with the play when they see it. The theatre will be a number of New York actors, managers and newspaper men in the audience."

PLAINFIELD SENDS WERTS TO THE SECOND WARD PRIMARY.

The Second Ward Primary Puts Itself on Record Against Ring Tricks and Combines.

The result of the Democratic primaries held in this city Monday night for the election of delegates to the gubernatorial convention at Trenton yesterday, was the choosing of men in favor of George T. Werts as New Jersey's next governor. Similar reports from other places make it seem probable that he will be nominated in spite of his declination and against his desire. The most of Plainfield's delegates were instructed. In the Second ward the following was adopted as a "request":

Resolved, That the delegates elected by this primary be requested not to vote for any man who has been affiliated with any ring or trick legislation, real combine or any other monopoly contrary to the interests of the people.

The First ward primary was held at 67 North avenue. Justice Louis F. Wadsworth assumed control of the primary without any nomination for the office. Mayor W. L. Force had appointed John J. Kenney for secretary and James Merritt for judge of election, nominations were made for delegates to the State convention. John Rafferty received a vote for W. L. Force 15. Charles B. VanWinkle was selected as alternate, Mr. Force declining. Resolutions in favor of Governor Abbett were carried and Mrs. W. R Clark have left for Newport.

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MRS. GARFIELD TO TAKE PART.

The Garfield President's Widow Will Name the Pinehurst Cottage on Monday.

The plain and sensible congregation of the First Church of Christ have at last nearly completed their new chapel on Grove street near Green Brook, and they hope to open it for worship on Sunday. It is the worship of God the first Sunday in October.

The good brethren of this new and progressive denomination have secured themselves worthy disciples of the Master by putting their hands as well as their hearts into the erection of the new building. By the low cost they free the cellar; by the sweat of their own brow they made solid the foundations; by their own skill and ingenuity they reared and fashioned the shapely edifice that now stands a credit to their enterprise and a credit to their workmanship.

The interior is a plain and simple one, but attractive and commodious. The interior is finished in the natural wood, glossy with varnish, and very pleasing to the eye. No attempt at ornate decoration has been made, but the stiffness and severity often seen in the architecture of a large, square meeting-place have been relieved and dispelled by a neat design formed of mouldings, and ornamenting walls and ceiling. The plans of the building, and also of the carpentry work itself, were done by Andrew Jackson Sperr, the faithful treasurer of the board of trustees, and one of the principal mainstays of the church.

The edifice is well-lighted during the day by the abundance of windows, and at night by electric lamps. Comfortable chairs will be used in the main body. The pulpit is broad, and the desk easily seen from every part of the house. Behind the pulpit is a well-built tank for baptismal purposes, with steps leading down from the pulpit. Adjoining the tank are convenient dressing-rooms for candidates.

At the dedication of the new house of worship the Rev. J. B. Clemer, founder of the church, will of course be present and take prominent part, as will also the Rev. Dr. Tyler, pastor of the Church of the Disciples, New York. Mrs. James A. Garfield has also been invited to participate, and has promised if possible to join in blessing the new structure.

The church is now officered as follows:

Treasurer—John Steele.
Secretary—Harry VanMiddlesworth.
Trustees—S. W. Hand, president; A. J. Stewart, treasurer; Wm. H. Warner, secretary; S. P. Hoffman, A. J. Nicholson, Hiram Allen.
Elders—S. W. Hand, A. J. Stewart, Joseph Nicholson.
Deacons—H. A. Moore, John Ackerman, John Dayton, David Bush, David Smith.
Sunday-school Superintendent—Benj. Hand.
The congregation has no regular pastor, but elder Hand preaches very acceptably, with occasional substitutes

ENTERPRISING BUSINESS MOVE.

Morris VanArsdale Withdraws from the Store House at Which John H. Doane and Newly Edsall Assume Control.

Newly Edsall hasagain given proof of his enterprise as a progressive business man by decision to add to his already great business. He has also purchased Morris VanArsdale's interest in the firm of Doane & VanArsdale, and the business will be continued under the firm name of Doane & Edsall.

An archway will be cut through the wall of the two adjoining stores, and the two buildings will be used as one. Besides a shoe department, Edsall's will be complete in every particular, and the business will be a great credit to the community.

MELON THIEVES PUNISHED.

They Utterly Destroyed Mr. Wilson's Fine Patch, and the Law Took Them in Hand.

James Wilson, who resides at New Market, had a fine lot of melons that he took a great deal of pride in showing to his friends; but when his attention was called to the fact that his melons were stolen and what the thieves could not take they had broken, his patience ceased to be a virtue. He has suffered the loss of his melons for two years. He took pains to find out the names of about ten boys and young men who were among those who destroyed his melons. He went to the squire, and swore out a search warrant for them for petit larceny. They were tried and adjudged guilty, and were fined $4.50 apiece; and were warned if ever they were caught at such tricks again they would be charged with malicious mischief and sent to jail.

What Plainfield Goods is Sommer Time.

Miss Emma L. Adams, public librarian, reports as follows for the month of August:

Volumes on accession-book, July 31.....11,407
Volumes added by purchase.....
" gift.....
Volumes now in the library.....11,409
Number of periodicals and papers rec'd.....
Number of card-holders.....2,468
Cash from fines.....$11.30
" non-resident subscriptions.....
Total.....$20.30
Home Circulation.
Fiction.....1,000
Juvenile.....320
Biography, correspondence, etc.....74
Travels, voyages, etc.....
Religion, mythology, etc.....18
History, chronology, etc.....
Sociology, political economy, gov. law, etc.....
Philology.....
Natural Science.....
Useful arts, including medicine.....
Fine arts.....
Literature.....
Poetry.....
Gen. works, periodicals, etc.....
Total.....1,500
Visitors to the building.....2,324

Gone Mr. Harrison His Due.

As the circumstances of the occasion are now rounded by those connected with the long-expected event, Harrison's remains will be cattled to a very large slice of the credit for first proposing the Hon. Grover Cleveland for president in 1892. He is the only Democrat possessed of any time without the Democratic committee, Friday evening, first vice-president John Rodine presided. The committee on banner reported a preference for a flag, and the meeting voted the authority to purchase one.

Yet 1892 is Better Than Harrison's.

Democrats in Washington are confident that Mr. Cleveland will produce a letter "that will make it clear to even the most prejudiced Republican that Benjamin Harrison has not said everything in his long political address, now announced supported on the tariff, in his speeches, which, as a matter of fact, he never uttered."

Another Democratic Paper Starts.

The editor of THE PRESS received the following warning by mail from Somerville Tuesday morning:

Don't you come to Somerville to start a Democratic paper. If you do we'll run you out of town. We'll get you before you get the chance! It was cruel! Warned three times!

A YEAR OF GOOD WORK.

Report of the Treasurer of Grace Church Sunday School Association.

Before the annual meeting of the Needlework Guild, Plainfield Branch, which takes place in October, the officers of the Branch desire to call the attention of the public to the following report of the first year of the organization of this branch, showing the number of garments received and how they were distributed.

The Guild was organized in October of one of the first year, and hope not only that all who contributed will continue to do so, but that it will also interest others in the join in the charitable work. The report:

THE PLAINFIELD BRANCH.

President—Mrs. VanNest Talmage.
Vice-president—Mrs. H. L. Goddard.
Secretary and Treasurer—Mrs. J. Parker Mann.

DIRECTORS.

	Garments received.
Mrs. VanNest Talmage	31
" J. Parker Mann	20
" H. L. Goddard	22
" S. B. VanWinkle	22
" C. B. Cowin	22
" C. P. Dodge	22
" R. L. Sedden	22
" C. B. Gross	22
" Thomas Stillman	22
" Horace Kimball	22
" H. Lewis	22
" C. C. Hall	22
" Charles Lawson	22
" H. S. Dodge	22
" R. A. Page	22
" C. E. Ryder	22
" A. M. Bee	22
" R. J. Stewart	22
" S. S. Dunham	22
" J. Evarts Tracy	22
" R. J. Stewart	22
" J. T. Baker	22
Miss Florence Tuomey	22
" E. V. Goddard	22

From directions reporting less than 22 each.....
Total.....
Garments received from Mrs. Hill, Orange Memorial Hospital, 12; the Boys' Club, 8; the Crescent Avenue church missionary box, 10; Mrs. Hall, Newark, 10; Mrs. Hall, Rahway, 10; Mrs. Dorland's school, N. C., 10; Bernalum House, 5; St. Christ's Nursery and Hospital, New York, 25; Home for Incurables, Glen Island, N. Y., 10; Holy Cross church missionary box, 8; total, 108. Grand total, 2,323.
ANNIE A. W. MANN,
Secretary.

BEAT HIS FELLOW-PASTOR.

Dr. Richards Scores Against Rev. Newell, at the Opening of a New Reading Alley—A Fund for Home Chapel People.

A goodly company gathered at Hope chapel Friday night to attend the formal opening of the reading-room and bowling alley that is to be used by both young and old in connection with the chapel. After singing and prayer, short speeches were delivered by the Rev. Dr. W. R. Richards, the Rev. G. K. Newell, H. C. Squires, Amos Andrews and others. The speakers emphasized the value of the social element in church work. Dr. Richards spoke of the criticism made against many of the churches that they offered no place of amusement but the saloon. He saw that the criticism not no longer be made about the Fourth ward. The reading-room and alley would be open to all who behaved themselves like gentlemen. After the speeches Mr. Squires announced that the Scientific *Americans*, *Frank Leslie's*, *Harper's Weekly*, *Youths' Companion*, THE PLAINFIELD PRESS, *Evening News* and *Courier* would be found regularly on the tables of the reading-room.

The first game on the new bowling alley resulted in a victory for Dr. Richards over the chapel's pastor. While the bowling was going on, ice-cream was served to those who could not get into the alley.

GREAT LOSS TO FARMERS.

Their Prize Fruit Stolen by Whitmanic, or Heathenly Retired.

The farmers in the vicinity of Washington-ville are incensed over the series of daring thievery that has taken place lately.

Daniel Asher has a fine lot of sweet corn which he expected to bring a good sum for. But when he went into the corn patch he found some one had taken advantage of the light moonlight and the fact that he had gone to sleep to rob about five hundred choice ears.

On learning of this, his neighbor, Robert Clark, visited his patch, when he found it similarly robbed of his corn.

Augustus Wilson has a fine peach orchard, and when he went to it the other day he expected to pick about 20 baskets of choice fruit, but found none ripe to be picked then through the night. Sundry breaking limbs loaded with fruit, they took off a great many green ones which will be a total loss.

Melon patches have been invaded with impunity, and the melons broken off the vines in the largest quantities, and found unripe were smashed on the ground.

Some one will be caught; and the pleasure of being entertained at the expense of the county, or the privileges of paying for the damage, will be accorded them.

Low Rate Harvest Excursions.

The announcement that the North-Western line, comprising over 8,000 miles of thoroughly equipped railway, has arranged to run two low-rate harvest excursions during the months of August and September, will be gladly received by it as who are interested in the development of the great West and Northwest, as well as by those who desire to visit this wonderfully productive region at a season of the year when exact demonstration of the truth of the many claims and advantages it offers to home-seekers and those in search of safe and profitable investments.

The excursions will leave Chicago on August 30 and Sept. 27, and tickets can be purchased at the very low rate of one fare for the round trip to points in Iowa, Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Nebraska, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Idaho, and Montana. They will be strictly first-class in every particular and will be good for thirty days from date of purchase. Full information concerning rates and arrangements for these excursions can be obtained upon application to any coupon ticket agent, or to W. A. Thrall, G. P. T. A., Chicago & North-western Railway, Chicago. 8 11 3t.

The Champion to Appear at Music Hall.

Manager Demarest, after much effort and expense, succeeded in making a contract last week for the appearance of James J. Corbett at Music Hall, Tuesday evening, Oct. 4. This will give the people of Plainfield and vicinity an opportunity to look upon the perfection of manly beauty, the embodiment of courage, and the sense of athletic skill and power.

Clenched fist of the champion. Note the muscles of the forearm. Also the muscles of the upper arm. Also the muscles of the shoulder. Also the muscles of the chest. Also the muscles of the abdomen. Also the muscles of the thigh. Also the muscles of the calf. Also the muscles of the ankle. Also the muscles of the foot. Also the muscles of the toes. Also the muscles of the nose. Also the muscles of the ears. Also the muscles of the eyes. Also the muscles of the mouth. Also the muscles of the chin. Also the muscles of the neck. Also the muscles of the back. Also the muscles of the buttocks. Also the muscles of the thighs. Also the muscles of the calves. Also the muscles of the ankles. Also the muscles of the feet. Also the muscles of the toes.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.
A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength. Latest U. S. Government Food Report.
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., N. Y.

PETER EMMONS STRUCK OUT.

Slow Profits and Congested Spirits at a Democratic Banquet.

A merry party made a delightful call on Mr. and Mrs. Robert Clark at their lovely home at Washingtonville, near the chapel, Friday evening. There were Mr. and Mrs. J. S. VanWinkle, Mr. and Mrs. A. Swain, Mr and Mrs. P. A. Emmons, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Woodruff, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Martin, Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Bullwell, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Force, Mrs. Garret VanWinkle, Mrs. C. F. Leggett, Mrs. G. L. VanEmburgh, Miss Jennie VanWinkle, Miss Lillie A. Force and Master J. R. VanWinkle, jr., all members of Mr. Sobenck's Trinity church flock. They enjoyed very much the fine ride and the charming evening. Ex-street commissioner George Conover of the party piloted them in his big stage. The visit was a happy surprise to Mr. and Mrs. Robert Clark, and they were given a hearty welcome, and were liberally entertained with choice refreshments by host and hostess. College songs were sung by Mr. and Mrs. Clark and their son, Robert, and Edward. Games were played, and many a hearty laugh was rolled over the frolic. Peter Emmons was the source of special amusement. He bowled, but he never got left, but elder Dolliver and counselor VanWinkle struck him out with their bowling, and he was retired to the foot of the class.

Every one was heartily sorry when the time for departure came.

THE GIFT OF A HANDSOME BANNER.

Franklin Council Has a Pleasant Evening With Its Feminine Friends.

At the entertainment and reception given under the auspices of the social and welfare committee of Franklin council, 41, Jr. O. U. A. M., in their rooms on West Second street, Thursday night, to the members and their feminine friends, a handsome blue silk banner was presented to the council by the ladies. On the banner, in gilt letters, is the following inscription: Franklin Council, No. 41, Jr. O. U. A. M., organized Oct. 6, 1887, Plainfield, N. J."

The banner was presented in behalf of the ladies by Past State counselor George C. McFarland in a speech dwelling principally on the objects of the order, and was received in behalf of the council by the councilor John F. Reed in a few well chosen words.

The entertainment, a relating of rural and sentimental music, recitations and addresses, was highly appreciated by all present. The talent consisted of the following brothers, Joseph C. Martin, of Somerville, Alfred S. Thrasher, of Franklin, 41, and George Leslie, of Franklin, 41, one of the smallest members of the order. George Rogers presided at the organ. Among the gentlemen who made addresses were: State council secretary William H. Miers, of Trenton, State council deputy counselor George C. Farland, of Trenton, National vice-councilor H. A. Ribbe, of New Brunswick, and others. After the entertainment a beautiful repast was served by the committee in the banquet rooms. The committee were: J. V. Beekman, chairman, G. L. Martin, secretary, F. A. Long, treasurer, C. L. Young, H. S. Thatcher.

A PECULIAR FATALITY.

Death of a Bright Young Plainfield Lawyer from Addison's Disease.

David E. Hodge, of the law firm of Hodge & Hance, whose office is in THE PRESS building, died at his home in Somerville, Wednesday afternoon. He had been confined to his home only a few days, but had been suffering from Addison's disease of the liver for a considerable time. This is rare and peculiar fatality, and has caused the patient's death to turn a deep bronze.

Mr. Hodge was 31 years of age, and unmarried. He was a brother of Peter Hodge, the popular young druggist formerly in the employ of pharmacist J. G. Miller. He was a young man of great ability and was very popular in social and legal circles. Mr. Hance feels keenly the loss of his partner.

Mr. Hodge was for two terms private secretary to ex-Speaker Hedges of the House of Assembly at Trenton.

Labored for the Young Men's Benefit.

The following has been unanimously adopted by the Catholic Young Men's Lyceum over the departure of Father Mallard from this city, and a copy thereof which is three columns was authorized by the lyceum:

WHEREAS, We learn that our beloved spiritual director, Rev. J. J. Mallard, has been called to a higher field of activity, and is about to leave this city and this parish.

Be Young Men's Lyceum of Plainfield, N. J.,

WHEREAS, This information causes a feeling of deep regret to the members of this association.

Resolved, That we appreciate the great change his removal will make and we acknowledge the great loss that the C. Y. M. L. will sustain. We hereby express our sincere regret for the sudden and unexpected news of his departure, and we place one light of value upon his invaluable services. Every act and purpose that the association has made is due to his untiring energy and labor. We will have learned and with a single motive, the moral advancement of the young men of Plainfield. How well his labors have been crowned is attested by the stability and growth that the association has attained. We feel justly proud in his pride, its furnishment, its complete appointments, are a monument to his indefatigable labors. His entire for the result will always call pleasant memories to the members of this association.

Resolved, That we assure him that our prayers and best wishes will follow him to his new field of labor.

Resolved, That an engrossed copy of these resolutions be sent to Father Mallard, and that they be placed upon the minutes of this association, and also printed in the papers of this city.

S. S. DOLLIVER,
M. J. CASEY,
J. C. TRACY,
Committee.

TIRED OF WRETCHED HORSE CARS.

New Brunswick Wants Plainfield's Trolley. [From *Brunswick Home News*.]

During the first three weeks of the running of the new electric railway in Plainfield the number of passengers carried was 27,565. Plainfield has only about 10,000 population. It used a road emitted to 2,756 people in a city of that population in double that of Plainfield, the number of passengers carried would probably be 75,000. Speed the coming of an electric road that won't make only to the city reporter.

A Contract Impossible to Consummate.

At a special meeting of the Children's Home association held on Friday, Sept. 9, the following preambles and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Heavenly Father to remove suddenly from a long and useful life our friend and associate, Mrs. Helen M. Runyon, therefore

Resolved, As an association we bow our humble submission to the will of our Heavenly Father. Her loving heart and interest in the children entered her often for beyond her years.

Resolved, That we will cherish her memory as one of the most devoted friends and earnest workers on our work for the little ones.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, and that they be spread on the minutes of the association and published in the city papers.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

20 PER CENT. DISCOUNT
ON
Refrigerators, Lawn Mowers, and Ice Cream Freezers.
—AGENTS FOR—
Welcome Globe Stoves, Masury's Paint, Buckeye Mowers, Hartman Steel Wire Fence, at
ZIMMERMAN & RUMPF'S,
Successors to Pierson Hardware Co., 711 & 42 West Front Street.

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FOREPAUGH SHOWS.
20th Year.
J. T. McCADDON, Manager.
Presenting all their Time-Eat-blished Standard Features, Greatly Augmented and Improved, to which has been added a Wild Animal Circus Company, Caravan and Camp, and at the enormous cost of $250,000 to the Historical Bible Spectacle,
THE FALL OF NINEVEH,
Rettig, Author. Designer and Painter. Realistic and Vivid Reflection of the Scenes, Actions and Life in Earth's First Great Metropolis as Civilization, First Capital, will exhibit at
PLAINFIELD, FRIDAY, SEPT. 23
bushiness or rain all perfermances are given the same, beneath the canopies of the specially prepared WATER-PROOF TENTS

Colossal Combination and Glorious Unification of
Circus, Menagerie, Aviary, Museum, Horse Fair, Hippodrome and Spectacle.
All for one ticket of admission and forming the Oldest, Largest, Richest and Best Exhibition in the World; $3,000 00 in newest and daily expenses $5,000; 200 Arabic Champions in the Arena including the World Famous Arab Sisters, Aerl Queens, Superb

TWO GREAT JURISTS.

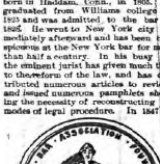
David Dudley Field and the Bust of Selborne.

The American Bar Association Will Present to Each of Them a Gold Medal of Exquisite Design and Fine Workmanship.

Two handsome gold medals, containing $100 worth of pure gold each, have just been struck at the mint in this city, says the Philadelphia Press. They were designed by Charles E. Barber, chief engraver at the mint, upon an order from the American Bar Association, and will be presented to two of the most eminent jurists and law reformers of the century—Hon. David Dudley Field, of New York, and the earl of Selborne, of the English bar—for distinguished services in advancing the science of jurisprudence.

The obverse side of the medal bears a striking figure of Justice, sword in right and scales in her left, in bold relief. Encircling the figure are the words in raised letters: "American Bar Association. Founded A. D., 1878." On the reverse, surrounded by a laurel wreath, is the motto, in oak leaves, in the inscription, the blank being left for the name of the recipient and the date of presentation. "Awarded to ——— for distinguished services in advancing the science of jurisprudence."

Hon. David Dudley Field is one of the foremost jurists in America and a member of a noted family. He is a son of *Rev. Dr. David Dudley Field* and was born in Haddam, Conn., in 1805. He graduated from Williams college in 1825 and was admitted to the bar in 1828. He went to New York city immediately after, and there has been prominent at the New York bar for more than half a century. In his busy life the subject has given much time to the reform of the law, and has contributed numerous articles to reviews and issued numerous pamphlets showing the necessity of reconstructing the modes of legal procedure. In 1847 he



THE MEDAL.

was appointed commissioner on practice and pleadings by the legislature of New York, to merge law and equity so that the rules of litigation under each might be decided in a single action. The system of code pleading first used for New York has been adopted in many other states in the union and has been substantially followed by Great Britain and many of her dependencies. The Field code of criminal procedure has been adopted in several states.

A penal, political and civil code was also formulated by Mr. Field's commission. In 1873 he was elected president of an association for the reform and codification of the law of nations, which was formed at Brussels during that year. He is also an ex-president of the American Social science.

The earl of Selbourne is probably better known to the American bar as Sir Roundell Palmer. Besides his elevation to the peerage he was long known not only as a leader of the chancery bar of England, but also as a successful leader in the house of commons of important measures for law reform, and as a distinguished member of the commissioners on the condition of the law of real property. He was counsel in the German arbitration between Great Britain and the United States in 1871, and was the author of the house of commons as proposed, though unsuccessfully, a plan for the establishment of a university for instruction in jurisprudence.

During the latter part of office as lord high chancellor he brought forward and carried through the judicature act of 1873, by which Great Britain consolidated that system of pleading and procedure which had been the growth of 4 thousand years, and substituted in its stead substantially those methods which has been previously codified by Hon. David Dudley Field, and adopted by so many of the states in the union.

Lizard Cattle.

For perhaps one hundred years the sandy islands, rich in salt grass, skirting the Atlantic coast has been used as breeding ground for a hardy race of wild cattle. They are small creatures, but as it costs nothing to feed them, and as their welfare is looked after by owners, they are profitable. The islands that fringe the Maryland coast have long been used in this fashion and also for the raising of wild hogs, long-legged animals of the razor-back variety, common among the pine forests of the eastern shore. Even as far south as the coast of Florida are these cattle raised, and on the mainland of the peninsula single owners sometimes possess herds a number thousands. These cattle seldom attain a weight of more than five hundred pounds, and many of them have been less than one hundred and fifty pounds. They are exported to Cuba in large numbers, where they fetch a fair price.

Successful Women Essayists.

That women are going ahead, and in many cases outstripping their brethren, is apparent to anyone who reads the newspapers carefully. A recent illustration was afforded in Boston, where three of the four prizes offered to graduates of high schools for historical essays were won by women.

American on Guard.

Workmen are not allowed to work on the streets of New Bedford unless they have been naturalized.

STRANGE FRIENDSHIP.

The Rhinoceros Bird and Its Strange Mission in Life.

The rhinoceros is neither a very safe nor pleasant companion for man or beast. When provoked or charging with terrible fury upon anything that happens to be in his way, trampling it underfoot and goring it with his powerful curved horn. The natives, however, who live in the country where he is found, hunt him for his flesh, which they eat, and his horns, which they form into drinking cups and various other articles, and for his hide, which is of the most serviceable that nothing can be found of which to make shields that will so well protect the body from the bullets of arrows and spears of their enemies.

He has, however, one friend—a lovely little brown bird, that, instead of living in trees, as other birds do, selects the back of the rhinoceros for her home, and except to build her nest—which no one has ever succeeded in finding—and while rearing her young seldom quits it.

A strange pair of friends, indeed. But the great, ugly beast has no need of his little companion, but allows her to ride upon his back wherever he goes and even to peck at his hide and lick his heavy skin; and when he lies down he will turn on one side, rather than on the other, to enable the bird to search for the insect that troubles him.

To return for this reason—that the little creature keeps a faithful watch over her huge friend—the rhinoceros cannot see very well with his small and deepset eyes, partly on account of their position in his strangely shaped head, and partly because the great horn is in the way, it is not difficult to approach him. But the bird's quick sight is very keen, and if a stranger is the first approach of danger, she awakens the rhinoceros with an attention by a shrill cry of warning.

If the rhinoceros happens to be asleep when the hunter comes near, the faithful little creature pulls at the ear of her unwieldy friend and shrieks into it until the sleeper shakes his head and rubbing his ears at the disappearing bird.—N. Y. World.

AN EDUCATED ROBIN.

Taught by a Mechanic to Imitate All Kinds of Sounds.

A most remarkable instance of a young pupil's not only learning but far surpassing his tutor is related by an Englishman, a mechanic, in the employ of a large factory, and who has at his home a robin which he has taught to whistle and sing. He says: "I had a robin that I found in the factory, and I thought I would try to see what I could do with it. I would whistle to it, and it would whistle back to me. I would whistle a tune, and it would whistle it over and over again. I would whistle a half dozen tunes, and it would whistle them all. Then I would whistle a tune and sing the words, and it would whistle it. Then I would sing a song without whistling, and it would whistle it. I have taught it to whistle and sing over 100 songs, and it will whistle any tune that I whistle or sing to it. I have had it about a year, and it is now whistling better than when I got it. I have taught it to whistle 'Yankee Doodle' in a half hour. I have taught it to whistle 'Auld Lang Syne' in a half hour. I have taught it to whistle 'Hail Columbia' in a half hour. I have taught it to whistle 'Marseillaise' in a half hour. I have taught it to whistle 'Rule Britannia' in a half hour. I have taught it to whistle 'Nearer, My God, to Thee' in a half hour. I have taught it to whistle 'Home, Sweet Home' in a half hour. I have taught it to whistle 'Old Hundred' in a half hour

The Constitutionalist,
A DEMOCRATIC WEEKLY.
H. L. FRACE & L. L. FRACE, Editors and Proprietors.
AT PLAINFIELD, NEW JERSEY.
TERMS—TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.

THE CONSTITUTIONALIST.

VOL. XXV. PLAINFIELD, N. J., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1892. No 38.

"Support the Constitution, which is the cement of the Union, as well in its limitations as in its authorities."—Madison.

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Counsellors-at-Law,
Commissioners of Deeds, Masters-in-Chancery,
Notaries Public. Office corner of Park avenue and Second street.

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General Auctioneer,
Sales of Personal Property solicited. P. O. Box 194, Dunellen, N. J., or address in care of the CONSTITUTIONALIST. Terms reasonable.

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Instruments put in thorough order. Terms reasonable. Pianos and Organs for sale and to let. Address by postal, P. O. Box 186, or left at Willett's store above. No. 8 Park avenue, will receive prompt attention. Residence 91 S. Front street, corner Elm street. 9-1-y

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Quadrennial sales on consignment.

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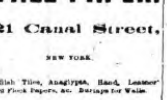

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No. 17 Park Avenue,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
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C. O. D. CIGAR.
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SUKAS HAVANA SMOKING SPECIALTY.
Smokers Articles in Great Variety.
9-15-y

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Dealer in Segars & Tobacco
—IS THE—
CIGAR STORE
—OF—
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Manufacturer and Dealer in Segars and Smokers' Articles.
Agent for celebrated Jersey Smoking Tobacco, which retains its strength and quality. 9-15-y

PAINTERS & PAINTERS SUPPLIES

Paints, Varnishes, Glass.
WINDOW SHADES AND FIXTURES.
WALL PAPERS!
PAPER HANGING A SPECIALTY.
A. SWALM,
No. 6 North Avenue, Plainfield.
9-15

C. E. & J. W. BROWN,
(Successors to C. F. & C. E. Brown & Co.)
Importers, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
WALL PAPER.
ENGLISH, AMERICAN AND FRENCH
Window Shades, Fixtures, Lambrequins, Etc.
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A. WOLFF,
Manufacturer of
CIGARS,
And Dealer in All Kinds of Smoking and Chewing Tobacco, and Smokers' Articles. Store removed from No. 6 Front street, to 31 West Front, one door west of Madison avenue, and solicits the patronage of his friends and the public generally. 9-15-y

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LABOR NOT DECEIVED

PECK'S FIGURES REJECTED BY WORKINGMEN.

Republican Reputations Doomed to Disappointment—Workingmen Know Their Meaning—Has Not Helped Them—What They Read About Power's Figures.

Evidence is multiplying that Commissioner Peck's report is falling of effect in precisely the quarter where the Republican party has looked for its chief strongthen their cause most. Republican editors hailed the publication of Peck's figures with the most indecent haste for announcing the arrival of the millennium and framed to catch the eye of the workingmen. But the workingmen were far too well informed as to their own condition to be imposed upon by figures given under the auspices of the protected manufacturers. Workingmen do not need to wade through pages of statistics to find out whether their wages have been increased.

We are beginning to hear from workingmen in this matter. They utterly reject Peck's figures and particularly his conclusions in favor of the McKinley tariff. They point to their pay and shoot from worker of New York, says: "What strikes me as very peculiar is the fact that Peck finds that iron worker in the city, to my knowledge, and I know them nearly all, has yet used a sheet of iron since the old McKinley bill was passed we had considerable work on the roofs. In many cases green iron had to be used in competition with us, but since the higher duty on tin was implied in every case where sheet iron has to be utilized it stands in the place of tin, and there is less work for us. We have been injured by the tariff and our fellows have been injured, but the other trades are not so affected, and I believe they have been individual sufferers."

George Warner, of the Housesmiths' union and the Central Labor union, says: "You can make figures prove anything you like. I am looking for the men of sound trade who will show me that their wages have been raised by the tariff. If any trade has increased its pay you can rely upon its being on account of organization. Look at my trade! We work on the buildings and are not affected by the tariff, but the men who manufacture the iron and steel are highly protected. During the past four years the men who have been protected have been reduced in wages and we have been obtaining an increase. Mr. Peck's returns scarcely seem confident. He gives increase in the value and production in building brick, tile and sewer pipe, but in cement, lime and plaster declines. As the business of one is totally dependent on the other, and one could not be brisk without the other, figures certainly need some explanation."

James P. Archibald, a prominent leader in the Central Labor union, says: "His statistics of the trade I am most interested in—the paper hanging trade—have no value. Inference, for it is not a thinking man in the labor circles in this city today, particularly in the building and painting line, who cannot refute, so far as his own particular trade is concerned, the statements of Mr. Peck. I do not own knowingly that in the most skilled branch of the trade of manufacturers of wall paper, which is 'color' and 'style,' and not very highly protected, the men who formerly earned twenty-one to twenty-four dollars per week are now, and since 1889 have been, working at considerably less than twenty dollars. The McKinley bill has had a deleterious rather than a beneficial effect on the wages in this branch of the trade."

The Young Men's Movement.

The campaign of 1894, which resulted in the election of Cleveland and Stevenson as the presidency, was remarkable among other things for its movement of young men in support of the Democratic candidate.

The present campaign bids fair to surpass that of 1892 in the matter of youthful enthusiasm generated among the young Democracy, many of whom will participate in the polls for the first time. Nor is it merely a party exultation. The party of Cleveland is the party of reform, and in it the courageous spirits of the young men of the country are strongly attracted. The organization of young men's Democratic clubs goes on at a marvelous rate. Young men are coming to the front in a greater degree than before as local leaders, orators and campaigners.

It is surely a healthy and hopeful sign of the times and it indicates more than that the political salvation of this country will be wrought out by its young men.

New Points for McKinley's Speech.

The Iron Age contains two announcements which Major McKinley will not be apt to make in the next delivery of his campaign speech. One of these is a statement from Pittsburg that the "employers of a class of workmen in the iron mills have decided to accept the reduction of 10 per cent. in their wages against which they have long contended." The other is that the plant of the Owensboro (Ky.) Wheel company has been offered for sale by the American Wheel trust. This does Republican tariff promote the interests of workingmen.

ALDRICH AND PECK.

The Latter's Figures at Variance with Those of the Aldrich Committee.

The New York Times says, in speaking of Peck's figures: "It happens that they agree so well with all that is known of the general condition of manufacturing, especially in states where foreign competition was most severely felt two years ago, that they are likely to strengthen strongly to accept the official statements.

"They agree so well with all that is known!" But were you not only a short time ago trying to compel everybody to abide by the results of the Aldrich committee's report? That report tells a tale far different from Peck's so called statistics. But the Senator Aldrich report could claim was that there had been an increase of 75-100 of 1 per cent. in wages in the four industries investigated by the committee, but Senator Carlisle showed that the only increases in wages was in three monopolized industries, while in fifteen highly protected industries there was an actual reduction of 38-100 of 1 per cent. in wages. The same thing was shown from the figures presented to the reflets by the Aldrich committee itself, which showed a reduction in nine different cities, covered 678 separate quotations and were taken from the books of the manufacturers themselves and other employers of labor.

Yet The Tribune is now anxious to have the country take Peck's statistics for it the figures of Mr. Peck, which were collected by letter and have no guaranty of their accuracy or honesty.

But as for the figures agree with all that is known" by the workingmen themselves. The vital number of cases of wages reduced during the last two years greatly overbalance the few cases where wages were raised. The organ of the Home Market Protective Tariff league could discover after a diligent search but twenty-eight cases of increase in the last eight and of these have subsequently turned out to be bogus. On the other hand, more than 500 cases of reduction, strikes or lockouts have been reported since the McKinley law went into operation.

The Coal Duty.

The duty on bituminous coal, semi-bituminous coal, slack, culm and lignite is worse than folly. The Republican collector of the port of Boston says the amount collected does not pay for the expense of collection. The hardship brought by our placing soft coal on the dutiable list is that Canada is forced to retaliate and has, in consequence, for years charged sixty cents a ton for all Pennsylvania coal. *The duty on bituminous coal is of benefit to the manufacturers* in Canada increases in price by sixty cents the value of all coal mined on the river or any other portion of the border. According to McKinley's theory, the Pennsylvania coal kings would pay the Canadian duties, but the consumers in that country find differently, for their cost price for coal is increased per ton by sixty cents.

The Canadian government stands ready to strike off this sixty cents duty on soft coal coming from the United States if we will remove our duty of seventy-five cents a ton on Nova Scotia coal coming into New England. Such eminent high protectionist Republicans as the Hon. Galusha A. Grow have repeatedly asked the congress to place bituminous coal on the free list, where anthracite coal has always been.—Buffalo Times.

Depew's Postvacation Contract.

Mr. Chauncey M. Depew has done Hamlet with the Prince of Wales and other notabilities and kept himself as conspicuously in evidence on the European continent as he usually does in this admiring nation. He is now home again, returning to the hardest work of his life, the second campaign of Benjamin Harrison.

Not much public sympathy will go out to Mr. Depew as it cannot be forgotten that he is mainly responsible for the successful issue of Benjamin Harrison's renomination convention. Mr. Depew's influence could have been eliminated from the Minneapolis convention, it is probable that the Republican party would not now be handicapped in one of the most important electoral contests in its history with a candidate who has disappointed the nation at large and showed irremovable dissension in his own political following.

For the present the low estate of the Republican hope its joyous Mr. Depew is permitted to mumble, and the great public, for once out of sympathy with the facile and facetious gentleman, will merely wish that he worry through with it as best he may.

And Now a Rabbit Trust.

The usual effects of government protection of an industry are observable in the case of the California rabbit trade. A very liberal protective duty encouraged the growers to develop the industry on a large scale, apparently on the theory that the evil of overproduction is being felt the growers have set about forming a trust to control and even raise prices. The scheme has progressed with these rates: Cleaners, 82 per box; 8-crown London layers, $1.40, and 6-crown, $1.45. Several packers who refuse to join the combination are threatened with a boycott.—New York Merchants' Review.

The Republican orators are again about to take "position" on the tariff under Washington" as a justification of McKinleyism. The Washington-Jefferson tariff was a law of 1789, was repealed and contained but 200 or 300 articles. The McKinley tariff, with "infant industries" that have been grown to maturity under the protection of the tariff, and covers more than a thousand articles. The one was made to protect, the other to monopolize.

"Illinois can certainly be made Democratic," says Chairman Harrity. Yes, and other western states will be cut out of the Republican column.

The time is fixed by the fulfillment of Governor Tilden's prediction—that the west would become the fighting ground of the parties.

The Trusts' Tariff Trust.

When the McKinley bill was under discussion two years ago the pottery manufacturers were protected at the behest of congress, and their representative said:

"It is for you, gentlemen, to say whether this struggling industry shall be destroyed for the benefit of foreign manufacturers."

And so the McKinley bill increased the tariff protection on pottery. But now we have a new story told us by these same gentlemen. They have formed a trust composed of five companies which, they declare:

"These five companies manufacture and sell about 75 per cent. of the entire output of the famous sanitary goods ware made in this country. Some of them also manufacture fine toilet and bath wares."

In order to induce investors to buy stock in the new trust the proprietors of the concern declare:

"The books of the companies have been examined by Messrs. Barrow, Wade, Guthrie & Co., chartered accountants, who find that the average net profits for the past three years (1889, 1890 and 1891) have been $514,373.33, and that for the last of these three years—viz., 1891—the net profits were $401,000. The average earnings will pay 8 per cent. on the preferred stock and over 11 per cent. on the common stock. The earnings for 1891 will pay the dividends on the preferred stock and over 16 per cent on the common stock, after providing for the expenses of management."

Such profits do not greatly appeal to public sympathy. They hardly indicate "struggling industry." But if profits in the trust have been big, what will they be under the new tariff protected trust?—Omaha World-Herald.

Mr. Cleveland's Strength.

The fact that Cleveland is stronger before the people today than he was four years ago, no one at all acquainted with present political conditions will venture to dispute. Beyond question, he is now the most trusted and popular, as he is the broadest and wisest, of our public men. There is nothing flamboyant in Mr. Cleveland's rise and eminence. He has been steady, logical, invincible. Since his memorable administration of the highest office under the constitution, he has grown in favor with the "plain people," who appreciate above all things the simple and absolute integrity which he commands in them. Among our twenty-three presidents men who would stand higher in the regard of the people and their every interest is expected in the representants of moral and intellectual stability involved in the administration of the government.—Boston Herald.

It is the just and extraordinary claim of Mr. Cleveland's friends most by these facts he has been unanimously nominated by the greatest man who ever filled the office since Lincoln.

No More Billion Congresses!

In his recent speech at Waverly, Ills., Senator Allison was particularly unhappy in attempting to explain away the iniquity of the billion dollar congress. Among other things the senator said:

"I know of no department of the government where any considerable saving can be made. I know of no law on our statute book now requiring appropriations that is likely to be repealed; and I know of no one in public life in any of the great parties of the country that purposes or suggests the repeal of any statute now involving any considerable appropriation of public money. But those who come after us will not be able, under any probable condition of affairs, to reduce the aggregate of appropriations."

Heaven and the Democracy forbid! It is to be hoped, however, that the Republican senator to declare, in the face of the universal repudiation of the billion dollar congress, that the appropriations *will never be revived in our* national administration. The people will reject the man, republican or democrat, even as it has been already rejected and refuted by the Democratic majority in the present house of representatives. And the verdict of the people will mean the triumph of the Democratic idea of honest government economically administered. Mark the prediction!

False Reports Run Down.

To break the force of facts gathered by the New York Weekly Bulletin of strikes, lockouts and reductions of wages in protected industries, The American Economist, the high tariff organ, published a list of twenty-eight protected industries in which wages were said to have been increased under the McKinley law. The list of twenty-eight alleged increases of wages has been investigated by Mr. John De Witt Warner and found to be fallacious.

Two of the establishments named in The Economist's list have gone out of business. One employed two men, and the wages of one of the two had been increased five-twenty cents a day to fifty cents a day. The other man's wages had been stationary at $2.25. In seventeen of the twenty-eight establishments the employes reported that there had been any increase of wages since the McKinley act was passed. In several there had been reductions of wages. When these were taken into consideration a pack of cards. An hour's study of this paper *by any citizen of ordinary mental capacity* will reveal that its figures cannot run out welcome facts.—Baltimore Sun.

The cause of the Democracy in this campaign is the cause of organized labor. Will the Knight of Labor or the trades unionist range himself under the banner of that party which has for one of its standard bearers Whitelaw Reid, the consistent, lifelong enemy of union labor?

THE HOME MARKET.

HOW MUCH WHEAT OUR PROTECTED CLASSES EAT.

Miserable Failure of Protection to Build Up a Home Market—Our Protected Classes Consume Only One-fortieth of Our Wheat.

One of the much vaunted objects of the tariff was to provide a home market for our farm products. Let us impose a high duty on all foreign goods, say the protectionists, and then *our people in manufactures here, will give em*ployment to a large number of laborers, and then a great home market will be built up and our farmers will sell all their produce at home. On this basis was built up the great protective system now existing on the farmers, claiming that the advantage of this home market more than repays the taxes for any increased cost of manufactured goods.

This attempt at building up a home market has now been going on for seven years, and it is time for the farmers to demand of the protectionists what progress they have made in the great undertaking. Fortunately that progress can be measured pretty accurately.

The population of our protected classes is grouped in protected industries can be stated at about 5 per cent.—a result reached by averaging the census returns made by three distinguished officials of the government during President Cleveland's administration, viz., Carroll D. Wright, chief of the bureau of statistics of the state department; Professor Simon N. Patten, superintendent of "The National Almanac," navy department, and E. B. Elliott, the United States government statistician.

These three authorities reached slightly different results. According to Ford, the number of persons subject to foreign competition is 4.70 per cent.; according to Elliott, 4.75 per cent., and according to Newcomb, 5.30 per cent. For our purposes here let us take 5 per cent. as the average. The population of the United States during the year 1891 may be stated at 65,000,000, 5 per cent. of which would give 3,250,000 as the number of persons dependent upon protected industries.

Taking now the single article of wheat and determining the position of last year's crop consumed by protected classes, we can arrive at a fairly correct basis for the value of the farmers' home market. The agricultural department at Washington estimates that the average annual consumption of wheat is 4½ bushels. At this rate of consumption our protected classes took only 15,-187,500 bushels of last year's crop of 1891. But that crop amounted to 612,-000,000 bushels. The entire home demand was as follows:

Protected classes	15,187,500
Protected home market	15,187,500
Free trade classes	582,812,500
Total	597,812,500

Our exports amounted to 225,000,000, leaving a surplus of about 24,000,000 to go over into this year's supply.

From the above figures the success of the protectionists in building up a home market is seen to be pitiably small—2½ per cent. We exported during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1892, fourteen times as much wheat as our protected home market consumed. In order to carry out their cherished idea of consuming our agricultural products at home, protectionists ought to have increased our protected home market to over 80,000,000 bushels instead of the 8,250,000 which we now have.

Our farmers must see how small a factor the protected home market is in determining the price of their wheat. The 15,906,000 bushels consumed by that market was only one-fortieth of our last year's crop. If even this market were entirely wiped out—which nobody proposes—the difference in the price of wheat would hardly be noticed.

And what are the people paying for this market? It was shown by Senator Carlisle that on the single item of woolen goods we paid duties for the first nine months of the McKinley law amounting to $18,190,398. This sum was more than the value of all the wheat consumed last year by the protected classes. Even when this takes no account of the increased cost of domestic woolens by reason of the tariff.

These figures are sufficient to show what an absurdly high price our farmers are asked to pay for their home market. They show, too, what a miserable fraud upon the farmer Republican protection is.

Republican Cant About Wages.

Hon. Mark D. Wilbur, of Brooklyn, who has recently been speaking at Middletown, N. Y., tells of the following case to show the insincerity of the Republican talk about wages. Four years ago in Middletown the saw factory was run under the control of high protectionists, who were paying their men in envelopes which contained an indirect threat that unless the men voted for protection they must seek protection in some other establishment; that if Cleveland was elected wages would be cut and mills closed. Now, thirty days after Harrison's election their wages were cut. The same thing happened in a last factory in Middletown, and many of their skilled workmen were compelled to leave. That is itself has been a sufficient argument to *guide them as to their* future actions."

Steel Rail Bonus.

According to The Iron and Steel Bulletin, the production of Bessemer steel rails in the first half of this year was 580,000 tons. At the present prices this means that the profits of the ten or twelve mills producing them must be approximately about $3,000,000, or $10,000,000 a year. If the rails had been admitted absolutely free the profit would have been $1,000,000, or at the rate of $2,000,000 a year. These figures, taken from a protective source, do not show that the duty on steel rails cannot be lightened. On the contrary, it is apparent that the manufacturers can afford to forego a considerable benefit of railroads.—New York Herald.

AFRAID OF PECK'S BOOMERANG.

A Prominent Republican Journal Is Not Deceived by His Figures.

The cagerness with which the report of Commissioner Peck has been seized upon as a campaign document by the Republican papers has one exception in the Hon. Whitelaw Reid's Tribune. The Republican journal scores Peck's performance in the following words:

If Commissioner Peck's report came from a different source it would be entitled to general public respect. Unfortunately, however, it is a matter of history that this particular bureau of labor, so called, has more than once attracted attention by its sensational performances, putting forth documents that would not bear the light of honest examination. In this case Mr. Peck has given to the American people a paper the reception of which is fully illustrates by the history of the past. As the case stands, this report has already become a powerful boomerang. At the first fire of criticism it goes to pieces like a house of cards. An hour's study of this paper *by any citizen of ordinary mental ca*pacity will reveal that its figures cannot run out welcome facts.—Baltimore Sun.

The report pretends to give the result of inquiries addressed to some 6,000 employers in the state of New York, and shows in effect an apparent net increase of production in 8441 seven groups of industries of $31,000,000 for the year just, the year following the passage of the McKinley law, over that of 1890, with a net increase in the amount of wages paid of $6,900,000, the average being nearly three dollars a year or about fifty cents a week for each employee. Upon examination it is discovered that the grouping of these industries is a most remarkable performance. For instance, under the head of "Clothing" are found 236 different trades, including the making of oil suits of wearing apparel, buckskin gloves, mittens and silk, blankets, woolens, worsteds, woolens, ribbons, hats, sleigh robes, trimmings, tasquits, buttons, laces and embroideries, fans, feathers, dusters, millinery ornaments, flower materials, Masonic and society goods, etc.

Under the head of "Metals" are found nearly 200 different branches of industry, from the making of bells to that of wire fence. Then there is no separation whatever of protected from unprotected industries. The building trades include employers in every line, the undertakers' business, gas-fitting, electric appliances, and many other things which have no relation whatever to the tariff. The whole thing is embedded up with the manifest purpose of simply making a grand total to accord with a preconceived object. It cannot be told whether there has been any actual increase in the rate of wages paid or not, but in view of the well known fact that there was a general paralysis of trade in many branches during 1890, the inference fairly is that the increased *earnings* and the increased *product* are the result simply of more hours of labor, with the same wages, by means of new machinery and general methods of production constantly noted. Finally, these tables include as workers men, women and children, and do not show the average amount earned by the entire nearly 300,000 persons.

The fact is, no pretended investigation upon the subject of tariff and wages has been presented from any source in many years' past of less merit in any respect than this paper of Labor Commissioner Peck. The presumption against which it is manifestly directed can riddle it. There is absolutely nothing left of it. Not a single item can be told whether there has been any actual increase in the rate of wages paid or not, but in view of the well known fact that there was a general paralysis of trade in many branches during 1890, the inference fairly is that the increased *earnings* and the increased *product* are the result simply of more hours of labor, with the same wages, by means of new machinery and general methods of production constantly noted. Finally, these tables include as workers men, women and children, and do not show the average amount earned by the entire nearly 300,000 persons.

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A Fallacious Metaphor.

The following vehement protest against high duties was made four years before the McKinley bill was passed, but in an era of unnecessarily high taxation:

"We want reduction of the tariff. We are taxed on every interest. Blood is not more sacred from the lancet of the surgeon to the body politic but it is bound hand and foot and covered all over with gallipots, and the whole is allowed to suck blood from every vein."

These are the words of General John A. Logan before the Republican national convention for the vice presidency in the year 1884. That metaphor of the gallipots and the sucking leeches was one that was the appointment which Dr. Milburn received for the ensuing year. Rejecting this trip he addressed the house of representatives, and it was on account of a frank and fearless criticism of the McKinley bill and the attitude of the lawmakers that he won their admiration and was afterward made chaplain.

A Long-Haired Democrat.

Rich Valley, Virginia, has a veritable difference-maker in the person of the 30-year-old daughter of Nathan Harris. Although little Miss Harris is not old enough to augment their county taxes, the drawbacks of an old maid's existence, she is not as large as the average child of her years. She is seventh birthday she measured but 35 inches in height and weighed 35½ pounds. She is not a stunted beauty, though, as are a great majority of the so-called dwarfs, but is a perfect Venus in miniature. Long and luxuriant is her hair, and with a beautiful head of hair sweeping down a brown across the carpet when she cares to let it down for the admiration of her many admirers. She is the greatest of four children, all the others being of regulation size. Her parents as well as hereditable from every point of view, declares that she would not go before the public for all the world, and that she expects to live and die in the beautiful Virginia valley that has always been her home.

A Self-Denyer.

Missionary—I would like you to join our sunday school.

Wang Lee—Not muchee. Me already gottee one wifee longside China—one wifee allee same like calling.

Missionary—Indeed! Me no wantee no mo' wifee.—Puck.

Very Scarce.

Old McFadd—Do you collect "anything" now?

Charlie Smart—I collect my thoughts occasionally.

Old McFadd—Ah, I suppose you get some rare specimens!—Puck.

Very Much to the Way.

Trump—Madam, have you got anything in the way of a pair of trousers that your husband don't want?

Lady of the House—Yes. There's a load of wood out there.—Detroit Free Press.

Professional Jealousy.

Clapperton—Did you ever go to sweetrends your girl?

Weggie—No; her father's dog isn't superstitious. He wants to do all the howling himself.—Judge.

When Time He Looks.

A dear mouse may be wiser than we'd ever suppose,
For he's lots of information at his little finger's nose.
—Truth.

Legitimate Robbery.

Customer—Isn't two dollars a bottle rather high for cod liver oil?

Druggist—Certainly, yes; but you forget, sir, that you get this by prescription.—Life.

Very Probable.

"They say De Bigcost lives by his wits."

"I shouldn't be surprised. Some people live on so little you know."—Chicago News.

Pertinent.

When Johnny broke his reading lesson
In hasty words his mother spoke,
But Johnny answered back and frowned:
"What good's a home without any books?"
—Judge.

Rates of Advertising

—WEEKS—				—MONTHS—		
Space	1	2	3	6	12	
1 in.	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00	$3.00	$5.00	
2 in.	1.50	2.00	2.50	4.00	6.00	
3 in.	2.00	2.50	3.00	5.00	8.00	
¼ col.	3.00	4.00	5.00	8.00	12.00	
½ col.	5.00	7.00	9.00	14.00	20.00	
1 col.	9.00	12.00	15.00	25.00	40.00	

All Electros must be solid metal.
Double rate on yr no approval of above rates.

THE BLIND CHAPLAIN.

Remarkable Career of Rev. William Henry Milburn.

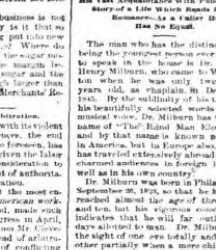
His Vast Acquaintance With Public Men—Story of a Life Which Reads Like a Romance—As a Talker He Has No Equal.

The man who has the distinction of being the youngest person ever selected to speak in the house is Dr. William Henry Milburn, who came to Washington when he was but twenty-two years old, as chaplain, in December, 1845. By the suddenness of his thought, his beautifully selected words and his musical voice, Dr. Milburn has won the name of "The Blind Man Eloquent," and by that name is known to all society in America, but in Europe also, for he has traveled extensively abroad and has charmed audiences in foreign lands as well as in his own country.

Dr. Milburn was born in Philadelphia, September 26, 1826, so that he now reached almost the age of three score and ten, but his vigorous constitution indicates that he will far outlive the days allotted to man. Dr. Milburn lost the sight of one eye early in life and the other partially when a mere child. He was determined, however, to obtain a career, and although he was afflicted by his strong will to overcome all obstacles. He says that there was a time when *he could not* be a writer with that flashing glance which instantly transfers a word, a line, a sentence from the page to the mind.

It was the Twenty-ninth congress, the first of Mr. Polk's administration, to which Dr. Milburn was first elected chaplain. John Wesley Adams was speaker during this congress, and prominent among the members were those who were John Quincy Adams, who had been president of the United States; George C. Mason, who was the first stenographer in the life of Webster; Robert C. Winthrop, the orator; Hannibal Hamlin, Stephen A. Douglas and Alexander H. Stephens.

While traveling in Europe Mr. Milburn gathered facts for a number of lectures which he has delivered in America. The one on "Queen Victoria" he has entitled: "What a Blind Man Saw in England" and "What a Blind Man Saw



WILLIAM HENRY MILBURN.

in Paris." His lectures have, however, been principally biographical. Those by which he has made his fame are entitled "Thomas Carlyle," "Aaron Burr," "*John Randolph, of Roanoke*," and "Margaret Smith's Journal."

Dr. Milburn spends an hour in the house almost every day in conversation with the members. He generally devotes a portion of the afternoon to calls, and it is safe to say that he makes more calls than any other man in Washington, for during each session he goes through the form of every senator and representative, the justices of the supreme court, the cabinet officers and all persons prominent in the government service.

Rev. Milburn's ordination took place at Springfield, Ill., in 1845. At the conference at which he was ordained it was decided to build a female seminary, and a large sum was subscribed for the purpose by establish it. It was then customary for the west to call upon the east for aid in the erection of new churches. After soliciting a site for the proposed seminary and making out an estimate of the sum necessary to put it in operation, the committee to ask aid selected was the selection of some man to act as an agent to lay before the east the educational needs of the west, and that was the appointment which Dr. Milburn received for the ensuing year. Before the year he addressed the house of representatives, and it was on account of a frank and fearless criticism of the McKinley bill and the attitude of the lawmakers that he won their admiration and was afterward made chaplain.

A Long-Haired Democrat.

Rich Valley, Virginia, has a veritable difference-maker in the person of the 30-year-old daughter of Nathan Harris. Although little Miss Harris is not old enough to augment their county taxes, the drawbacks of an old maid's existence, she is not as large as the average child of her years. She is seventh birthday she measured but 35 inches in height and weighed 35½ pounds. She is not a stunted beauty, though, as are a great majority of the so-called dwarfs, but is a perfect Venus in miniature. Long and luxuriant is her hair, and with a beautiful head of hair sweeping down a brown across the carpet when she cares to let it down for the admiration of her many admirers. She is the greatest of four children, all the others being of regulation size. Her parents as well as hereditable from every point of view, declares that she would not go before the public for all the world, and that she expects to live and die in the beautiful Virginia valley that has always been her home.

A Self-Denyer.

Missionary—I would like you to join our sunday school.

Wang Lee—Not muchee. Me already gottee one wifee longside China—one wifee allee same like calling.

Missionary—Indeed! Me no wantee no mo' wifee.—Puck.

Very Scarce.

Old McFadd—Do you collect "anything" now?

Charlie Smart—I collect my thoughts occasionally.

Old McFadd—Ah, I suppose you get some rare specimens!—Puck.

Very Much to the Way.

Trump—Madam, have you got anything in the way of a pair of trousers that your husband don't want?

Lady of the House—Yes. There's a load of wood out there.—Detroit Free Press.

Professional Jealousy.

Clapperton—Did you ever go to sweetrends your girl?

Weggie—No; her father's dog isn't superstitious. He wants to do all the howling himself.—Judge.

When Time He Looks.

A dear mouse may be wiser than we'd ever suppose,
For he's lots of information at his little finger's nose.
—Truth.

Legitimate Robbery.

Customer—Isn't two dollars a bottle rather high for cod liver oil?

Druggist—Certainly, yes; but you forget, sir, that you get this by prescription.—Life.

Very Probable.

"They say De Bigcost lives by his wits."

"I shouldn't be surprised. Some people live on so little you know."—Chicago News.

Pertinent.

When Johnny broke his reading lesson
In hasty words his mother spoke,
But Johnny answered back and frowned:
"What good's a home without any books?"
—Judge.

The Constitutionalist.

W. L. FORCE, Editors and Proprietors. A. L. FORCE

Democratic Nominations.

For President,

ROVER CLEVELAND.

of New York.

For Vice-President,

ADLAI E. STEVENSON,

of Illinois.

For Governor,

GEORGE T. WERTS.

ELECTORS-AT-LARGE.

MILLARD F. ROBB, of Middlesex.
PHILIP F. BAKER, of Cumberland.

DISTRICT ELECTORS.

First District—CHARLES MANN.
Second District—THOS. H. FRICKETT.
Third District—JAMES DEMPSEY.
Fourth District—THEO. SIMONSON.
Fifth District—JAMES G. MORGAN.
Sixth District—EDWARD BALBACH.
Seventh District—RUDOLPH STEVENS.
Eighth District—MARTIN E. COOK.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

Fourth District—JOHNSON CORNELL.

CALL FOR CONVENTION OF DEMOCRATIC CLUBS.

TEMPORARY HEADQUARTERS
THE DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY OF NEW JERSEY,
TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 4, 1892.

Pursuant to article 1 of the Constitution of the Democratic Society of New Jersey a convention of the Democratic clubs of the membership of this Society will be held at the city of

Camden, on Tuesday, Sept. 27, 1892,

Commencing at 10:00 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of electing delegates and alternates thereto for the term of three years next ensuing, and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting of the Society which might be presented. All existing clubs are entitled to be represented in the State Society and each is to be represented from the following basis, as provided by article 2 of the following:

OBJECTS OF THE SOCIETY.

To foster the formation of permanent Democratic Societies and Clubs throughout the State, and to aid the same in maintaining those fundamental Jeffersonian principles of government.

To encourage the Democracy of the State to organize the autonomy of the national local self government, and to oppose all undue centralization.

To resist revolutionary changes and the consequent waste of public money.

To encourage the formation and organization of the Democratic party in support of Democratic men and Democratic measures.

DELEGATES TO CONVENTION.

In convention the members of this Society shall be entitled to five delegates and one additional delegate for every fifty Democratic votes or majority cast for Governor at the last election. But no delegate shall be entitled to more than ten votes in the convention.

It is particularly desirable that every Democratic organization in the State should avail themselves of the State Society at once and have a full representation of delegates at the convention on the 27 next.

The Secretary of the State Society will furnish forms of "Applications for Membership" and for "Credentials of Delegates" to any club.

The Democratic voters of every ward and township in the State are urged to organize clubs at once and send a full list of the names and addresses of the Society without delay, for it is intended by all such clubs to perfect a thorough organization of every ward, a general victory for both State and National tickets in the November next.

The permanent headquarters of the State Society will be established at Taylor's Hotel, Jersey City, early in September.

By order of the President.
W. H. WILSON, Ch'm. Ex. Com.
Attest—W. S. SCRAN, Secretary.

WHAT DID IT.

The result of the September election in Maine and Vermont Republican expectations as keenly as did that of Vermont.

Maine, too, fell back several thousand votes from the usual Republican majority, and notwithstanding the most herculean exertions of McKinley, Reed & Company to bolster up coveted figures.

Those zealous partisans failed in their efforts, and the reasons assigned for such a lamentable and unexpected mishap are ludicrous enough to almost make a plough horse laugh.

Our reduced majorities, about partisan editors in chorus, merely beat the Republicans, not understanding the newly adopted Australian secret ballot system of voting, and being sensitive about showing their ignorance, absented themselves from the polls.

"Sensitive."

That is a good word when not yoked to adversity.

But, accepting their sensitive argument as truth, what credit is thereby unintentionally conferred upon Democratic manliness?

Then for example Vermont, where the Republican vote in 1888 footed 48,-522and in 1892 only 39,190.

Consistently, the number of Republican voters who the present year were so sensitive about personal ignorance as to stay at home on election day was 9,332.

While of the 19,597 Democrats who voted in 1888, all possessed nerve and intelligence sufficient to go to the polls except ONE!

Such a fabricated excuse for Republican laxness as sensitiveness is as flimsy as McKinley shoddy cloth. It won't wear.

But there does exist a real cause for the decline of political Republicanism in Vermont and Maine. It is plainly discernible and can be readily stated. Thousands of right minded and independent Republicans this Presidential year refused to vote as of yore, not because of new election laws, not from sensitiveness or timidity, but because of their sensible dissatisfaction with the record of Harrisonian McKinleyism.

That did it.

REPUBLICAN TESTIMONY.

William Dudley Foulke, of Indiana, is a gentleman of acknowledged talents and unblemished personal character. He is not and never was an office seeker, and although a political Republican, belongs to that class of citizens who are loyal to consistent action, the sanctity of pledges and what they honestly believe to be sound governmental policy.

Mr. Foulke is an active and consistent Civil Service Reformer, and replying upon the approving words of Mr. Harrison in that connection four years ago then voted for him as President, but will not do so again.

Why?

In a lengthy address delivered before the Reform Club of Boston during the present month, Mr. Foulke declared why. He therein critically reviewed and pointedly condemned the administration of President Harrison, not through harsh invective, but by the aid of undeniable facts. He cited instance after instance, giving names and full details, wherein the Republican had not only laid waste professed civil service reformation, but conferred appointments upon men notoriously unworthy of official or moral confidence of any kind.

Such is the voluntary and outspoken testimony of a truth-respecting Republican, one, who like legions of others swayed by a similar regard for duty, will this vote for

CLEVELAND AND REFORM.

Hang banners on the outer wall,
The cry is still they come.

Read This, Mr. Farmer.

Farmers are altogether too extravagant. This is why they get in debt, why they are mortgaged. Again, they do not work like business men, but they ought to attend to their business strictly.—*New York Prices.*

Go to, test a fool killer should come your way I beside.

Too extravagant, and yet you have a house on your farm in Westchester county that cost $150,000, and the furniture as much more.

Too extravagant, and yet your house in New York is a palace and it costs you $60,000 a year to maintain it.

Ought to attend to their business and work harder.

You Pluto! you who married the profits of other men's labor you want the farmers to work harder and attend to their business do you?

Say, in all kindness, they propose to look after their business, and to see to it that will not vote for you to be a silent partner in the White House.

What a pair, Whitelaw the trotter and Little Benny for a running mate. He who said that a laboring man had no need for more than one dollar per day.

Nice men those to tell you to tend to your business better and that a dollar a day is enough. You will hear something "drap" about the 8th of November. Keep your ears to the ground.—*Bunkerdon Democrat Advertiser.*

O CHANGE THE ENGINE'S QU RTERS.

Mr. Babcock Will Buy the Present No. 2 Site, and the City Will Purchase a Second Street Site.

The city common council held a short and sweet special session Tuesday night, at which all members were present. The session were absent. Councilman Marsh presided. The assessor's tax duplicate as delivered to the collector was approved. The matter of the engine-house transacted related to the engine-house transfer. The council-agreed to sell No. 2 engine-house property to Geo. H. Babcock for $8,000, and decided to purchase as a new engine-house site the land at 29 and 31 East Second street. J. F. MacDonald is the present owner. The land has a frontage of 75 feet, and a depth of 150. It is situated just west of Peace street. The price to be paid is $3,500. The lot having a frontage and a depth of 50 feet.

Mayor Gilbert delivered a short speech which displayed his thorough familiarity with the banking business. He showed that the increase of money deposited in the United States banks was several times that of the banks of the United Kingdom, during the last ten years. His argument to the effect that the condition of the common here was thus proved to be better. His supposition that all this money in America belonged to the "poor workingman" still be disputed by many.

Charles Emory Smith, editor of the Republican *Philadelphia Press*, and ex-minister to Russia, was named as the principal speaker of the evening. As an orator Mr. Smith aroused intense enthusiasm at times among the audience. His compliments and many remarks about Harrison's beauty as a city swelled the pride of his hearers at the start, and his subsequent burst of political eloquence were therefore well received. His speech lasted considerably over an hour, and the pine benches became too hard for many to continue sitting upon long before he finished.

Mr. Kean's remarks were as usual, telling and humorous.

The singing of the glee club under the directorship of Mr. MacClymont was excellent. The singers already give evidence of improvement in voice culture. The band was a general nuisance.

The vice-presidents of the meeting were: William V. Stout, Dr. J. B. Frohock, Thomas Lockwood, Dr. J. S. Perkins, William Northrup, John Brooks, J. K. Myers, Isaac Giles, C. M. Ulrich, F. W. Reinhart, B. B. Gray, Charles Potter, A. C. Schultze, Filey Cox, Dr. William Thompson, E. R. Page, I. W. Sorrell, F. S. Runyon, E. B. Clark, Benj. F. Millington, John Thompson, Hon. Charles Place, Dr. Joseph Parry, Jr., George Dupree, Charles W. McCutchen, L. H. Bigelow, jr.

The secretaries E. E. Anthony, V. W. Nash, Fred F. Murray, Alexander Thewarth, H. N. Spencer.

A NEW COAL DEAL PROPOSED.

It Is Said That the Central Rap Lease the Reading, Lehigh Valley and Port Reading.

The railroad people are said to have a new project in contemplation, and although it is important at present, it contain accurate information concerning it, it is said that under the new scheme the Reading company will be enabled to carry out the combination without infringing any of the State laws. The suit against the Port Reading to annul its charter has resulted in abandonment of the old scheme.

The new scheme will embrace the same roads, the difference being merely in the management. In the new deal, the Central Railroad of New Jersey will lease the Philadelphia and Reading, the Lehigh Valley and the Port Reading Railroad, and although the entire system will be run by the Central, it will be under the control of the people who were at the head of the coal combine.

There are several reasons for the change. In the first place, there is no law prohibiting a domestic railroad corporation from leasing a foreign railroad. The law of 1885 prohibits foreign companies coming into the State and obtaining control of domestic railroad corporations. The recent decision of Judge McGill's decision declaring the lease void was mainly based on the law.

Another reason for the proposed arrangement is, that the Vail estate of Morristown, which has twice brought suit to annul leases made by the Central to other companies, can have no objection to the Central railroad leasing other companies.

Another reason is that the roads will be run separately, and a combination made among the coal companies, which will give the Reading control of the anthracite coal trade. The combination, however, is not at hand, it seems certain that a new deal is in contemplation.

Mr. Sheppard of Westfield leaves the U. S. F.

Among recent additions to the roll of the New York Board of Underwriters are the horrible disease, Consumption. Let yourselves if you can afford for the sake of a few dollars to run the risk of nothing for it. We assure you consumption kills people. Cure will not be enough. It never fails. This explains why people who have had consumption and the past year. It relieves coughs and whooping cough at once. Robbers, Sore Throat, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung troubles. Regular size 50c. and $1.00. At druggists. Large size is the most economical. (2)

WE'RE AGIN THE TROLLEY!

No wonder there's such lots o' ad
A boom in the price of hay,
For we, what's lives in the Park,
Do it's think it will be jolly
To ride hippin'ty' quick on a hoss
A sendin' out blue blazes,
A thunderin', roarin' till our heads
Is all in a dizzy maze.

Now hevin' bought some property,
An' livin' on it quiet,
We really 'pected we'd have a right
To enjoy the wire goin' by it.

It is an awful dangerous—
So age not life and quality—
An' how we'll like to see some folks
A stoden on it silently!

Some on 'em we no hevvigne
Yer ride to late for darkness,
We waits ter keep dyspepsy off
An' nervous prostrations,

An' when we looks up to the sky
Ter calculate the weather,
We notice our feet we're in a cage
Of wires strung together.

The Boss begins ter feel the air
A pitten blue around him,
But he'd consider right and wrong
If them agin it drowned him.

He says he is a dismissal
As wants this road don't agree with him
In party silly sense!

The reason in this case is—Price—
I'spose we all are sonie—
In these an course seems the best
To keep the wolf from the door.

Though lackin' learnin' out o' books
They knows we all is equal;
An' patriot this matter sees
Taint hard to guess the sequel.

Washington G. Park.

JOHN KEAN SHOWS HIMSELF.

Plainfield Republicans Turn Out to Greet Their Candidate.

From The Press of September 2.

HOSE Plainfield Republicans who complained two days ago that the "Harrison Hurrah" was devoid of enthusiasm had no such cause for railing against Uncle Sam's Republican demonstration. The Consecrank has been leased by the local Republican managers for the campaign, and from now until December, this hall will be a sort of headquarters for the party's Plainfield clubs.

Last night's affair gave evidence of careful preparation and management. There was music in abundance, both vocal and instrumental, red fire spluttered, bombs bursting in air, considerable oratory for protection, etc., and last, but by no means the least of all the attractions, the presence of Hon. John Kean, jr., the Gubernatorial nominee of the Republican party in New Jersey.

The Hon. John Ulrich came up from his summer home at Avon on Monday in order to open the meeting last night. He nominated his honor Mayor Gilbert as chairman of the gathering of perhaps 600 Republicans, and declared himself tremously elected by the voice of those present. The choice was a fitting one.

The Hon. Edward Balbach, the John Kean upon the platform was the signal for applause as nearly as it was prolonged. He took a seat where he could see and be seen to the greatest advantage.

Mayor Gilbert delivered a short speech which displayed his thorough familiarity with the banking business. He showed that the increase of money deposited in the United States banks was several times that of the banks of the United Kingdom, during the last ten years. His argument to the effect that the condition of the common here was thus proved to be better. His supposition that all this money in America belonged to the "poor workingman" still be disputed by many.

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Oh. What a Cough!

Will you heed the warning. The signal symptoms of the many victims of that more horrible disease, Consumption. Let yourselves if you can afford for the sake of a few dollars to run the risk of nothing for it. We assure you consumption kills people. Cure will not be enough. It never fails. This explains why people who have had consumption and the past year. It relieves coughs and whooping cough at once. Robbers, Sore Throat, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung troubles. Regular size 50c. and $1.00. At druggists. Large size is the most economical. (2)

A MATCHLESS BAND.

Some Is Going Best With the Baseball Team of Arlton, to Play Plainfield Athletics Saturday.

Marcella Lloth, who possesses one of the finest voices in the world, is the guest of the Congregation, with Sig. Galassi who has been admired and applauded by every devotee of music in this city, are to appear at the next Monday evening at Music Hall, when Plainfield is to be favored by the first appearance in public of Sousa's band.

Recognizing the wonders which John Philip Sousa, the late leader of the United States Marine band, accomplished with an organization of 50 musicians, a number of his admiring friends in Chicago and New York, some time since determined, if possible, to secure his resignation from the Government and induce him to place him at the head of a body of musicians which should do for the military music of this country what the Theodosa and Boston symphony orchestras have done for the strings. After the reluctant consent of the President and Secretary of the Navy had been had, Mr. Sousa withdrew from the United States Marine band, and he has been placed at the head of the finest body of superlative musicians which the world could be gathered together from Europe and America. Under the magic baton of Mr. Sousa the band has already done all and more than was expected of it. It marks a new departure among military *band in this country, just as the Theodore* Orchestra, when it was first organized marked a new departure among orchestras.

The concerts of this band will prove a surprise and a delight to music lovers throughout the country. They will amount to an absolute revelation in military band music. They will show a progression in music, a refinement in interpretation an artistic repose in serious music, and a dash, a swing, a "ctke", and a "go" in popular music, which have never before been attempted in the country, because such accomplishments have never before been thought possible to military instruments. The clarinets of this band will rival the violins of the orchestra in their sotteese, and the brasses will express all the tenderness and sentiment of the violoncello; and the reed band of flutes and oboes the variations of feeling and tone—in fine, the whole gamut of soulful expression, as embodied in musical composition, will be produced by this marvellous band in a way to charm his hearers as they have never been charmed before.

These are not idle words. They are actual accomplishments realized from high ideals. The merits of this matchless band have already been recognized by Theodore Thomas, Patrick Gilmore, director of the great Columbian Exposition, has given them the engagement at the opening of the World's Fair in Chicago. The concert to be given in this city will be enjoyed beyond anticipation, and they who fail to hear it will have cause to regret a serious mistake.

BURGLARS AT BASE-BALL.

While the Pendrillon Were Playing, Some One Rake Off With Their Cash.

A very pleasant and interesting game of ball was played on the Crescents' grounds on Saturday afternoon, the nine from Potter's press works and the Foodville Juniors. The Potters' nine were the victors by the score of 19 to 17. The game was close and full of life, and in the Juniors favor; then Babcock, of the Potters was taken out of the box and Burns was put in his place. After that the Juniors could do as they pleased. The feature of the game was the batting done by the Juniors. That old reliable Kane is coming home-run player, although not smashed just now, he will be a good cog in the future. Hickey pitched an elegant game for the Juniors, and Burns and Kane although suffering from illness, put up a good game behind the bat. Saturday's was the first game he has caught this season. During the game some sneak thief who had a key to the dressing-room went in and ransacked the players' pockets. A considerable amount of money and other valuables was taken. The ball players have their eye on one or two whom they suspect.

A HOTEL'S LICENSE REVOKED.

Lamont's Resort on South Avenue to be Closed.

Monday night the Township committee of Fanwood tried the matter of the complaint against August D. Lamont for keeping a disorderly house in his hotel on South avenue, near the Park road. The evidence on the part of the complainant showed that the defendant habitually sold intoxicating liquor on Sunday. That gambling and all of chicken thieves and the most disreputable characters, quarrels and fights were of frequent occurrence, and the peace and quiet of the neighborhood was greatly disturbed.

A very feeble effort at defense was made by Lamont, the effect of which was to corroborate the testimony of complainant's witnesses by showing his entire inability to preserve order in his hotel.

Under the evidences the township committee unanimously voted him guilty of the charges preferred and revoked his hotel license. His hotel is said to have been one of the worst resorts in the county.

Counselor Jackson, of the firm of Jackson & Codington, the township attorneys, represented the complainants in the case.

Can't Wit Every Time.

The Newark Cricket club, champions of the Metropolitan district league, wiped out a former defeat at the hands of the Plainfield club, Saturday, by the Plainfield club's own ballwick. The score:

PLAINFIELD CLUB.

H. Hendry, b. Stratford	6
Hackett, b. Hackwell	2
F. Wharton, st. White, b. Stratford	2
Chadwick, c. Hackwell, b. Stratford	0
O. Anders, b. Moore	1
H. Turner, b. Moore	2
J. Hendry, b. Stratford	0
Hackwell, b. Stratford	0
K. Byers, b. Stratford	1
Wilson, b. Stratford	0
C. Jolley, b. Moore	2
S. Penny, not out	0
Extras	1
Total	20

NEWARK CLUB.

A. H. Stratford, b. Hendry	8
E. Copley, run out	2
J. Stansfield, b. Hendry	0
C. Stratford, c. Wharton, b. Hackwell	4
E. McWhood, b. Hendry	1
T. Gilbert, run out	1
G. Jaques, b. Hendry	0
H. Wright, c. Chadwick, b. Wharton	3
A. Moore, b. Hendry	0
T. L. White, not out	3
W. Stevenson, b. Higham	0
Extras	1
Total	23

RUNS AT FALL OF EACH WICKET.

Plainfield	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Newark	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Plainfield Innings.

Bowlers.	Balls.	Runs.	Maidens.	Wickets.
Stratford	67	32	3	4
C. Moore	63	13	3	5

John Kean's Book-Puzzle.

(*Plainfield Standard.*)

The dark ponds which the Union Water company has left in Westfield's streets are but the beginning of the afflictions in store for that town. Already there is a prospect of the unpopularity that pay will bring to the head of the water corporation.

ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.

How Much Money is Spent on Each of the Crescent Nine Each Year.

Below is given the figures in full of the financial amount and condition of the Crescent League base-ball team of 1892. The company, it will be noted, is managed by a lack of judgment and not by extravagance in hiring players:

Paid players	$1,000.00
Umpires	200.00
Grounds	300.00
Suits, hats, shoes, etc	250.00
Interest rent of grounds	75.00
Carriages, hacks, etc	175.00
Telegraphing, postage, etc	50.00
Printing	50.00
Advertisements, cuts and all other expenses	50.00
Traveling expenses	75.00
Total disbursements	$2,225.00
Total Gate Receipts	$1,750.00
Sale Season Tickets	60.00
Subscription for Balls	65.00
	$1,875.00
Cash shortage	$350.00
Bills put in by, rent of grounds and other bills	200.00
Total deficit	$ 550.00

Games Played—

At home	25
Away	25
Prevented by rain, etc	3
Won	25
Lost	11
Total paid players	$2,225.00
Average paid to each player	88.90
Average per man per game (26 men)	3.20

AN IMPORTANT INVENTION.

A New Process for Making Canvas Impervious to Water.

The invention most valuable to strom managers ever developed is a process of actually water-proofing toe canvas which is used in the mammoth tents which cover, protect and shelter. The invention announced an entire success after a year of trial, which included several weeks on the Pacific coast, during the rainy season. The invention is controlled and used exclusively by the Adam Forepaugh shows and the Barnum and Bailey shows.

The process of water-proofing is an expensive one, but it pays for itself many times over as soon as the public discovers that it *is really in efficacious to prevening* Theodore Thomas' big tents from leaking, and they find an added pleasure in attending a circus performance in the rain, with the absolute certainty of being dry and comfortable, as they were seated beneath a more substantial roof. This water-proof canvas is also fire and burglar proof, and the gorgeous costumes of the richest silks, satins, velvets and metallic armor which are worn in the sublime Biblical spectacle, The Fall of Babylon, which is given as an addition to all the great array of superexcellent features of the programme of the great shows as soon upon its last battle here, which will be given on Friday next. If, perchance, the weather should be wet it need make no difference to far as seeing the great shows goes, because the performance will be given complete and entire, and can be witnessed without dodging raindrops or holding umbrellas, as many persons have been compelled to do before when ought in the rain at the circus. The invention is estimated as worth many thousands dollars in a season to the Adam Forepaugh shows.

Full Governor.

The elegant fall overcoats, which Geo. Watson & Co., of Newark, are offering to that portion of the public who always are well dressed and are in search of good goods and such as are gotten up in the very latest and noblest styles, are all the rage. Just think of it? One of these fall overcoats from Watson's, made of Cheviots, Clays and Cord Worsteds in great variety of new shades, can be bought from this old and reliable house for prices truly startling. The costs out from their elegant Black Cord Worster which they sell for $10 cannot be told from custom made and are nerves for beauty and as dressy as can be. There is no left over business about it either, even though some of their fall overcoats are sold as low as $6, felt is the material which pervades the establishment, which makes it possible. Geo. Watson & Co., 791 Broad and Market Street Clothiers.—*The Newark Sun.*

$126.50 To.

These magic figures mean pleasure and profit, to you. Don't puzzle over them too long; their meaning is simple enough when you know. They represent the rates of the greatest of eastern fairs.

The great Inter-State fair, at Trenton, N. J., promises to be better this year than ever before. For four years its management has made this boast, and every succeeding exhibition has fulfilled its promises.

Liberal expenditures in every department is the secret of its success. That's part of the secret. A judicious and liberal use of printers' ink is the real talisman. Anyone who has followed the short but successful history of this association, cannot fail to find the keynote to its prosperity in these words. Everybody is really intelligent system of advertising.

An Extraordinary Combination Coming.

The present-being the initial tour by Sousa's New Marine band it can hardly fail to rivet the attention of the entire musical element throughout the state on account that the public will naturally be curious over Sousa's ability to create a greater than his old Washington band. Sousa's band was composed of what is in the greatest body of high-class artists in his own town, in fact, and in saying it he gives his unlimited judgment as a musician. Add to this, body, directed by Sousa himself, two other distinguished artists, Madame Lloyd, operatic soprano, and Antonio Galassi, baritone, of Patti opera fame, and the combination does appear to be an extraordinary one. This unparalleled engagement will be given in a grand military concert at Music Hall, Monday, Sept. 26.

The Bicycle Carnival.

The Plainfield Bicycle club is planning for a great day Oct. 16, when their big bicycle carnival will be held. From 1 to 6 p. m. there will be a grand parade of all the wheelmen of the town, headed by the Plainfield citizens' band, and a host of the driving park, where races will be held for $1,000 worth of prizes. All of the crack riders will participate, including possibly the famous Zimmerman. There will be various of intense interest, open to Plainfield riders only. In the evening there will be a "smoker", with cigars and coffee in abundance, and a fine banquet. Altogether it will be a great day.

Always Getting Satisfaction.

BRADSTREET'S Prices have always been so reasonable that the demand for them has been so unbounded of them. This is about their 19th in the United States and Canada, and they are still growing. There is no doubt that they have satisfied their patrons, and that is the reason why they have been so successful. Bradstreet's Prices are always satisfactory, and the publishers are always satisfied to send a copy to any one who wishes to see them. Address Bradstreet's Prices, 279 Broadway, New York.

DRIVEN OUT BY THE TARIFF.

The Tea on Raw Materials Sends a Large Firm of Harness Goods to the West.

Another instance of the evil effect on manufacturing industries of the Republican policy of placing high tariff duties on imported raw materials is afforded by the contemplated removal to the *west of a large hardware factory in New* Haven. The concern is the largest manufactory in New Haven, and is owned by the mayor, J. B. Sargent. Some 1,000 hands are employed and all kinds of hardware are manufactured. But the McKinley act, with its high duties on raw materials, has had a bad effect on the business, and the contemplated removal to Milwaukee is now contemplated. In explanation of his reasons for such a change Mayor Sargent says:

"Under the present tariff laws we could obtain raw material at much cheaper rates in the west than we can here. If raw material of any description in the world, Cyrus—Well, my dear, you tell people that you have it? They would never find it out if you didn't mention it.—N. Y. Herald.

No Evidence.

Newsgrad—Do you know, I find that my university education does not seem to be of much assistance to me in the world.

Cynicus—Well, you may be right, but what you have it? They would never find it out if you didn't mention it.—N. Y. Herald.

One Mistaken.

Gus De Smith—I believe, Miss Sharpgirl, you think I am a stupid creature? Miss Sharpgirl—No, indeed. Nobody who can so accurately divine the thoughts of another can be stupid.—Texas Siftings.

Highly Appropriate.

Jinks (examining his prescription)—These doctors are awfully fond of Latin, aren't they?

Pilkins—Yes; it's a dead language, you know.—*Truth.*

Woodcocked.

Fortune, they say, 's a fickle jade,
Inconstant, fleeting, coy and staid,
And yet, in her disdain of me,
She is a part of constancy.

—Puck.

THE COMPARTMENT IDEA.

How Uncle Summerboard is making a fortune with the old farm wagon.—Puck.

A Rapid Improvement.

"Who is that ugly, wrinkled old man over there, Tom?"

"Where, Maud? Oh, that's Gilhooley, the rich old bachelor. They say he's looking for a wife."

"Then I don't wonder he's old! I don't think he looks old a bit."—Chicago News Record.

Loved Him Too Well.

"You said that girl, Harry Rateful, would never jilt you, Ned?"

"She never will."

"Then how's Carrie Brown."

"How do you know?"

"He asked her to be his wife and she refused."—N. Y. Press.

A Sad, Wicked Man.

Visitor—What became of that dog you used to have?

Little Girl—A bad, wicked man shot him.

"Dear me! What for?"

"For bitin' th' bad, wicked man's baby."—Good News.

Anti-Poverty Hen.

"Poor fellow, he died in poverty," said a man of a person lately deceased.

"Poverty? Is anything," asked a seedy bystander. "Dying in poverty is no hardship. It's living in poverty that puts the thumb-screws on a fellow."—Texas Siftings.

Made Her Look Well.

Clara—How well you looked on the street yesterday.

Maude (immensely flattered)—Do you really think so? I am awfully glad.

Clara—Yes, you had on such a becoming veil.—Cloak Review.

Reasonable Expectation.

Mrs. Dyer—I wonder what present husband will bring me to-night?

Mrs. Hicks—What makes you expect one? Is it your birthday?

Mrs. Dit—Now, don't be quarreled this morning.—N. Y. Herald.

Ah Used to It.

"Does Burrows quarrel with his wife as much as he did?"

"Oh, no. They stopped their rows a year ago."

"How did they come to do it?"

"She died."—Truth.

A Deceiver Gay.

She—He has deceived me shamefully. He has proposed to all the girls in town.

She—Boo-hoo—he let the decline him before he told anyone he was rich.—N. Y. Herald.

Juvenile Amenities.

Mamma—Aren't you good friends with that little girl any more?

Small Daughter—Yes'm.

"Then why didn't you bow to her?"

"'Cause I'm all dressed up."—Good News.

Profitable.

If I owned a trotter that would not trot
Or you mean I'm talking him? Well, I guess not
But if his gaits and—why then, of course
I'd bet the fellow on a horse.

—Life.

Wants to Be a Life Member.

Maid Marian—Does you young Willowboy belong to the Press club?

Maud Muller—He does—whenever he calls on me.—Truth.

Eligibility.

"But, my dear, what has that old man to recommend himself aside from his riches?"

"Heart disease."—Electric Spark.

THE PLAINFIELD

PACKING HOUSE!

25 West Front Street.

We will respectfully inform its patrons that it is not likely to be equal stock of

Fresh, Salt and Smoked Goods,

It has added a full line of

Fresh Beef, Lamb,

Veal, Mutton & Poultry

Which it is prepared to sell at

Reasonable Prices!

to all goods delivered free of charge.

C. M. ULRICH.

SEPARATE storage rooms with glass-fronted walls to let in Stillman block for the cleanest and best in the city. Also office rooms. Apply to Wm. M. Stillman on the premises. oct 15 4-10 tf

ADMINISTRATOR'S SETTLEMENT.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, administrator of Rebecca Perkins, late of the County of Middlesex, deceased, and reported for settlement to the Orphans Court of the County of Middlesex, the twenty-ninth day of September next. WALTER S. PERKINS.

Dated July 14, 1892. 7 21 10

1,000 YOUNG MEN & WOMEN WANTED

To fill positions as

BOOK-KEEPERS, STENOGRAPHERS, TYPE-WRITERS, TELEGRAPHERS, PENMEN, SALESMEN, MANAGERS, ACCOUNTANTS

Students assisted to positions after graduation. Send for catalogue.

TRENTON BUSINESS COLLEGE

TRENTON, N. J.

J. P. ALBERT, Principal. Trenton, N. J.

SAMUEL SLOAN.

A RAILROAD AUTOCRAT.

President of the Lackawanna at the Age of Seventy-Two.

Unique among railway monarchs stands Samuel Sloan, president of the Lackawanna. He writes his name simply "Sloan," and that he wishes to be familiar with himself, but it is safe to say Mr. Sloan's habit is abundant and white as snow. His eyes are as bright as diamonds and his huge jaws bespeak the tenacity that he has. He employs no writers—male, female add mechanical—and writes all his own letters in auto

graph with a big gold pen. No wonder that some of his epistles are short and curt.

His remarkable secretary handles some of the routine correspondence of the company, but his chief duties are confined to opening and arranging the *mail and entertaining distinguished* visitors who turned over to him. For the trunk line association, which assumes to maintain rates and regulate schedule, Mr. Sloan is a heavy cross to bear. The old gentleman is proverbially fiery, and, while agreeing to all forms of reasonable rules, has little relish for fulfillment. When he is taken to task he feigns astonishment and threatens dire vengeance upon his subordinates, who, he explains, have not carried out his instructions.

"When we get Sloan on the gridiron," said a trunk line president to a Kansas City Journal man, "and apply the inquisition in a manner that would make Depew, King and Roberts sweat blood, what do you suppose the old man does? He leans back in his chair, by Jupiter, and goes to sleep."

Mr. Sloan rules the Lackawanna with a rod of iron. It is emphatically a one-man institution and Mr. Sloan is the one man. The old gentleman has a warm spot in his heart for the clergy, and the Lackawanna issues annual half-fare permits for the ministry, all of which bear Mr. Sloan's personal signature, and, in accordance with one of his many peculiar orders, are filled out personally by General Passenger Agent Dorsett with a gold pen.

While an autocratic ruler, Mr. Sloan is noted for his fatherly watchfulness over his employes, and when any of the employes, to whom he extends all sorts of delicate kindnesses, usually disguised under the cloak of business, are in serious or trifling distress, as if the old patriarch were ashamed to show that there is any tenderness in his nature.

AGAINST MACHINERY.

Barnes Which Smash Implements for Protect Their Own Labor.

A queer story comes from Circleville, O. The horses have declared war on bicycles. Miss Mabel Valentine was wheeling on the Columbus pike. When she met a gray horse whose indignation was aroused by the bicycle, and he gave chase. Miss Valentine was thrown to the ground, and the animal's actions and did her best to get away from the brute, but to no purpose. He stuck to the task with bulldog determination, and when she increased her speed he also let out a link.

Realizing the chase was becoming more desperate and that she was soon

SMASHING THE BICYCLE.

cumbing to the severe efforts to keep away from her tormentor, she abandoned the machine and ran across the climb a fence. She succeeded, but fell and was badly bruised.

Then the horse jumped on the bicycle and was rapidly pawing it to pieces, when some farmers arrived and drove him away. And this, says the local reporter, is the third horse in that county to attack the bicycle. Is it possible there is some jealousy of the new method of riding?

A Feminine Barometer.

Bellefonte (Pa.) Republicans are reported to be puzzled over a barometrical sort of young lady of that place, who is, as they say, a reliable guide to the general disposition in clear, sunny weather, but who gets ugly and morose when there is rain, and, worse still, when a fog storm that she has to be restrained. The weather bureau might with advantage establish a special wire to Bellefonte.

Why So Much Bread?

A fishing party in Texas took the following with them. Six fishing rods, a loaf of bread, three cans of sardines, a bottle of pickles, one bar of soap, thirteen bottles and two jugs.

Tapping the Keys.

There are thirty-seven thousand women employed as telegraphers in the United States, and the number is constantly growing.

CITY DEPARTMENT.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE, THE COUNTY AND THE CITY, AND HAS THE LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY PAPER PUBLISHED IN THE COUNTY OF UNION.

J. A. DEMAREST - - City Editor.

—The Nottingwood post-office is now a money-order office.

—The Manhattan bicycle club will enjoy a run to Plainfield Sunday, Sept. 25.

—Let's have nothing more to do with the Somerville manager and his ball players!

—Thursday evening of next week, Scotch Plains will have a Democratic banner raising.

—"Will Harrison be elected P" Read his name backward and get your answer —"No, sirrah."

—A Democratic banner will be raised across North avenue from THE PRESS office, Saturday evening. There will be addresses by prominent speakers.

—The two new hose wagons just completed to Trenton for the Plainfield fire department, will be sold to the Independents over built. They will be put on exhibition at the Inter-State fair next week.

—Don't forget the Democratic banner raising to-night at the Somerville Democratic office next Saturday night. Prominent speakers will address the meeting and a band of music and fireworks will enliven the occasion.

—The Park Place chapel was newly and nicely carpeted, Saturday, and Sunday a song service was given by a splendid full choir of choice singers. The meetings there are well attended, and there is able preaching.

—D. H. Terry has invited a large number of sportsmen to attend a target and pigeon shooting match at his residence at Short Hills, next Monday, beginning at 1 p. m. There will be five blue-rock and five live-pigeon events.

—Along Sandy Ground street opposite the Potter Press works there is a sand-pit where men are engaged every day taking away sand. The pit is left unguarded every night, and is a very dangerous one for pedestrians who have to pass that way.

—The permission to make your own terms of payment is something rarely granted by merchants, but the big house of Mullin's & Co., 218 Market street, Newark, will sell you all you want of carpets and furniture, on credit as long as you want.

—The borough Republicans are doing things up in style. They are having electric wires arranged with colored lamps so that the new banner to be unfurled will be handsomely illuminated all night long with a gay border of red, white and blue lights.

—Managers Reed and Keller could not resist taking the Crescent ball team to Somerville Saturday to "get hunk" with the West Ends. Now that that desire has been satisfied, they should follow THE PRESS's advice and drop Mr. Mack and his players.

—The annual convention of the Y. M. C. A. of the Fourth District of New Jersey will be held at Perth Amboy, Sept. 30 to Oct. 2 inclusive. W. F. Murray and other Plainfielders are on the programme. Full information will be given to those interested at the Y. M. C. A. rooms.

—Ex-councilman Andrew Love, of 44 Duer street, lost a valuable sorrel horse, Monday morning. Sunday afternoon the animal got out of the stall and helped itself to an open bag of oats. Mr. Love and a veterinary surgeon worked all night trying to save the life of the animal.

—One of the health authorities of New York has suggested to ex-mayor Hewitt fellow of Plainfield's health board, that the Water Supply question of the city should be compelled to boil the water it furnishes its patrons. President Bergen will therefore at once order a fire built under the big standpipe.

THE TIE TO BE BROKEN.

Plainfield and Somerville Will Play a Deciding Game Next Saturday for the Central New Jersey Championship.

It was decided Tuesday at a meeting of the Central New Jersey Base-Ball league, that the Plainfield and Somerville base-ball teams should play off the tie for the pennant, in this place next Saturday.

There were present at the meeting, Messrs. Reed, Lyman and Leggett of this city, the two Macks of Somerville, Mr. Whalen of Elizabeth and Mr. Codling of Westfield. The Elizabeth and Westfield representatives declined to cast any voice in the matter, and left Plainfield and Somerville to settle it among themselves.

Manager Reed was inclined—for a minute or two, at least—to carry out the desires of the majority of the Crescent league members and most of Plainfield's people.

But his conservatism prevailed so much for another game of his hired National leaguers against Plainfield's semi-professionals, that Manager Mack was offered to play on any day, on any grounds and to give the entire gate receipts to Plainfield.

Such an offer, of course, Mr. Reed would not accept; but it was eventually agreed that a game to decide the championship should be played on the Crescents' grounds next Saturday, and that the receipts should be divided among the players of both teams. Manager Reed is satisfied that that is the best he could do. The season is too late, practically, for three games and a players' benefit besides. Only the regular prices will be charged Saturday, but the free list will be suspended and members' tickets will not be received.

Columbus Day in the Schools.

The vice-principals met Supt. Mahon this week to consider the question of Columbus Day in the schools. It seemed to be the general opinion that it is not wise to take up too much of the pupils' time at the very opening of the year, to prepare an elaborate celebration. It was therefore decided that each principal should assemble his school in the chapel on the morning of Oct. 21, and have exercises in honor of Columbus, such as an outdoor birthdays, using the official programme as a foundation, but dropping some features and adding others as seemed advisable for each school.

No Road Will Be Built Where the People Want It.

The wealthy people of the borough who ride in chaises are circulating a petition against the introduction of street cars into North Plainfield. They need have no fear that any of their rights will be trespassed on. The railroad is proposed only for streets where a majority of the property-owners want and demand it. The line through Rose street, the building of a road shall proceed, and the North Plainfield railway will be established just as law and justice require. The streets of the North Plainfield dickers will not be disturbed.

Be Thinks Anything's Good Enough For Poor Folks.

There is a borough ordinance requiring every property-owner to put a sidewalk in front of his house. W. H. Rowland, of Rockview avenue, who sent a petition to the borough council against a street railroad on Somerset street, saying that he did not believe in street railroads, factories and all so-called improvements, has nothing but a gravel walk for the people to use who go after milk to the borough creek, and he thinks that the plank he has laid a few cobblestone walk which he uses daily to reach his carriage.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

PERSONALIA.

J. F. MacDonald is convalescent from a severe attack of liver complaint.

The bowling alley added to Hope chapel is the gift of John W. Murray and Isaac Rushmore.

Dr. B. M. Rodman and family are now at home at 14 LaGrande avenue, the new Green church rectory.

Captain and Mrs. A. D. Holmes have returned from a visit to their daughter, Mrs. John Faxon, at Fitchburg, Mass.

C. I. Ames and family and Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Brooks have returned home from Maplewood Cottage, Maplewood, N. H.

The reception after the marriage of Miss Howard and Mr. Rogers, next month, will be held, it is said, in the Casino.

On Sunday at the home of the bride's parents in Fanwood, Justice V. W. Nash of this city united in marriage Margaret Nell and Antone Marienbahl.

Capt. Deane, of LaGrande avenue, and Dr. D. C. Adams, of Grove street, left Plainfield Tuesday for a hunting trip in the Adirondack mountains, New York State.

Cards were issued to-day for the wedding of Miss Mabel Carpenter of Princeton to W. E. Hinkson of the Central pharmacy. The ceremony will take place at Princeton Oct. 5

The daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George E. Rogers, of the corner of Park and Second streets, now has a little pigmate, George E., jr., whose birthday anniversary will come Sept. 30.

The reports published in other papers concerning the death of Mrs. Cortlandt DeLacy Evans, at Carlsbad, of cholera, are false. Remember if you do n't see it in THE PRESS it is n't so.

An informal reception will be given at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Lord, corner of Broadway and Woodland avenue, Saturday evening, from 8 to 13. The music will be by Carpenter.

Mr. and Mrs. N. Pendelton Rogers are at home once more in their pretty Sandford avenue house. They have been promenaded in the gayeties of Long Branch during the season just closing.

The Westfield *Standard* says: "Frank Vossler and Alice Fitzgerald, both of Plainfield, were married by the Rev. Wesley Martin, of the Methodist church, September 6. William Sullivan and Sadie Connors acted as witnesses."

The Hon. John Ulrich, State organizer of the New Jersey Republican league, arrived in Plainfield with his family, Monday afternoon. During the summer months Mr. Ulrich has been pleasantly situated in a cosy cottage at Avon-by-the-Sea.

At the marriage of Miss Mary Macy of West Seventeenth street, and Hugo Sphenkmaker, which will take place in this city within a few weeks, the Rev. Drs. Richards and Kittridge will officiate, and the Rev. G. Kennedy Newell will act as best man.

After the marriage of Miss Nettie B. Homan and Samuel Wakeman Clark, in the M. E. church, Tuesday evening, Oct. 4 at 7, there will be a reception at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. James P. Homan, 6 West Fifth street, from 7:30 to 9:30.

The wedding of Miss Grace Howard *and G. Harry Squires will take place at* Grace church, Wednesday evening, Oct. 5, at 7. Mr. and Mrs. Louis E. Howard, the bride's parents, will give a reception at the Casino immediately after the ceremony, followed by dancing at 10.

Charles Potter, president, and Arthur L. Titsworth, secretary, representing the American Sabbath Trust society, have been working successfully against the proposition to open the World's Fair Sunday, and have prepared a very complete memorial against National Sunday legislation.

F. L. Schoonmaker, of Putnam avenue, addressed Republican meetings at Jamestown, Alfred Centre, Bath and Owego, in the State of New York, last week, after the close of the campaign in Maine. He will make all speaking in Connecticut, beginning this evening at Ansonia.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. H. Pollion have been most hospitable entertainers this summer at their beautiful seashore home in Spring Lake. Many people prominent in Plainfield society have engaged in the pleasures which Mrs. Pollion has planned during the last two months. Mr. and Mrs. Pollion are expected home daily.

"Mart" Shrope, of the notorious Philipsburg Telegram, appears to be at his wits' end for something to fill his paper. He says: Matilda Metz, of Easton, has had a warrant issued for the arrest of M. D. Shrope, representative of the Hackettstown Press, on a charge of criminal libel. The proprietors of the paper will also be arrested."

The many Plainfield friends of Miss Nellie Snydam of Parkville, L. I., will be grieved to hear of the sad accident which has befallen her. While rusticating on the banks of the Delaware with a party of friends, she had the misfortune to fracture an ankle, which will disable her from visiting Plainfield again for some time. She has the sympathy of those far and near.

Miss Virginia Fitz Randolph will open a class of instruction in drawing from the antiques and painting from still life at her studio, 143 East 23d street, New York, on the 26th inst. Miss Randolph's talent, accomplishments and ability to teach, are unquestioned. Her work is certain to attract a large class of pupils. Miss Randolph is a niece of Plainfield's oldest and best-known residents. She was a fine spirite Sunday, and enjoyed a gathering of her children and grandchildren at her home. She was seated at a cup of beef tea, drank it, and went upstairs to change her garments. Suddenly she became unconscious, and before a physician arrived she had breathed her last. Death was attributed to heart failure resulting from indigestion.

Funeral services over the remains of the late Edgar F. Randolph took place at Trinity church Tuesday. The Rev. Cornelius Bellamy preached a sermon dwelling on the life and character of the deceased. Interment was private.

Mrs. Catherine Bedford Pearce, wife of Rev. Dr. Pearce, of Philadelphia, died at her home in that city, Monday morning, after a long illness. Mrs. Pearce was a sister of Mrs. Dr. Corneliius Bellamy, of this city, and was well known in Plainfield, where she had many friends. Mrs. Pearce was a woman of rare intellectual attainments, and was a leader in literary circles in the Quaker City. She was a member of the Contemporary club, and was also prominent in the Women's Christian Association. She was a daughter of Dr. Bedford, who was a well-known physician in Philadelphia. Mrs. Pearce was a sister of Mrs. Dr. Bellamy, of this city, and was well known in Plainfield, where she had many friends. Mrs. Pearce was a woman of rare intellectual attainments, and was a leader in literary circles in the Quaker City. She was a member of the Contemporary club, and was also prominent in the Women's Christian Association. She was a daughter of Dr. Bedford, who was a well-known physician in Philadelphia.

SOMERVILLE SHUT OUT.

NINE RUNS FOR PLAINFIELD AND TWO FOR NEW YORK.

The Crescent Team Knocks Sharrott Out of the Box and Thrashes the West Ends Unmercifully in the Inning, the Longest on Record.

There were two equine events last Saturday in Somerville. In the morning the fair people finished the races of the day before, and in the afternoon the West End Park baseball fiddlers pitted his star Mascotte against the spavined nags of West End fame before about 400 people, with a result that was unexpected. At the same time manager Mack gave a stereopticon exhibit of the hard luck that sometimes besets the West Enders.

The game that began just the Saturday before, shut again, with Somerville supposed to be stronger as Sharrott, the "Wonder", was down on the slats to Plainfield Park and by a batting average statement in itself was sufficient to take the heart out of almost any semi-professional player arrayed against him. Sharrott's ability was also very much overestimated by manager Mack, as putting him in the box was the game for the Crescents without half trying. Eight runs in one inning on two bases on balls, five safe hits, and a couple of errors by the old leaguers is demoralizing enough, without giving a base waiter, as Geo. Gore says, "difficult to reduce".

The first two innings were enough for Sharrott, and seeing enough for Mr. Mack, as with the beginning of the third Anderson was put in to pitch, Sharrott placed at short and Murray retired to centerfield. But the harm was done! The game was lost and all "Pete" could do was to smile quietly, keep the team bits down, and sandwich in a strike-out now and then.

The Somerville people are up in arms over the way the game was played. They say with Kennedy and Anderson as the pitching couple they would have won, and the pennant brought to Somerville, and they are greatly exercised over putting Freddy Crejo (who was in no condition to play as shown by the score) and Sharrott in the points. Some people even say that the game was sold out in order to play off the tie and make big money. Anyone who saw the game, and understands it, can dispute this as the Crescents won by hard smashing of the ball, lively base running, and great team play. It may have been hard luck with the West Ends, but it seemed more like hard muffing and hard hitting by the other fellows, that threw Somerville into the depths of the West End Park. The latter labored hard, perspired profusely, grunted and groaned and played their long innings in a trying batting. Two runs in the first inning, and after that eight big round goose eggs.

After the Plainfield hids got really into the game, Mack's men were never in scarcer than peaches in January. As for "Chic" Hofford and his sizable band of ball-chasers, it was a picnic, leaving out the cold chicken, spoiled eggs and hot sides, a few shade trees, nine or ten gallows girls, and some red ants to run up their trousers' legs. The little fellow was in clover, and he says he will not be beamed *upon the scattering few from* Plainfield with a refulgence of countenance which led many to mistake it for a mixture of sunburn and sarsaparilla. There was reason for "Chic" to be in a good humor, after all the talk of the week that the Crescents were outclassed by men like Goss, Sharrott and Fields; and "Chic" won some money, too!

If there is a man on the Crescent team who is the "father of the fence" after the game they put up Saturday, there's no such thing as gratitude in Plainfield, that's all! The West Ends champion(?) name only), on the other hand, went all to pieces after making two runs to the good. Their fielding at times was brilliantly bad, and their batting after the opening was light and untimely. Their battery work in the first part of the game was poor and they did no base running to speak of. They need a "brace" badly and quickly.

A smooth-faced, lanky-built fellow with a swing like the driving-rod of a blue line motor, occupied the pitcher's square for the Crescents. His name is Sneden and his arm is a terror. Mr. Sneden made the "recognized" West Ends wonder whether they were still able to see the ball as it came across the plate or not. He did n't do anything but chew tobacco with his right. Sash his cherry-colored countenance lorded the game and chuckle at the sad distress of the hired gang. "Pete" Anderson pitched a good game too, after the manager put him in, but he was the only man that the West Ends did n't win. The Crescents could do nothing with his speedy ball. A little smooth talk between the pitcher and a little more "hustle" infused into some of his backers, would have helped him win a victory. It was wise Anderson was put in when he was, for with the score 10 to nothing to the scores would have stood 64 to 2 at the end of the ninth.

The base runners of the West End crowd did not run base enough when they should not have run them. Take, for instance, in the fourth inning, with the Crescents six runs ahead, Gutman reached first on balls with one out. He started to steal after Anderson and Carby had been retired and with Sharrott at the bat. Of course he was thrown out by a mile. Kennedy did the same thing in the eighth, at which the old leaguer in right swore vigorously.

Sharrott was advertised to catch and he did so for six innings, during which time he showed up lame in both arms and back, *to say nothing of his forgetfulness* in the matter of backing up Anderson's opposite nerve. Twice he threw the ball thirty feet to the side of the base he was aiming at, and once, when Sneden came home with a run in the eighth, he did not think it worth while to put the ball on him. Sneden walked back and stepped on the rubber with "Jocky" three feet from him. The run scored. It was the ninth and last in the game.

After that Fields was sent to the dressing quarters to put on his every day garments, and Kennedy was called into the game. How "Doc" grinned. He, the old "back number", called upon at last to do something! Fields' exit was a joke, for "Doc" buckled on the "protector" a look of calm contentment spread over his face, which grew until it reached way round to the back of his head. As he walked towards the backstop a round of applause greeted him, and "Doc's" head swelled two inches in a moment. He now wears the cap with the top in the rear, as it is larger than the other ten and fits him better.

What queered the whole business for the West Enders was that the Crescents went after the big batting west the West End water hog. Manager Mack put the great amount of silver into the home club fund, but did not suppose this would brace up the other fellows, but it did! Next week each young must take their own medicine.

Tallahoma Count Lady" was the game for the Crescents, and afterwards George was the happiest man in two hemispheres. Lady can make more noise trying to crank a rusty motor around the house than a New Jersey farmer uses in ploughing a stoney meadow. Yet nobody but the lady herself objects to Lady's screaming during the past two seasons! all smiles in declaring that he confines all his notes to stage whispers, and never breaks through the high notes. Lady, you're a good fellow—you get there with the—er—er—Eli—er—Yet by keeping on—er—Eli—er—Yet by keeping on you will be the—er—er—er—er—er—er—

SOMERVILLE.	AB	R	BH	SH	LB	SO	PO	A	E
Holford, 2b	4	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0
Mellenson, ss	4	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Murphy, W. M., 1b	4	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Turner, rf	4	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Sharrott, 3b, ss	4	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0
Lacy, cf	4	1	2	0	1	0	1	0	0
Fields, c	4	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	0
Farrell, 3b	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bonner, lf	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cadman, 2b	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Anderson, p	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Murray, c	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	37	5	9	0	6	0	3	1	0

PLAINFIELD.	AB	R	BH	SH	LB	SO	PO	A	E
Carbonell, cf	4	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0
Sharrott, p, 3b	4	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0
Gutman, 1b	4	1	1	0	1	0	11	0	0
Gore, rf	4	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Carby, ss	4	0	1	0	1	0	1	2	0
Fields, c	3	0	1	0	1	0	5	0	0
Farrell, 3b	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bonner, lf	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jones, 2b	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sneden, p	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	35	4	6	0	6	0	27	3	0

"Turner" declared out for running out of base line.

SCORE BY INNINGS.

Plainfield	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1—3
Base hits	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	1—6
Somerville	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—2
Base hits	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0—6

Earned runs—West Ends, 1. Two-base hits—Murray, Farrell, Brady, Bonner, Jones, Sharrott, Gutman, Carby, Fields, Sneden. Double play—Mellenson to Jones, Brady (unassisted) to Jones, Brady to Jones. Bases on balls—Off Sneden, 1; off Sharrott, 3; off Anderson, 3. First base on errors—Somerville, 3; West Ends, 1. Left on bases—Somerville, 14; by West Ends, 4. Wild pitch—Sneden. Time of game—2.25. Umpires—Sullivan and Hopkins.

ALREADY RESORTING TO FALSEHOOD.

Candidate Kean's Organ Seeking to Secure Room for Attorney Kean in the Reserve, by Resorting to His Weak Complaint.

The *Courier* is seeking to build up for candidate Kean a reputation for deeds of charity that he doesn't deserve. The paper claims that Mr. Kean "was a passenger on the train, which met with an accident on Tuesday afternoon near New Brunswick and which resulted in the killing of a track-walker John Bonner and the injury of brakeman Leaming, of Philadelphia, who died yesterday. Immediately after the accident"—concludes the *Courier*—"Mr. Kean took up a subscription among the passengers for the benefit of Reeder's family, and secured $210."

This is all false. Mr. Kean had nothing whatever to do with the idea of giving a thank-offering purse to Reeder's beneficiary. The generous impulse came from the senior Keasbey of Newark prompted the generous subscription which the passengers of the wrecked cars gave, and counting the crisp bills gathered together the funds, which flowed freely in response to Mr. Keasby's own eloquent words. Candidate Kean did n't by word or act contribute to the success of the subscription. If he was on the train at all, he was comfortably seated in a parlor car in the unwrecked section of the train, and he was n't jarred and did n't leave his chair.

The *Courier* story is very pretty—for campaign purposes—but it is mistaken in the matter of setting a fake of the regular *Courier* stamp.

THEY BOW TO "THE PRESS".

Great Democratic Everywhere Rejoiced that Plainfield Remained Greene.

(From Democratic Daily Press.)

A good deal of discussion is going on in the papers in regard to who nominated Grover Cleveland. First the New York Republicans did it, then the Democratic papers say the same thing, and New Jersey says "we did", and rightly, too. The honor belongs to *The Daily Press* of Plainfield. Last night a large delegation had a large banner inscribed "Cleveland in 1892" in front of the Central Railroad depot at that place on March 8, 1892, and as Cleveland's train passed through the city taking him from Washington to New York, he saw the banner, turned and bowed to the crowd at the depot, then answering The Press. Later Mr. Cleveland wrote *The Daily Press* in reply to a letter received and thanked them for their courtesy, which letter *The Press* now has. We bow to *The Press*.

Bound to Create a Scare.

Some of the residents of Pearl street still insist that the recent death of a child on that street was caused by what is not a less contagious disorder. They hold that the board of health has sought to smooth down over and hush up a report of the cause of death. They are so bitter about the matter—these good kind neighbors—that out of spite they refused to let the necessary disinfectants into the poor, bereaved and needy mother's to wear to the funeral. THE PRESS is disposed to accept the judgment of the board of health in the premises, that body having made a thorough investigation. The people should be grateful to escape pestilence, and not develop anger because the health authorities have used care and discretion.

Somerset Freeholders Accept a Borough Bridge.

The Somerset county freeholders met in the court-house Tuesday and did their usual monthly business. The various committees appointed to confer with the Union county freeholders in regard to accepting the private bridge at North Plainfield reported favorably on the matter, ing the bridge, and the report was adopted.

County collector Allen was authorized to borrow $10,000 in anticipation of taxes. Bills aggregating $4,036 35 were ordered paid.

Grand Trial of Longhorn's Plates.

Four society bodies of Dunellen monopolized much of the time of a Plainfield photographer Wednesday.

Low Rate Harvest Excursions.

The announcement that the North-Western line, comprising over 8,000 miles of railroad between Chicago and St. Paul, has ranged to run two low-rate harvest excursions during the months of August and September, will be gladly received by all who are interested in the development of the great West and Northwest, as well as by those who desire to visit this wonderfully productive region at a season of the year when exact dissemination can be made of the merits and advantages it offers to home-seekers and those in search of safe and profitable investments.

These excursions will leave Chicago on August 30 and Sept. 27, and tickets can be purchased at the very low rate of one fare for the round trip to points in Iowa, Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Nebraska, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Idaho, and Montana. They will be strictly first-class in every particular and will be good for return passage at any time within twenty days from date of purchase. Full and complete information and arrangements for these excursions can be obtained upon application to any coupon ticket agent, or to P. Tindall, G. P. A. Chicago, Milwaukee & North-western Railway, Chicago.

Before them stretched a vista of fifteen miles of the finest farming country in the world, dotted with prosperous towns and villages, and the whole bathed in the golden glow of the setting sun.

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An Eastern story, as I'm told,
Concerning an ivory stove,
That were the inhabitants cold
Were allowed to rise and move
Their beds of love for discussion,
And I just as soon their vote
That stoves to be their accessories,
A man with pads on his coat.

He rubbed his hands in horror,
At the sinfulness all around,
The Turks, muttered wops
That had straightway fled the ground.
He told the people they were fools
To always wait for a fire
Where all the mischief in the world
Was just a trolley-car.

The people (supposing the word)
Were classified with great delight,
But certain wise old fogy sniffs
Were taken in with fright.
That many learned dopers were
Called in for consultation,
And for about three weeks, I'm told,
To work roundabout!

Then one old, all-important sheik
Arose with dignity and care
Swore by his wool'rous growth of beard,
And by the winds that blow—
That, though he'd lived for many years,
The other folks should walk,
And, though he'd ridden on camels
Were strong as Samson Bock.

"Were shame!"—he said—"to mitigate
My sacred dignity,
To ride with bright Arcadia
Of its simplicity;
To barter off the wilderness
Of this ambrosia spot!
I've got a team of camels! Hang
The man who says he's not!"

And he writ a screed that called upon
The head men of the place
To stamp his name and signet
Who protested their disgrace;
And signed and signed the screed
With unanimity,
Inflamed by the greatness of
Their independency.

And here is where the story stops—
The rest is on the wire;
But you can bet there's a rising-up
Of that pneumatic tire
Foreboden a "puncture" just as sure,
As you know you're not a liar,
And with the drop of selfishness
Will come the tumble-er.

Now all this oriental yarn
Is just a little bluff—
You'll fit it to the Borough's woes
If you are up to snuff!

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HONORS COME FAST AND THICK.

Two Interesting Events Recorded in the Annals of the Haffner Family.

(From The Dunellen Weekly Call.)

Mr and Mrs. F. P. Haffner were presented with a bright baby girl one morning last week.

At the last meeting of the Middlesex Bowling club Mr. Schepflin's green, Frank P. Haffner won the medal for the champion-hip of the club. Only nine members of the club were present at the contest to compete in the contest. They were as follows: Messrs. C. Schepflin, F. P. Haffner, J. B. Botts, Dr. Wagoner, Dr. W. E. Lindsley, J. A. Richter, John J. Wills, Sheriff Frick, and H. Brewster Willis, who held the medal last year. Mr. Haffner won by the score of 25 to 16. The medal is a very handsome one, and the winner is proud of it.

GOVERNOR ABBETT PROPHESIES.

Hudson County Will Give Werts 6,000 Majority.

It is estimated that fully fifteen thousand people entered the gates of the Hudson county fair grounds during the day and all other available space was taken up by vehicles, from the much used, farmer's wagon to the handsome Kensington driven by R. V. Lindsbury's coachman and occupied by Mrs. Palmer stillman and her daughter, Mrs. Clarke. Dr. R. T. Purdy exhibited his grey to the admiring game of a countless multitude and senator Keys with baroucha and span of blacks, whose cleaning silver mountings were the wonder of every man, governor Abbett, state treasurer Gray, Otto Kelley and Col. Kusar, up and down the track. The display of the senator's turnout was probably the most talked of with great applause. The governor told a Press reporter in the judge's stand that Werts would have 9,000 majority in Hudson county alone; that the party would unite solidly for him and all would be well.

NO CAUSE FOR ALARM.

Plainfield's Health Authorities Can Be Trusted to Conduct Sanitary Affairs, Without Front street Interference.

The *Courier* is still trying to run sanitary matters in this town. Now it is fearfully excited because, according to its statement, it should break out in Plainfield, the cases could not be handled. It seeks to work up a scare by the argument that because a few cases of cholera have been imported in New York, and because commuters travel daily between Plainfield and the metropolis, therefore the germs of cholera may be brought to this city. THE PRESS is confident that Plainfield's health authorities are fully competent to handle all cases of disease and contagion that they may arise; and in spite of the *Courier's* excitement and terror the public may feel assured that in any possible emergency the physicians can be trusted to look after the public's sanitary interests in every particular. Besides, why should the *Courier* concern itself? There is an old proverb to the effect that an ill-wind that blows nobody no good.

HYMENEAL.

Wedding Bells.

A very pretty home wedding took place at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Lockwood, 4 Ludington place, Tuesday night when their daughter, Miss Jennie D., was married to the Rev. Marcus W. Smalley. The officiating clergyman was the Rev. Dr. Reed Dillon, the pastor of the Park Avenue Baptist church.

The bride was attended by two very pretty little maids of honor, the Misses Smalley.

The groom is a successful pastor at Houston, Texas, where he has charge of a large and flourishing congregation, and engaged to run two low-rate harvest excursions during the months of August and September, will be gladly received by all who are interested in the development of the great West and Northwest, as well as by those who desire to visit this wonderfully productive region at a season of the year when exact dissemination can be made of the merits and advantages it offers to home-seekers and those in search of safe and profitable investments.

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ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., N. Y.

THE PRESIDENT ACCEPTED IT.

Credits and Honor to Dr. Charles Bellman, for His Valuable Contribution to Official Literature.

Charles Bellman, the well-known mining engineer of this city, has just published, through the Scientific Publishing company of New York, a complete translation of the mining laws of the Republic of Columbia. This work, which is the outcome of over 25 years spent in superintending mining operations in South America, is very valuable, inasmuch as the laws have not only never been translated into English, but are not otherwise obtainable in book form even in Spanish. The translation has been made from various official editions of the laws and from official Government papers. Mr. Bullman has had the benefit of the opinions of prominent lawyers in Columbia in regard to various doubtful interpretations, and has included in the volume an interesting history of the laws of the republic and a list of the necessary forms and precedents to be observed by the miner in making the various applications to the legal authorities. The book is thorough and complete in every respect, and reflects credit on Mr. Bullman. By special permission the book has been dedicated to His Excellency Rafael Nunez, President of the Republic.

New Jersey's Game and Fish Laws.

Below will be found the "open season" for game and fish in New Jersey. No changes were made in the game laws by the last legislature, excepting the enactment of a law prohibiting the killing of European grouse or partridge for three years:

BIRDS.	Open Season.	Penalty for Killing Out of Season.
Ruffed Grouse, qu

POLICE COURT SCENES.

A Peculiar Phase of Low Life at the Nation's Capital.

Concerning Lawyers Appointed, Our Correspondent Draws Vivid Pictures of the Washington Police Court—Strange Persons and Things.

[Special Washington Letter.]

Upon every face in the police court is written the pathetic plea: "Listen to my tale of woe." There never was such a court in any community. It is a racial kaleidoscope. The national capital is populated with cosmopolites, and this fact is capable of demonstration any morning by a visit to our hall of routine. This hall is no picture in the figure of a blindfolded lady with a pair of scales in one hand and a great big Mosman sword in the other. Oh, no! There are big policemen from Ireland, bailiffs from Africa, a judge of English descent and lawyers of all classes, from the shyster to the prince of criminal practice.

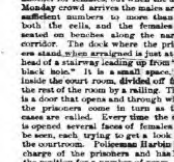
The Black Maria dumps her loads of unfortunates before the old courthouse and they are hurried into the cage, where they remain until the others summon them before the bar, which is in such contrast with the bar they patronized the night before that they think at first they cannot sing: "Oh! what a difference in the morning!"

Usually Monday is a busy day in the police court and often Monday sessions do not close until five or six o'clock in the afternoon. The number of prisoners brought in on Mondays is usually larger than on other days on account of there being no session of the court Sunday. The first sign of business about the court in the morning is generally the appearance of persons who carry their living defending prisoners who are only able to employ a lawyer by pleading as counsel. Some of the "shysters" appear even before the janitor has had an opportunity to finish the morning mop and dusting. In warm weather they and the "cappers" sit about on the rail that protects the bench, and in the winter time like crows sitting on a country fence. When the weather is cold they gather about the stove, and as the janitor goes his rounds with one of the officers appears at the door and announces the arrival on the "Main Line" of the prisoners, and the lawyers and "cappers" make a rush for the cells in the basement. It is useless for anyone to solicit business while the prisoners are marching across the pavement from the "Maria" to the court "pen."

This "pen," or, as it is sometimes called, "the black hole," is located in the basement of the building. There is no ventilation, and little to add to the comfort of the miserable quarters provided for the poor people who are unable to produce a few dollars "solidarial," that would enable them to their freedom pending the hearing of their cases. In hot weather, when these small dungeons are crowded with poor sinners, some of them almost smother to death. There is one cell for males and another for females, but when the usual Monday crowd arrives the males are in sufficient numbers to overflow all the both the cells, and the females are seated on benches along the narrow corridor. The dock where the prisoners stand when arraigned is just at the head of a stairway leading up from "the black hole." It is a small pen, built inside the court room, divided off from the rest of the room by a railing. There is a door that opens from the outside for the prisoners come in turn as their cases are called. Every time the door is opened several feet of females can be seen, each trying to get a look into the courtroom. Policeman Harbin is in charge of the prisoners and has been in the position for a number of years. He is familiar with the faces of most of those who are regular visitors.

Those who defend the prisoners are not permitted to enter the dock, because if they were, the first man would have a monopoly of the business. A lawyer has to get the judge's permission to see a prisoner, and then the latter has to be called up by name.

The "shysters" present a considerable difficulty in learning the names of prisoners when they are not actually em-



GUILTY OR NOT GUILTY?

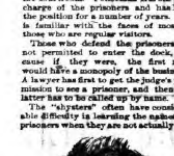
ployed, and it sometimes happens that even after being called up the prisoners will decline to accept the proffered services of the counselor.

Before the court convenes Bailiff Kendig is kept busy calling up the prisoners to be interviewed. Sometimes two or three lawyers claim the same client, angry words are heard, and the most come to blows.

Judge Miller seldom appears on the bench later than a few minutes past nine o'clock, and the murmur and hustle that is manifested in court before that time dies away when Bailiff Hoos looks over his spectacles and calls: "Oyez! oyez! all persons having business before the honorable judge of the police court of the District of Columbia will draw nigh and give their attention, for the court is now in session." Then the prisoners are called to the dock, and one by one they are called up to see whether they are "guilty" or "not guilty," for those are the only questions that interest the court.

Hour after hour the judge sits on the bench and listens to the tales of woe of distressed wives, mothers and children, and hears the evidence of policemen and others against the disorderly characters in the dock. All who appear as defendants are not common criminals by any means. The judge is often called upon to settle family troubles between husbands and wives, or between parents and children. Many are arrested for playing ball in the street, or playing "handy" or some other game, and others for violations of the various violations of the police regulations.

There was a little Italian girl in the dock this morning who made complaint of brutal treatment on the part of her father. She said that the night before he father knocked her down, kicked her while she was prostrate, and then compelled her mother to the floor with his fist when she remonstrated with him. The judge sent for the father, who testified that her daughter was incorrigible, and that her father was obliged to punish her, but that he always admonished the child's faults with moderation. The judge warned him not to use there the instrument of the mother, were the little girl cried out: "Don't blame mamma. Papa don't say nothing else. Father would kill her if



WASHINGTON POLICE COURT TYPES.

she told the truth." Whereupon Judge Miller sent for neighbors as additional witnesses. Through them was procured the information that the child was the victim of the most brutal sort. The girl begged piteously to be sent to the reformatory, saying that she would be safe there, but rather than to let him go she was given into the care of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

The most pathetic sights in the police court. They make the room as black as black can be. If there were thousands of crows perched upon the rail they could make no more noise in the shades. These negroes, if not interested in relatives and friends before the court, are making up like birds in the trees in the jungles. The majority of the prisoners are black as the ace of spades, but there are scores of all grades, from the Nubian to the freckled Afrikoo. There are mulattoes, quadroons, octoroons, and the starting racial mixtures of negroes with whites, and combinations with scarcely any complexions indescribable either with pen or brush are the result. When negro families bring their cases before the court it is growing more and more observable that the whiter the women of the enfranchised race the blacker the men of their choices. This indicates more plainly here than anywhere else that the tendency of the African race is downward rather than upward. In making this statement I assume that it is conceded that the Anglo-Saxon race is recognized in America, as it is all over the world, as the dominant race, a race of robbers, freebooters, plunderers, it is true, yet the dominant race of all the world, a race which first learns to worship Thor, the god of battles and of plunder, and afterward takes time to study the outlines of the religion of Nazareth and Gethsemane, the religion of love.

The murderers of the District of Columbia are of two classes, as seen in the police court. They are the open-and-above board murderers, who shoot their victims in broad daylight—the white criminals. Then there are the fellows who scurry from the dark alleys to slug a passing victim with club, or stone or knife in order to rob him of his pocketbook—the type of the black criminals. One thing is particularly commendable of the colored murderer, and that is he never feigns insanity for his dark deeds.

Congress has never passed a law, applicable only to this locality, a law, and a rigid one, against carrying concealed weapons. The legislation is directed particularly against the most deadly weapon of the negro criminal, the razor. Every one of the lower class of negroes carries a razor in his bootleg or somewhere about his person. The police authorities and lease tenants tell me that this new statute will enable them to reduce the number of homicides one-half per cent, and at the same time minimize the work of the judge in the police court. They are now hoping that the enactment of a law which will reduce the number of drinking saloons, those fruitful sources of crime.

HARRY D. FIE.

BUSINESS WOMAN'S CONTENTMENT.

A Man's Curiosity Despised Till the Reason for It Was Learned.

A certain business woman often takes letters and packages to the post office to be weighed. As often as she had occasion to do so she noticed angry words with the weak and trivial curiosity of the male mind, for every time she handed in a package to be weighed the busy man in charge stopped to turn it over and read the address.

"And they talk of the curiosity of women," she scornfully thought.

A few days ago she repeated this experience—up to a certain point. The variation began when the examining male said cheerfully:

"It would be a good idea, wouldn't it, for you to put on here the town these papers are going to? Yes, certainly; I'll write it for you. Now the sixty hundred ladies' letters from being lost in the last three weeks by looking to see if they were directed all right. I don't bother about the men, but I always look at the ladies' letters."

And the crushed business woman walked away with all the zeal and dignity she could muster.—Boston Globe.

Only as to Business.

"I hope you don't associate with that man I saw you speak to on the street just now," said she.

"Associate with him? What do you take me for? That man, sir, is one of the most notorious, unscrupulous, unprincipled, underhanded, low-down, villainous and depraved scoundrels that ever managed to keep out of jail."

"I know it. But why are you on speaking terms with him at all?"

"Why, I'm—er—his lawyer."—Chicago Tribune.

Force of Habit.

The waiter was a little nervous, and dropped the guest's steak upon the floor. Then he grabbed it, gave it a wipe with his apron, and placed it on the plate.

"Do you expect me to eat that?" asked the victim.

"O! Excuse me. I forgot. You see, continued the servitor, "I used to be a cook."—Indianapolis Journal.

Musical Item.

Mrs. A.—I saw your husband on the street yesterday.

Mrs. B.—Did he seem to be in good humor?

"I never saw him in such high spirits."

"That's the way he always is when you happen to run out of funds just I can't play on it."—Texas Siftings.

Near Too Soon.

Adlet in Chicago clerk)—Mr. Lakup, that watch we sent to mopnow. I was to get married.

Laker—Didn't I let you off one day last week for that purpose?

Adlet—No, sir; it was the week before.

Laker—Is it that long ago? All right, then—Jury.

A Coldness Between Friends.

"Yes, Kilow is a good fellow, but he treats me coldly."

"What is the matter?"

"I can't understand it myself. I have always treated him well, and only this month when he got married I sent him an accident insurance policy in a weddding present."—Chicago Tribune.

Rose to Earth.

She—No, Pa forbids me to marry you.

He—Why?

She—He objects to your family.

He—Isn't it old enough?

She—I don't know. Superintendent Byrnes didn't learn the age of your wife and children.—Life.

Not to Be Trifled With.

"Ethel, dear, you are looking pale and ill this morning."

"Yes, mamma, I went in bathing yesterday and got my feet wet."

"Oh, careless girl, and spoiled your bathing suit, no doubt. Never let that happen again."—Texas Siftings.

His Double.

College Friend—Why don't you draw a right straight on your opponent? Are you afraid of killing the goose that lays the golden egg?

Specialist—No, Student—Not exactly—but I don't think he'd shell out.—Chicago Tribune.

Of Course He Didn't.

Stranger—Say, that was a terrible free fights down town last night. Did you see them?

Policeman—Naw! I'm a policeman, and they was all on me beat!—Boston News.

Stood by Him.

Eddieback—Willie, did your sister say anything about the suit I had on yesterday?

Willie—Yes. She told me that clothes didn't always make the man.—N. Y. Sun.

Rather Afraid.

Mother—I am afraid that new governess is going to be of no use to you.

Father—Why so?

Mother—Johnny seems to like her.—Good News.

AN INTERRUPTED LIE.

Mamma—Willie, you know you mustn't tell a lie.

Willie—Yes, I know it, but I was just going to tell one when you interrupted me.

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THE BORROWED COAT.

A Funny Story with a Moral for Husbands and Wives.

Strange Complications Arising from a Tailor's Negligence—A Modern Damon and Pythias—Wedlock Has and Its Annoying Results.

[Special New York Letter.]

NEVER was in such a hideous fix before," said Ralston Palmer, one of the leading young men of Harlem. The speaker was certainly in a bad fix. He was to be married at a quarter past twelve o'clock that day. At twelve o'clock precisely he was expected at the home of the fair bride. It was now half past eleven. The carriage that was to convey him to the house of the bride's parents had been standing before his door for an hour, the horses impatiently champing their bits. He was waiting for the tailor to bring his wedding coat. He was otherwise completely dressed for the occasion. He even had his hair curled and his boots shined.

"Put on your old coat," said Tompson Hyde, who was to officiate as his best man.

"Never!" said Palmer. "It is shabby, it is out of fashion and the sleeves are shiny. People will think that I am a reporter. I tell you, Tompson, if Louise refuses to give me up on account of this I will refuse to marry me. Oh, if I could only lay my hands on that tailor for ten minutes!" And the despairing bridegroom gritted his teeth.

"It is a quarter of twelve," remarked his best man. "The affair must be really serious. When did that cursed tailor say he would have that coat here?"

"He promised by all that was good and holy to have that coat here at half past ten o'clock, and he has not come back on me. I wonder if some rival is not trying to prevent the marriage from taking place?"

"Suppose you send for the coat?"

"It is too late," exclaimed Palmer, with a groan. "Before I could get one I should be hauled out of the window and thrown into the street. That is the cursed sort of a manner, notwithstanding the fact that he knew three old maids, connected by blood the parents of the bride, were watching him. He was also aware that Mrs. Randolph Peterson, a lady who lives in the house further on, was flattening her nose against the pane of glass. She was a gadabout, and knew the history of every family of the appearance of the bride and groom. There was also a small group of picket pins in front of the house that gathered around the door, waiting impatiently to see the bridegroom enter the carriage.

"It is stupid of you to put off everything to the last minute," said Hyde, impatiently. "I'll go and get you a coat."

"I know it does," replied the despairing man, "but it is too late to argue that question now. A coat! a coat! My kingdom for a coat!"

"I'd have had my toggery ready for a week," said Hyde, looking down at his immaculate habiliments. "A man should never take such risks."

As Ides seemed to have struck Ralston Palmer dumb, Hyde left the room. A friend very much like that which a cannibal casts upon his victim.

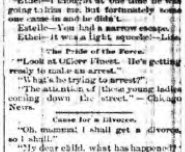
"Now, Tompson Hyde, you are just about my size and build."

"I'm not about," was the response.

Seizing the latter by the arm the would-be husband exclaimed: "Lend me your coat!"

"Don't talk foolishness," responded Hyde, recoiling a step at the very idea.

"Prove that you are a friend, and lend me your coat. Don't you see that you will notice that you are not dressed in



"PONY, OLD BOY, LEND ME YOUR COAT."

the height of fashion, or that your elbows shine."

"O, yes, they will," said Hyde, with a sickly smile, "but you are in a despairing humor I will swap places with you, and be the bridegroom, eh?"

"Don't be a fool, Tompson, of things," exclaimed Palmer, almost with tears in his eyes. "If you have got any real friendship for me, don't leave me in this horrible scrape. I never afterwards could have any confidence in you if you did. Why should you be so unkind to me? Come, now, that's a good fellow."

There was so much misery depicted in the face of Ralston Palmer that Hyde surrendered. Perhaps it was the other inducement that caused him to yield a moment later exchanged hats, coats, and the carriage rolled off amid the shouts of the assembled crowd.

There were the usual congratulations and ceremonies; everything went off smoothly, and the bride's mother shed tears. Everybody seemed full of happiness, except Tompson Hyde, who was satisfied from the eyes of the ushers that were riveted on his bad-fitting coat and the shiny elbows. The bridal couple took the train for Niagara Falls.

Young Mrs. Palmer managed, however, to get rid of some of her superfluous modesty on the train, and by the time they were in the palace car she leaned her head on her husband's shoulder, or rather the breast of Tompson Hyde's coat.

"Because, do you ever smoke?" she asked, confidingly.

"No, darling, never—that is, not often. Have you ever seen me with a cigar?"

"What is the next thing in the breast-pocket of your coat?"

"That my handkerchief, dearest?" he asked, tenderly.

He looks very much as if you were trying to steal it," she exclaimed, before he could object she had reached in the breast-pocket of the coat and drawn out a letter, which was addressed to Tompson Hyde. "It's my darling!"

Mrs. Palmer looked triumphantly at the letter, then at her husband, and then at the dark object in the breast-pocket of the coat.

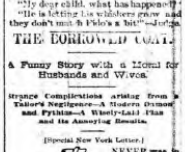
"Tompson Hyde, you villain!" she exclaimed, "you have been making love to my husband before his face!"

"Why, Ralston, I—I—I—" said Palmer, trying to collect his thoughts.

"It is no use to deny it," said Mrs. Palmer, angrily, closing her fingers tightly on a letter, which, together with a fine gold watch, she had taken from his vest-pocket, unseen by him.

Five minutes after the train stopped at a railroad station and Palmer got out of the car to get his wife some refreshments. It was a very hot day. She utilized the opportunity to open the letter. It was written in a small hand, and was a love letter to her loving American.

To say that Mrs. Palmer was exasperated would be inadequate language. She was a perfect



"WHAT DOES THIS MEAN, TELLA?"

rage. The husband, when he returned with the lemonade, was astonished at the ferocity of her glances.

"Here is some nice lemonade. We will not arrive at our destination for several hours yet."

"I am very much obliged to you," said the young wife, with great dignity. "I am going to stroll right here."

"You are going to get off? The train is going to go off in a minute." What do you mean? We will be left."

"You will be left, for I am going right back to my mother, where I spent the happy days of my childhood," and she burst into tears.

"Louise!" exclaimed her husband, disagreeably surprised.

"You are a devil, a sneaky, deceived I will never have anything more to do with you! Oh, you vile, vile wretch!"

"Calm yourself, dear."

"I am not your dear. You can go to your dear Amelia if you want to," she said, with withering sarcasm.

"Who the deuce is she?"

"What does this mean, villain!" said Mrs. Palmer, producing the ominous document from her pocket and shaking it under her husband's nose.

Mr. Palmer looked at the letter and seemed to lose very much confidence.

"Louise," he said, "I suppose I should have told you about it before, but it is not too late now."

"O, I know what it is. I always suspected it. You have got another wife! Why didn't I die before?"

"Not quite," answered Mr. Palmer, "but this would-be-gifted girl belongs to Tompson Hyde, and that wretched idiot did not have sense enough to take his things out of his pockets," and he explained all the details of how the miserable tailor had gone back on him, how he had begged Hyde all sorts of things to get him to wrap him up.

Louise laughed and cried at the same time, and begged his forgiveness. She even kissed him a few times over.

"That will do," she said, "that a man should have no secrets from his wife."

"No doubt it does, but it also shows another thing—that a wife should not go through her husband's pockets."

"I will never do it again," she said, and she has kept her word, perhaps, as she received safely at Niagara Falls without the young husband being called on to make any more explanations.

ALEX E. SWEET.

An Unlucky Tautology.

Several men were talking of superstitions so common among all classes of people. As a matter of course, one of the party touched upon the 13th, and finally called number thirteen. An old white-haired man, who had been wearing distance full moved forward:

"I want to tell you gentlemen not to have the thirteen business. It is all a superstition, but I tell you don't you eat at no table what day's thirteen.

"Why, mamma, I've been trying for nearly every one of the days it proved dead and buried."

The horses expressed sympathy at his remarkable statement and asked for particulars.

"Some years of them got killed, and one thing or another, and some just nacherly died. But boy is pretty nearly all gone now."

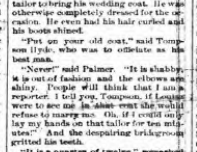
"How long ago did this thirteen-table-eating fad exist?"

"Been about fifty years since the war, ain't it? Well, I guess it must be supposed two years before that when Isaac Jones, he died. He died about an hour as enough it was only yesterday."—Chicago Times.

JURIST AND SCHOLAR.

William Edgar Simonds, Noted States Supreme Court Lawyer.

William Edgar Simonds, the present distinguished patents, was born in Collinsville, Conn., November 24, 1847. He was educated at the common and high schools of that village and then at the Connecticut state normal school. He taught school for a year or two, in August, 1865, he enlisted as a private in the Twenty-fifth Connecticut infantry, his brother and his stepfather, the only other male members of the family, have already enlisted for three years. He was soon made sergeant major of the



WILLIAM EDGAR SIMONDS.

regiment, and at the battle of Irish Bend in Louisiana, on the 14th day of April, 1863, he was promoted to be 2d lieutenant. He was soon after detailed for service with his regiment in August, 1863.

He graduated from the Yale law school in 1865, and since that time has practiced law in Hartford, Conn. In 1885 he was chairman of the committee on railroads in the Connecticut house of representatives. In 1886 he was elected speaker of the house, and in 1887 was speaker of the Connecticut house of representatives. In 1888 he was elected to the state senate, and was chairman of the committee on judiciary, which body he served. While a member of the fifty-first congress, he introduced copyright bills, which were reported by the judiciary committee, debated for two days, and passed the house by a negative majority of about forty. Mr. Simonds then reintroduced the bills, adding the necessary modifications, and procured its favorable report to the house. On the third day of the short session, after a vigorous fight through the house, after a vigorous fight, by a majority of about forty. By reason of a misunderstanding in the senate, it had to pass the house in one shape or another, and finally, each time after a night session, by a majority of about twenty-five. Mr. Simonds's bill was signed by the president on which congress adjourned. With this service in connection with Simonds, the copyright law of 1891 was passed. Congress conferred upon the honorary of the Legion of Honor. He has filled the position of president of the Yale law school since 1891. Yale university also conferred upon him the honorary degree of master of arts. Dartmouth college conferred upon him the honorary degree of doctor of laws.

THE ITALIAN ARMY.

What It Costs to Maintain the Immense Establishment.

A Burden Which May Cause the Downfall of the House of Savoy Any Day—The Peace Footing of the Army Are the Berseglieri.

The average annual cost of the Italian army is 190,000,000 lire. Service is compulsory upon all Italian subjects between the ages of twenty and thirty-nine, with the exception of convicted criminals. The annual number of conscripts who are actually available for service is about 250,000. These divided into three categories. The first and second, says Leslie's Monthly, join the permanent army for eight years, the mobile militia four years and for the remaining period the territorial militia. The army comprises men with the colors and those on unlimited furlough. The mobile militia is liable to be called out in time of war, or for training, or for the preservation of the civil peace. A number of the territorial militia must attend for instruction at least thirty days, spread over a period of three years. The third category of the first class, of men who have served the nineteen years of service in the territorial militia.

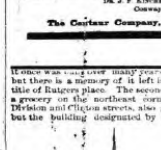
About 6,000 volunteers are annually accepted, who serve for three years or for the special term. The nominal strength of the army is 790,000; mobile militia, 230,000, and territorial militia, 600,000. But of these about one-half are entirely untrained. For actual service the regular forces would probably be more than 450,000 men. There are 12 territorial commands, 24 territorial divisions and 87 districts for recruiting purposes. Each infantry company contains about 90 men.

Alpine regiments are distinct in character, and are recruited from the border districts.

Volunteers pay for their service in the active corps, and receive no pay while on for service in the infantry. Under these conditions a volunteer's service is made more than three years, and for longer years on furlough, four years in mobile and seven years in territorial militia.

The peace footing of the Italian army is: The general staff, the staff corps, the artillery and engineers, infantry, cavalry, medical carabiniers, corps of invalids, sanitary corps, commissariat corps, corps of paymasters and the veterinary corps.

The artillery contains 12 regiments of field artillery, 5 of fortress and 3 battalions of horse artillery, with 5 companies of



ITALIAN BERSAGLIERI.

artillery artificers and 1 company of veterans. The officers number 1,434.

The engineers consist of 10 battalions, with an additional one of pontoniers.

There are 96 regiments of infantry of the line and 12 battalions of bersaglieri, a total of 900. The famed Bersaglieri comprise 12 regiments, each of 3 battalions of 4 companies each, and 3 battalions of Alpine regiments are 6 in number, each of which have 30 battalions, or 72 companies.

The cavalry makes a total of 22 regiments, each of 4 squadrons each, and depot.

The royal carabiniers are composed of 11 territorial legions and 1 legion of mobilized carabiniers. This latter is a police force similar to the French gendarmerie.

The corps of invalids and veterans has a staff and 4 companies. The sanitary corps contains 742 medical officers, who look after the health and arrangements of the army and the hospital service. The commissariat corps looks after subsistence and the quarters. It numbers 346 officers. The corps of paymasters keeps the accounts and pays the troops. The veterinary corps numbers 135 officers.

To obtain the rank of commissioned officer the candidate must be eighteen years old and have served two years as an enlisted soldier, or one year as a volunteer, or pass direct as lieutenant from a military institute.

The Italian army is formerly recruited in northern Italy almost exclusively, but of recent years the tendency has been to draw from the south, so as to destroy the feeling of sectionalism, and the result is that now men from all sections of the kingdom are found in the Bersaglieri. The latter troops, with their green plumes of feathers, soiling, are the favorites in the army, and their use of their limbs and arms, are soldiers of whom any country might be vain.

Ice Water Without Ice.

Here is a way to make—how to get ice-cold water in places where there is no ice. Wrap a jug—a porous jug—one of those common earthenware things—in flannel — and keep it always wet. Put it all around, leaving no place exposed to the air place it, filled with water—or with anything else, which is some degree of coldness—in an open window, exposed to all the air there is. Keep the flannel wet, and in an hour the contents of the jug will be almost as cool as if they had been iced. This is a tropical trick which tricks the tropics.

Too Much Thickening.

Mrs. Winks—I see the question of omitting the word "obey" from the marriage service is up again.

Mrs. Minks—Yes, it's perfectly absurd to think any woman would marry the marriage service. They'll be leaving out "love and honor" next, and bring the beautiful sacrament down to a common-place civil contract. Well, I must be going. I want to take this bundle home to my husband. He is at work up. It is some of my husband's duds which he told me to mend, but I think I'll wash myself. Good-by, dear.—N. Y. Weekly.

He Liste Way.

"It's very queer how Butterman's pounds never seem as large as yours, mamma," said Willie, watching his careful mother at the breakfast table.

"Don't they?" asked mamma, busy carving flour.

"No, indeed. If I go to him for a pound of butter, it isn't near as big as the pound you give Bridget. And I've found out why, occasionally.

"Why is it, Willie?"

"Why"—with a twinkle of his eyes—"it's just one of Butterman's little weighs!"—Harper's Young People.

Surrendering as Discretion.

"Tommy, how did you get the back of your coat all torn and muddy?"

"Pullin' weeds in the garden."

"Then your hair is all wet, my son."

"That's prop'ration."

"Your vest is on wrong side out, too."

"Why it on that way is superpose."

"And how does it happen, Tommy dear, that you have got Jakey Da Bois' breasses on?"

(After a long pause). "Mother, I cannot tell a lie. I've been a-swimmin'."—Chicago Tribune.

THE OLDEST BUILDING.

Erected in New York One Hundred and Fifty Ago.

Valentine, in his history of old New York, gives a map showing the few buildings that dotted Manhattan island in the very earliest period of its existence. Over the oldest building of those days he has placed an arrow, and in similarity had two eagles, and the next down eagles. The first of these was the old Stadt Huys, which stood on the corner of Monroe street. It has gone now, and the place which knew

OLDEST BUILDING IN NEW YORK.

eagles is still standing, and is now No. 400 Water street.

The present authority for stating therefore, that this is the oldest building in New York. It dates back over a century and a half, and, strange to say, has been occupied all this time by the same family. It is a ship joiner shop now as it was when it was first built, and even the joiners employed there may be said to have inherited their jobs. The same hands have been here for years, and his father was formerly in the same business. The vigorous shop whose fathers were there before them.

Her Sympathy.

Little Dorothy takes a trip alone to the backwoods every morning, and the constituents turn on her way to the kindergarten. On her return at noon she tells the story to her mother of what she has seen on her journey.

"What did you see to-day, dear?" the morning Dorothy?" asked her mamma at dinner one day.

"Why, mamma," said sweet-tempered Dorothy, reverentially, "I saw a man and a woman sitting side by side quarrelling. So I went and sat between them, for I felt so sorry for that poor man, mamma!"

Not Exactly the Same.

Mrs. Hilltop (to Mrs. Uppercrust)—I am surprised to see you looking so thin, Mr. Uppercrust. My son Gordon says that you are other people are quite rounded.

Mrs. Uppercrust—Oh, Gordon's quite right. What George said was that Mr. Jessup told him he was looking pretty rocky.—Chicago Tribune.

A Good Subscribe.

Jerome Asylum Superintendent to those in charge: And don't forget, this year to have a few more subscribe for the Not to-day.

Nurse—What's that for?

"Oh, No. 467 is a fellow who was driven insane by smoking cigarettes, and we are trying to see if we can't somehow make him think it's smoke from the paper things."—Boston News.

All the Symptoms.

Little Ike—I don't think it goin' to marry Lou—I don't see her grown up.

Newton—You do? Why?

Little Ike—Because I think it gets into my mind that he knows tell me things. I don't know what I think, but I think like every time I see him.—Detroit News.

A Succinct Speech.

"I feel for you, my boy," said Crimsby to his incident one, "I feel for you sincere. I am compelled to publish you."

"You find me, too," replied the boy, as he ran the point of his pencil portion of an anchor.—Boy's Own Life.

A Static Function.

Mrs. Darby (displaying her purchases) —I have bought three suspenders for Harry's birthday present.

Darby—Why, you are much too fine for a man to hide under his vest.

Mrs. Darby—That's what I think, so I am going to wear them myself.—Brooklyn Life.

Going Her One Better.

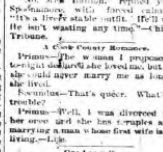
Dabberly—Do you think your receptions are as much of a success as Miss Van Winkle's?

Mrs. Dabberly—Oh dear, yes! Why, she had only five detectives at hers, and there are six here.—Judge.

The Source of Deepest Woe.

No action took, no blunder done
Can cause a woman so much distress
As three gray hairs.—Chicago News.

"A SWELL TENDOT."



—Life.

Spoiled the Sentiment.

In the honeymoon carriage.

"We keep step perfectly," murmured Washleigh.

"Yes, with a sigh.

"Well, darling—may I call you so—I want to ask you to walk with me through life."

"Thank you, but I've already accepted an invitation to ride."—Chicago News.

Need Not Fit All Night.

Mrs. Peck—Mr. Peck, I'm surprised at you coming home in such a condition. You ought to be ashamed of yourself.

Mr. Peck—I am, my dear, but I can't help it. I've got to wear them myself.—Boston Courier.

Good as Gold.

City Child—What is that queer thing in that field? Looks like a man, only it isn't?

Country Child—That's a scarecrow, Father put it there, after planting the field, to frighten the crows away, but I don't think it does any good, for they has a idea it is to let them know dinner is ready.—Good News.

Two True.

"I've got an axiom for you."

"What is it, Jack?"

"Many a rich horse that's handsome ends up by being a han-som horse."—Elder and Dyspepsia.

Top Kicks of Children.

There are two kinds of children—those who feed little thrifters, and the badly behaved, wilderness. Hittie does mens one by at see people.—Jury.

How Was It Done?

Wiffles—Well, sir, Bigler is a finished actor, let me tell you.

Taddles—You don't say? Did the audience kill him?—Judge.

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Gus De Smith—You have not congratulated me on my approaching marriage, Col. Yerger—You see, I can't conscientiously extend any congratulation to you, since I am not acquainted with the young lady you are about to marry. On the other hand, knowing you intimately, I cannot help but sympathize with your future wife.—Texas Siftings.

Rather Thin.

The silkworm's web is only the 3,800th part of an inch in thickness, and some of the silkworms spin a web a minute that it would take 50,000 of them to form a rope an inch in diameter.

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THE TWO CANDIDATES.

How the "Plain People" Regard Cleveland and Harrison.

Mr. Harrison, whatever may be his other qualities, clearly does not awaken enthusiasm. Even those who have a spice for his shrewdness, and who are profoundly convinced that his cause is the right one, do not feel any great confidence in him or any attachment at all to his personality.

The most confident Republicans confess that their cause might be in better hands, and regret that their candidate does not inspire the feeling of admiration and loyalty that is so potent a factor in popular elections. Mr. Cleveland, on the other hand, does inspire a very deep sentiment of personal trust and regard, and, what is very important, he inspires this sentiment most strongly among the plain people, the average citizens of the republic. These two remedy very simply that the man who has shown himself unselfish, sincere, manly, is the man to vote for." They are not undecided all his views. They may differ from some of them. But they feel that such a man will form them fairly, as he thinks the right requires, and will sustain them when formed.

It was this deeply seated feeling that forced the nomination of Mr. Cleveland upon his party. And curiously enough, now that he is nominated, it is this feeling that makes him intensely popular with the people. Mr. Cleveland, who before had been associated with those opposed to his nomination. All trustworthy representatives of the Democracy of New York city and Brooklyn are today among the firmest, the most eager and the most confident supporters of Mr. Cleveland. With a just cause and a leader who is the very embodiment of all that makes the Democratic party a fit agencyfor campaign. It could make no other, and it bids fair to win because it deserves to win.—New York Sun.

How Wanamaker Got There.

Republican organs are accustomed to treat lightly the charge made by the Democrats that the present postmaster-general was put in the cabinet as a reward for his services in raising money for *election purposes* four years ago. But the truth of this charge is clearly established by the admissions of the very men who helped Wanamaker to raise that $400,000 a few days before the election.

The big manufacturers of Philadelphia also now admit that most of the great corruption fund for Quay's use, are members of the Philadelphia Manufacturers' Association and its *protectionists*. *The organ of the club is* The Manufacturers' Sun after Wanamaker's appointment as postmaster-general this journal said:

"It is to the men that give the cash that a friend of the Administration looks for success to come. We make the assertion that the money contributed by this club last year helped to elect Harrison as a result of the national election than all the skill, the ingenuity, the labor and the strong plotting of all the professional politicians in Philadelphia. We believe this proposition to be capable of positive proof. If, therefore, interested patronage is rightly the reward of victorious effort, the right of this club to name the federal officers of Philadelphia rests upon solid ground."

They accepted Wanamaker's appointment as the result of the fat wheel as a fraud out of them, and did not hesitate to publish the fact. And the Republicans pay need to boast, now that it was the "party of high moral ideas!"

Old Hickory as a Protectionist.

The impudence of the Republicans in this campaign is far above par. They are even claiming Andrew Jackson as a protectionist! Their desperate attempt to extract a few grains of comfort from the words of the Vermont statesman in elections has shown them to have the capacity of being "contented wi' little," but what can they find to comfort in the following words from Old Hickory's farewell address? "The corporations and individuals who are already engaged in large manufacturing establishments desire a high tariff to increase their gains. They profit by the tariff, support it to conciliate their favor and to obtain the means of profuse expenditure for the benefit of those who dispense favors in other quarters. Do not allow yourselves, my fellow citizens, to be misled on this subject. The power to confer such favors does not belong to the general government. It cannot collect a surplus for such purposes without violating the principles of the constitution. The favors spring from the exercise of a power granted. It is, moreover, a system of injustice, and if persisted in will inevitably lead to corruption and must end in ruin."

What Tariff Reform Can Do.

Secretary Foster has returned from his vacation. Before he entered upon the speech-making tour which is said to have convinced Mr. Harrison that he is not discreet enough to be a campaign leader he directed Major Brock, of the bureau of statistics of foreign trade, to fix up a document for campaign circulation through which the McKinley bill has stimulated foreign trade during the past year.

This document, among other things, shows that we have netted a clear $10,000,000 annually (including the loss of trade), and have profited to the extent of the removal of former McKinley duties. Side by side with the report of our alleged gains goes the reiterated statement of how the late Republican congress increased the free list and lowered the rate of taxation.

The joke of Major Brock's showing is that it annihilates the McKinley tariff reform argument. We have profited in proportion as we have removed duties.—Boston Globe.

An Answer to Harrison.

Any man who says that the Democratic party has any other policy than that of limiting the revenues to the need of the government misrepresents *the platform adopted at Chicago* and seeks to achieve success by falsehood rather than by truth.—Bourke Cockran.

Charles Cotton on the Force Bill.

What is the main bill? Stripped of all its verbiage it is this: That the United States are to appoint in each state a general supervisor of elections; that the supervisor has complete control over congressional elections in every *district of the state*; that he may have as many deputies as he chooses. He can search the homes before election to see if there are any Democratic tickets concealed. But the real danger in this measure lies in the clause which provides that after each election these federal officers would certify the return of the members elected to the house of representatives. So it doesn't matter who gets the votes. It doesn't matter who has five *or six or ten thousand majority*. The federal supervisor fixes the identity of the individual; who attends before the speaker's desk to be sworn in on the day when congress organizes.

You see that perhaps the Republican party will be honest in the exercise of this power. Well, gentlemen, do not believe that these men just now have grown to any pass or act of sass to oppose the fullest citizenship in the country. Do not believe that the power has not been exercised, and if you give the Republican party power to perpetuate its own control in the house of representatives there is nothing in its history to show that it would exercise that power in a spirit of moderation. Look at the history of the Fifty-first congress to see what it could have done with that power would it exercised.

I am reminded of the experience of my friend Sunday Democrat. He was in a first class compartment and had with him a fine Havana cigar. The English gentleman inquired what they were for, and he said the registers gave a list of the voters, and when he got home he had lots. He also had a large bag with him, and on being interrogated as to what it was for he replied, "Oh, that is the majority."

That is the force bill in brief, just as it would be if it were passed. Its purpose would be the emasculation of representative government it would be the destruction of representative government.

The State Bank Tax.

The project of repealing the present prohibitory tax of ten per cent. on the bills of state banks is the latest hopeful movement in favor of a most welcome change in the financial condition of the country. There need be no fear of any toleration of a depreciated bank note circulation. The present laws are ample to prevent that. But a state bank currency would have the facilities for collection are now so great that it would be created out of all danger of depreciation. The national statutes would be preserved in new and legislation, and the natural law of supply and demand would be observed with the least needed restrictions.

The tax which it is proposed to repeal was at first experimentally levied. It was levied for revenue, but for prohibition, and the fundamental law nowhere gives to the federal government the right to repress by its action the issue of the state banks. There would follow from its repeal the immediate establishment of numerous purposes the world has ever known. Flexible in its character, redeemable at all times, and par everywhere, it would be at par throughout every portion of the country, and meeting the needs of the time by its answer to every legitimate demand, it would prevent pressures and stringency in the money markets, and instead of being, as now, the most unmanageable thing in the world, it would be a currency which has cost per cent in a financial crisis.—David M. Stone, Editor of the New York Journal of Commerce, in Forum.

More Republican Misinformation.

Ex-Congressman William E. Mason, of Chicago, now stumping the country under the auspices of the Republican national committee, says in one of his speeches:

"Before the McKinley bill became a law we had four factories making nascent. Now there are over twenty." But Bradstreet's, also of Chicago, made the following statement before McKinley's ways and means committee in 1890:

"There are some fifty-eight factories in this country, located at New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Boston, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Pittsburg, Hartford, New Orleans, Baltimore, San Jose, San Francisco, Los Angeles and Oakland."

As Beaman presented this "prayer and petition" these fifty-eight manufacturers, he must be right. Mason ought to be coached or called in.

Labor Not Handicapped.

The Knights of Labor in Brooklyn have not been content to find out protection to labor. A local union in that city has sent the following circular to other assemblies in that city and in New York:

DEAR SIR—Translation of your communication dated the 24th inst. to hand. Our present political basis ever presented to American voters. Our platform: Equal rights to all; assembly 7,222, Knights of Labor, holds that a man who does not work for his bread should not eat the bread that is honest wages and deserving men; that all men are free and equal before the law, and should be so regarded in labor.

This assembly will pay each price of twenty-five dollars to any Knight of Labor or trade union that will put a candidate in the field against a conference with your organization to be held in Brooklyn, E. D., on the programme proposition.

JAMES B. CODWELL, Master Workman.

During the fifteen years of the low tariff—from 1873 to 1888—there were but seventy-four strikes reported in an official way. During the fifteen years of high tariffs there have been over 6,000 strikes, involving a very large proportion of the entire body of workingmen in the United States.—Albany Argus.

The farmer, as Senator Allison has said, "has practically no protection at all." And that is the best reason why the farmer should not vote for protectionists' ticket.—Harrisburg Patriot.

The Force Bill and a Dictatorship.

Republican special pleaders seek in vain to minimize the force bill issue, knowing how it has aroused an irresistible mass of patriotic sentiment in the north as well as in the south. Never has then one is found to declare frankly the real attitude of the party as sufficiently expressed in the recent encampment speech as the Lodge bill. A few days ago the Hon. Frederick Douglass made this remarkable statement:

"I believe that this is to be ultimately a composite nation. There is nothing else in sight for us. It is almost certain to come. I am inclined to think that there will eventually come in this country a dictatorship. There is a powerful demand for a strong government that will be able to protect all its citizens—rich and poor, black and white—in their rights."

The distinguished negro politician here evinces a candor which is warmly commended by the Republican special pleader or spellbinder who is in accord with his party on the subject. It is indeed certain that a dictatorship would be the natural and logical issue of the force bill if the patriotic people of this country were not to resist the initial attempt at coercing their political action and strangling the liberties of every sovereign state.

Happily there is little fear that such a contingency will be brought about. Republican party is doomed. The people have been most thoroughly advised of their peril by an honest and courageous Democratic press, and they not be doubted that they will in November return a verdict against the party which menaces their very existence on both of intelligence in the southern states of the Union and eventually establishing a dictatorship at Washington.

McKinley Gives Himself Away.

The foolishness of the Republicans and insincerity of the Republicanism of the present day is to be found in the person of its chief apostle, Major McKinley. The champion of high protection goes about the country repeating the stale blunder that "foreigners pay the high tariff tax." Yet the champion is evidently able to convince anybody that he believes his own words, for the moment he says blurts out some fatal admission which shows that he has not deceived himself in the least.

Thus, in speaking at Woodside Island park, Ohio, he gave the following description of three of the leading planks of the recent convention of confusion:

"One was to put wool on the free list, which gives the people the sheep's back, but tariff when it goes on the people's backs; another was hoop iron free for cotton planters, but hoop iron tariffed for all those of manufacturers of cotton bagging free for cotton stolen, but tariff for the masses of the people."

But if "other foreigners pay the tax" how can the tariff on woolen goods be a "tariff on the people's backs?" And when is the "people's backs" ever the cotton bagging, and that is that the American people ever wear cotton bags?

And if the foreigner has been paying the tax on cotton bagging, does not the removal of the duty on it relieve the foreigner instead of the American people?

Major McKinley is inventive as an orator, "though too fatified for all the requirements if the foreigner is going to pay the duty in any case!"

McKinley does not believe his own words.

Hayard on Harrison's Letter.

In a criticism of President Harrison's letter of acceptance on Secretary Thomas F. Bayard says:

There is not a burdensome tax upon any article of necessity which he desires to lighten, nor the weight of which he desires to see more equally distributed. There is no discovery or ingenuity in such cases that distress and embarrass importers and puzzle courts and counsel, for which he proposes a remedy. To the amount of tax that reaches the public treasury he seems wholly indifferent, but the advantages that pass as protection to its special beneficiaries by dilutes upon with rapture and propositions their passage he commends to the national elections, and reminds him that "the principle of it was most offensively stated in congress and before the country in the so called force bill, which congress wisely defeated, and the defeat of which the country rejoiced in."

Every man who has a dishonest claim against the government is for "protection and protecting." Likewise every man who wants to get rich through the support of his fellow citizens.—Wheeling Register.

DRIVEN OUT BY THE TARIFF.

The Tax on Raw Materials Sends a Large Mass of Capital Abroad.

Another instance of the evil effects on the manufacturing interests of the protection policy of placing high tariff duties on imported raw materials is afforded by the contemplated removal to the continent of Milwaukee's most extensive manufacturing plant, a change which the Chicago Mail Gargent says:

"Under the present tariff laws we cannot compete in the world's trade with cheaper rates in the west than we can here. If raw material were admitted free of duty we could from all over the world would be unloading their cargoes of such material in New York, so that the iron and the kings of Pennsylvania would be obliged to meet the New York prices. In that case New York would be the center of raw material, and New Haven would be a far better place for such a plant as ours than any city in the west.

"What is the case at present? On account of the existing tariff the dealers in raw materials are not put up their prices as high as the price of foreign raw material which comes into New York because of a heavy import duty. The load all falls on the manufacturer. We must pay $8.75 a ton for iron and about $4.10 a ton for lead and so on. In the west the cost of raw material is cheaper because there is less freight to pay and to a year this extra freight amounts to considerable."

Mayor Sargent's statements carry much moral. Let the high protectionist draw conclusions from them favorable to his favorite policy if he can. But let him not ignore the facts stated. The statements, moreover, of the Republican press that the American consumer does not pay the tax on raw materials, but only the tax on manufactured articles.

The Starch Duty.

The duties on starch are levied for private revenue only. As we import very little starch because of the prohibitory tariff on it, all this tax upon cleanliness goes to the starch trust and hardly any to the government. The tariff of two cents a pound is a tax which the foreigner does not pay, and unfortunately it is a tariff which does not lower the price of starch. This was confessed by the starchmakers themselves in a confessional way when they explained at the treasury department that starch was being sold in the American market for less than the price fixed by the syndicate, conclusive proof, they said, that it was being smuggled into the country.

Treasury detectives went to work, and they found that cargoes of starch had been smuggled in under accurate names and had wickedly lowered the price of starch. The unlawful importation being stopped the price of starch went up again, and every housekeeper in the land was condemned to pay to private citizens a fine of two cents a pound for every pound of starch she was reckless enough to buy. The moral of this example will be apparent to other and more unfortunate sufferers from starch only in the size of the tax levied upon them and the share of the proceeds given to the government.—M. M. Trumbull.

Peck's Averages.

In showing up the untrustworthiness of Commissioner Peck's "average account" of the effect of the tariff on wages, Bulletin, a nonpartisan trade journal, says: "As to the value of such averages as these Mr. Peck gave an opinion in his report in 1888 as follows: 'In the preparation of wage tables the greatest care is needed to get actual facts. The statement of averages has been purposely omitted as tending only to mislead.' Yet in 1892 he does not average separately the wages of blacksmiths, carpenters or bricklayers according to whose interest it was to lowering, and yet in his report for 1891 he averages the wages of all the skilled and unskilled men, women, boys and girls employed upon the greatest diversity of work, and attempts to use these averages as showing whether the tariff was favorably or unfavorably affected wages. The utter worthlessness of this report is too apparent to need further consideration."

The Ice Cast and the Candidate.

Candidate Whitelaw Reid says: "The ice cast at Bridge White House does not disappear in like manner from their campaign literature when they discover that it quite suits a case for the display of intelligent and self respecting freemen to have a president who does not hesitate to call a spade a spade and a demagogue, does not pretend to be the honest friend of every man he meets."

Which gives occasion to remark that the ice cast did not originate in Democratic literature, but is a happy witticism of big Tom Reed.

But is not the candidate's description of Harrison a cruel attack at Blaine?

Two Specimen Prosecutions.

The two following incidents throw a curious light upon McKinleyism as a corrupting force in our political life, and the first that they have been systematically exploited by Republican newspapers as campaign material is a still more curious thing.

A Philadelphia firm, which seems to be the only concern in this country manufacturing phosphorus, writes a letter to Governor McKinley to say that they "are doing a prosperous business" as the result of the higher protection which he gave them. The letter closes with "trusting that the country at large will see that the ultimate interests of the prosperity of the whole country and that protective tariff principles shall triumph at the coming election."

The milk in the cocoanut for this firm is that McKinley raised the duty on phosphorus from 4 cents a pound to 6 cents. Of course they will thus vote for Republican protection and present that "the prosperity of the whole country" demands that all the match manufacturers and match burners in the United States should be taxed for the benefit of this one Philadelphia firm.

The second incident is the "conversion" of one J. H. Clark, a silk manufacturer of Cuttenkill, N. Y. This man is represented by the protectionist organs as changing his politics for the purpose of getting protection for him. The New York Tribune represents him as saying: "It is protection pure and simple that I had availed me to find this silk mill. Protection is a great thing. It has made my factory." And the mill in this case is a duty of 50 to 60 per cent. on silk goods.

It is not strange that these two manufacturers should confess, in effect, that McKinley has so used the taxing power of the government as to buy their votes. Nor is it strange that Republican organs should parade such confessions before the public without shame.

The peculiar thing is that they expect to win votes in this way. But they are mistaken. Facts like these can but serve to fix in the public mind the corruption that lurks in protection. The Republican papers are simply proving that McKinleyism is a new name for the old scheme carried on at public expense.

The Questions at Issue.

The instant that natural conditions, lawful purposes and just limitations of taxation are violated, the instant that the state takes property from its citizens that is not needed or takes inequitably that which is needed, that instant the exercise of the power becomes a matter of wits and not of rights and of law and, right. The greatest evils that characterize free and popular governments of today are evils that result from the abuse of taxation, that tax-making is nothing else. The increase are so great as to make the boast of the American freedom on the part of citizens in respect to the free and lawful questions at issue at the present time, and the corrupt political parties of this country, and the political exemplifies some the lesson of history. It is probable that Chairman Quay and Governor McKinley regard Pennsylvania as safe politically, and therefore they are made unspeakable merry at securing discussion of the tariff law, but they should not forget that the McKinley bill levied enormous taxes upon the necessaries of business that employes tens of thousands of wageworkers to labor. Labor has proved to be a necessary and a lie, and that there are today in this city thousands of wageworkers who are hesitating about confirming their support of a tariff that protects only monopoly and oppresses the industrial people of the land. The McKinley tariff needs defense in Philadelphia, as both Chairman Carter and Governor McKinley must know before election day.—Philadelphia Times.

For the President to Answer.

President Harrison says in his letter of acceptance: "No intelligent advocate of a protective tariff claims that it is also of itself, to maintain a uniform rate of wages without regard to fluctuations in the supply of and demand for the products of labor. But it is confidently claimed that protective duties strongly tend to keep up wages, and are the only barrier against a reduction to a European scale."

A sufficient answer to which is the following comparison between the weekly wages of England and of Germany:

	From Trade Returns.	
	England.	Germany.
Blacksmiths	$ 7.30	$ 4.86
Carpenters	9.73	4.74
Bricklayers	9.73	4.86
Painters	8.76	4.86
Masons	9.73	4.86
Shoemakers	4.86	2.43
Tailors	7.30	3.65

Governor Russell, of Massachusetts, has the happy faculty of stating things tersely and completely. His indictment of the Republican party cannot be improved upon, and we call attention to it as fitting and exact. He said: "The principal source of supply of the Republican party is colored labor. The party will be from special interests, which demand at its hands favorable legislation in payment for their contributions. I believe this is a dishonest and immoral bargain between a party and its bound, and its agents, and the people. The people's expense. It is a purchase of political power under obligations to use the power of the United States for the benefit of the few to the detriment of the public interest."

A Republican Senator on the Force Bill.

I have read that bill with care and attention more than twenty times. I have read it in the light of calm consideration. And I repeat it—it were presented to me now with the alternative of party support or party defeat, I should vote to defeat it. A more infamous bill, in my judgment, never passed the threshold of the Senate. It is a bill, avowedly in the interest of good government, it was instigated, in my judgment, by men whose interest it was to prevent a free expression of the will of voters at the polls.—Hon. Henry M. Teller in Chicago Interview.

According to Bradstreet's there were fifty-four strikes in August, with 41,147 workmen on strike against reduced wages and 1,000 locked out for Commissioner Peck to look against.

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Clara—How well you looked on the street yesterday.

Jessie—(genuinely flattered)—Do you really think so? I am awfully glad.

Clara—Yes, you had on such a becoming veil.—Boston Courier.

Reasonable Expectation.

Mrs. Dix—I wonder what present husband will bring me to-night?

Mrs. Nix—What makes you expect one?

Mrs. Dix—No-ci we quarreled this morning.—N. Y. Herald.

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"Does Burrows quarrel with his wife as much as he did?"

"Oh, no. They stopped their rows a year ago."

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Jess—I don't believe Chappie knows enough to pound sand.

Bess—What makes you think so?

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Mother—Didn't you skunk when you got in the water and met the glue of all those men?

Daughter—Well—my bathing suit did.—N. Y. World.

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Professor—Wait, wait. You are playing that part too loud. Don't bang so.

Maiden—Oh, don't worry about that, professor. The piano is a rented one.—Good News.

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She—I see symptoms that wish you. I was married once myself.

He—But you weren't married to a woman.—Puck.

Notes of Advertising

Space	1	2	3	4	5	6
	WEEKS.			MONTHS.		
Space	1	2	3	6	9	12

All Electro's must be solid metal.
Double cols. 30 per ct. advance of above rates.

A RAILROAD AUTOCRAT.

President of the Lackawanna at the Age of Seventy-Two.

Unique among railway monarchs stands Samuel Sloan, president of the Lackawanna. He writes his name simply "Sam," not that he wishes to be familiar with himself, but it saves time. Mr. Sloan's hair is abundant and white as snow, his eyes are as bright as diamonds and his huge jaws bespeak the bulldog that he is. He hates typewriters—male, female and mechanical—and writes all his own letters in acute

PRESIDENT SLOAN.

graph with a big gold pen. No wonder that some of his epistles are short and curt.

His venerable secretary handles some of the routine correspondence of the executive office, but his chief duties are confined to opening and arranging the mail and supervising the distinguished horses who are turned over to him. For the rest, the president of a Kansas City Journal man, "Sam" apply the injunction in a manner that would make Lord Chesterfield turn green with envy. For is it strange that Republican organs should parade such confessions before the public without shame.

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The Constitutionalist.

W. L. FORCE, } A. L. FORCE
Editors and Proprietors.

Democratic Nominations.

For President,

GROVER CLEVELAND,
of New York.

For Vice-President,

ADLAI E. STEVENSON,
of Illinois.

For Governor,

GEORGE T. WERTS.
OF MORRIS.

ELECTORS-AT-LARGE.

MILLARD F. ROSS, of Middlesex.
PHILIP F. BAKER, of Cumberland.

DISTRICT ELECTORS.

First District—CHARLES MANN.
Second District—THOS. H. FRICKETT.
Third District—JAMES DEMILER.
Fourth District—THEO. SIMONSON.
Fifth District—JAMES G. MORGAN.
Sixth District—EDWARD HALBACH.
Seventh District—EDWD H. STEVENS.
Eighth District—MARTIN R. COOK.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

Fourth District—JOHNSTON CORNISH.
Fifth Dist.—CORNELIUS B. CADMUS.
Sixth Dist—THOMAS DUNN ENGLISH.

THE BADGE OF HONOR.

It has been remarked, and the fact is obvious, that the present Presidential canvass is so far unusually quiet.

That is a favorable sign, because it credits the belief that intelligent thought and dignified bearing have, in a great measure, supplanted senseless noise and show.

This is an educational campaign, questions of vital importance are up for consideration and solution.

Let every voter deliberately investigate and form an opinion for himself.

Then let him go as a freeman to the polls and register his own individual judgment in the shape of a ballot, unfettered, uninfluenced and unintimidated by any human power. Thereby he will prove his worthiness to wear the honorable badge of American citizenship.

RIGHT ACTION.

The recent Democratic State Convention in nominating Judge George T. Werts for Governor of New Jersey nobly seconded the Chicago National Convention by bowing to the popular will.

Cleveland for President and Werts for Governor are both nominees of the honest Democratic masses.

That beautiful harmony and needed political reformation, proving as it does that the people are determined to take the management of partisan affairs in their own hands and select their own candidates for office.

Party organizations are all right when controlled by popular sovereignty, and not contaminated by personal ambitions or sordid interests.

A government of the people, by the people, and for the general public welfare is true Democracy.

Vote for
CLEVELAND AND STEVENSON,
and for
GEORGE T. WERTS.

A SPECIMEN.

One of the rankest specimens of a Pennsylvania political corruptionist has been delegated to counsel and assist the Republican National Committee in managing the Harrison and Reid machine.

The distinguished partisan holds a responsible Federal office in the city of Philadelphia conferred upon him by President Harrison, and that, too, in defiance of the protest of a prominent Philadelphia Republican couched in the following scathing language—"He is a disreputable rascal, and his appointment as Collector would be an insult to every respectable citizen of Pennsylvania."

No wonder honest Republican advocates of civil service reform, like Mr. Foulke, of Indiana, have resolved to vote for Grover Cleveland.

STILL THEY COME.

The cry is still they come.

Henry A. Meyer was one year ago the Republican candidate for Mayor of Brooklyn, New York.

He is a plain, practical business man, not a plotting politician, and has been giving impartial thought regarding the public questions now dividing the Democratic and Republican parties.

The result is that, after mature investigation, he openly renounces political Republicanism and declares his allegiance to the cause of Democracy.

We will give his own reasons why he has been politically converted. He says:

"REPUBLICANISM IS FOR THE CLASSES AND DEMOCRACY FOR THE MASSES."

That is a truth anchored declaration. Hear him further—

"The labor and business interests of the country require a change in the direction proposed by the Democracy.

"As a plain, every day citizen and business man my sympathies are naturally with people who have to work hard for a living, and I am hopeful IRELAND ALL DOUBT THAT THE REPUBLICAN TARIFF POLICY TENDS TO MAKE THE RICH RICHER AND THE POOR POORER."

"To the Democracy, as led and represented by Cleveland his tariff reform ideas, I feel that I can commit my interests as an American citizen who wants an equal share for all and nothing more."

"I intend to vote for CLEVELAND because I believe in the Democratic doctrine of tariff reform."

"I also think that many other Republicans will do the same on Election Day."

THE RESULT.

The organ of the Republican Vice-Presidential candidate says: "The level-headed voter is a man whose political action is based on results."

Just so.

The result of four years of Republican legislation and Republican administration are precisely what the level-headed voter does not like. Among those results are:

A squandered surplus of $100,000,000.
Billion dollar appropriations.
Revenues mortgaged by pension grants.
A worse than war tariff.
Increased taxes.
The multiplication of monopolies.
Looting of the public service as spoils.
The protection of Republican rascals.
Dangerous inflation with 65-cent dollars.
The menace of a Force bill.
State-stealing and seat-stealing.
Reconstruction by office-holders.

The level-headed voters, whose actions are based on results, condemned this record in 1890 and 1891. They are getting ready to repeat their verdict.—New York World.

JUMPING ON A PLAINFIELD YOUTH.

"Journalistic" Methods as Practiced by a "Courier" Graduate.

The New Brunswick *Home News* has the following to say of a youth who received his "journalistic" training in the *Courier* office:

A TRICK EXPOSED.

The Unscrupulous Act of a Times Reporter.

The verdancy of a pretty youth who has been left in charge of the news department of the Times for the last few days, in the absence of Judge Shann, is as remarkable as it is deplorable.

The fellow came to the Times from Plainfield, and is said to be another "Reporter" with ridiculous stories of his journalistic work. He had even the temerity to assert that he was sent to the Chicago and Minneapolis Conventions to report them for the New York Herald.

In that office, however, he is unknown. He was for a while the guest of Lovell Bragdon, but he was too much for him. His latest trick was explained to a reporter this morning by Supt. Robertson, of the Prudential Insurance agency.

Yesterday there appeared in the Times an article telling how a Prudential Insurance agent had swindled people in the city out of $250. The article was all a fake pure and no one was swindled. The item was taken almost verbatim from the Dunellen Call or a Plainfield paper, it appeared. On both, and he had to do it to change the locality and make the item a local one.

Supt. Robertson recognized the article as it had been shown him by Supt. Pepper of Plainfield before it appeared in the Times. He demanded a contradiction, which the brilliant journalistic prevaricating young newspaper writer said he would give this afternoon. The item is not even correct as referring to Dunellen, as the paper-carrying youth claims it was picked off on a newspaper there by an ex-agent with a grievance.

NEWS OF THE WHEELMEN.

A Handsome Silver Trophy that Plainfield's Club Should Try for.

Notes of the Pneumatic Horse.

The Riverside Athletic club of Newark, which recently held a wheeling tournament among its members, will have a bicycle meet at Waverly, Oct. 15. The prizes will consist of a suit of parlor furniture, sewing-machine, bicycle and silverware. A silver cup is to be placed for competition for a team race, to become the possession of any New Jersey bicycle club which shall win it three times at the annual meeting of the club. The distance will be three miles, and teams of three men will be entered by each club and others. The place is supplied with daily and weekly papers and other reading matter.

A regular meeting of the association will take place on Thursday evening at 8. The banner committee will make a final report as to the arrangements made by them.

TELL THEM COME.

New York Gets the Crescent's Kosler.

A despatch from Binghampton, yesterday, says:

"Manager Powers of the New York club has completed a deal for the release of third-baseman M. F. Kosler of the Binghamton club, formerly of the Crescents of Plainfield, and Kosler has signed with the New York club. A number of league clubs have had agents out for Kosler. He is a left-handed batsman and resembles Dahlen of the Chicago club both in build and style of play, and is considered as strong as the Long cabs by every reporter."

Kosler is also said to be a wonderful fielder, and by long odds the best batsman in the Eastern league."

Society Event to the Naval Districts.

J. Mitchell, 30 years of age, from Illinois, and Miss Catharine McTenis, 74 years of age, of Glen Gardner, Hunterdon county, were married Monday evening, September 17. The boys burned fire-barrels so that they illuminated the sky for miles around. The Clinton boys telegraphed that they would be on hand with the fire engine to celebrate the event, but they did n't show up. Miss Mary Mitchell is the bride's aunt and household furniture Saturday the 24th. The bride and groom went to their future home in Illinois, Monday the 26th.

DEN BOLT.

The Cross Bearers' Circle of the King's Daughters Have a Successful Festival.

Directress Mrs. A. J. Moore, and the Misses Cornelia M. Smith, Mamie Van Dyke, Mary VanFleet, Cora Huff, Cora Young, Addie Baxter, Kate Baxter, Gertie Tier, Florence Smalley and Hattie Wellman, assisted by the Misses Laura VanNess and Mabel Staats, made a successful success of the fair and ice-cream festival of the Cross Bearers' circle of the King's Daughters, Tuesday afternoon and evening in the W. C. T. U. rooms. The proceeds were for the purpose of adding to the church debt fund, which they did very materially.

Allow us to say a word to you about your Fall Suit or Overcoat. We have the largest and most complete stock of Men's, Boys' and Children's Clothing ever shown in this city, and we are prepared to sell you at prices that will astonish you. Our Fall Suits and Overcoats are now ready for your inspection, and we would be pleased to have you call and examine our stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere. Our Merchant Tailoring Department is complete in every detail, and we guarantee satisfaction in every instance. Our prices are the lowest for the best goods. Call and see us.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
SIXTH AND MARKET STS.,
PHILADELPHIA.

SOUSA CAPTURES PLAINFIELD.

The New Marine Band at the Rink Yesterday, John Philip Sousa, Conductor.

The New Marine Band at the Rink last evening in behalf of the Home Hall piano day sicht. The programme was varied and interesting and the encores, which were many, were all kindly responded to by Mr. Sousa and his band. Sousa was paid a higher compliment than he probably expected, for when has a Music Hall audience greeted the first number, a selection of gracious with overwhelming applause, and given an encore to the second number, which was the case last evening!

As soon as Sousa appeared with the marching by the band, all standing, of Gilmore's "Death's at the Door" as a tribute to the memory of that great leader.

The overture to Semiramide, the opening number, was exquisitely rendered. The soft effects were delightful and the climax was grand. With a wave of the leader's hand the tone would be brought from hardly a breath to a staple that filled every phase of power. Grieg's "Peat Gynt," a descriptive piece, was beautifully rendered, the movement entitled "Morning" being a little gem. An encore was given. "The approach and retreat of the Salvation Army", which the band was compelled to repeat. Janne's "Bal des Enfants" and Chaminade's "Dream after the Ball" were delightful bits, which also received a deserved encore which was responded to by "The Southern Patrol", which, as it introduced "Mirriam's Ride," was re-demanded.

Sousa's own descriptive piece, "Sheridan's Ride", was the only one to the exception that was given B. Frost. The bugle call through the roar of the cannon and musketry, the presence of events and the shouts of homeward "Here comes Sheridan," the coming of Sheridan, the history could be followed. Sousa's humoresque entitled "Good-bye", which little appears paraphrased, was immensely enjoyed. Included about every farewell song that tee could think of, beginning with "The Soldier's Farewell" and including "Good-bye Sweetheart", "Auld Lang Syne", "Home Sweet Home", "Going Home to Dixie", Tosti's "Good-bye", "Last Rose of Summer", "Comrades", "Good-bye My Lover, I'm Going" and many others. As each strain was concluded, the principal performers, with the most serious faces, left the stage. The audience was full of merriment, and the performance of almost the last measure of "Then You'll Remember Me" as a baroon solo, finished them. The last on the stage were the drum major with the others marched out to "The Gal I Left Behind Me". Mr. Sousa was left monarch of the empty chairs. One man came back and gravely bowed, and that was all. The concert

CITY DEPARTMENT.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE, THE COUNTY AND THIS CITY, AND HAS THE LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY PAPER PUBLISHED IN THE COUNTY OF UNION.

J. A. DEMAREST - - City Editor.

—The regular rehearsals of the Melopoia will begin Oct. 4.

—*The Westfield Leader says:* "It was *The Single Tree* that first ornamented Cleveland for the second term."

—The Hillside Tennis club will hold a ladies' tournament on Saturday of this week. The exercises will close to-day.

—Mayor Saunders of New Brunswick will be the speaker at the next regular meeting of the Cleveland and Stevenson campaign club, Monday evening.

—The pulpit committee of the Park Avenue Baptist church deny the *Courier's* report that they have called the Rev. Mr. Richardson of Brooklyn to the pastorate.

—North Plainfield's popular mayor invites all citizens of the borough to attend the outdoor meetings of Oct. 7 and Nov. 4, to be heard on the street railway subject.

—The Twilight Social Club will give their fifth annual ball in the Crescent rink, Thanksgiving Eve. The music will be by Vose's First Regiment Band of Newark.

—The first rehearsal of the Mendelssohn Male Chorus will be in their rooms in the Manning building on West Front street, opposite Hulett's, Thursday evening at 8.

—The T. M. C. A. has been fortunate in securing the services of George B. Titsworth of the Potter Press Works as instructor of the advanced class in mechanical drawing.

—You'll find no better clothiers in the country than the old reliable house of Marshall & Ball, and you'll be amazed to see how cheap they can fit you out in their Broad street, Newark, store.

—That deservedly popular hostelry, Hotel Granada, was so crowded with guests the first part of last week that employees were compelled to put cots in the parlors to accommodate all who were booked.

—Manning & Sanford are grading, curbing and flagging Richmond street from Second to Third streets, and Mayor Draper does that there is to be no more walking on boards for his neighborhood now.

—Charles S. Cook, for more than twenty years a faithful employee of THE PRESS, is also in the clutches of that fell scourge, painful disability from running a rake-tooth into his foot and spraining his ankle.

—The New York Institute for Artist, Artisans, of which John Ward Stimson of Plainfield is superintendent, will exhibit summer sketches Saturday, Oct. 1, at 146 West 23d street, where visitors will be warmly welcomed.

—The great furniture house of Mullins & Co., 213-220 Market street, Newark, has been awarded a large number of first prizes at the Waverly State Fair, as announced in the large new advertisement in THE CONSTITUTIONALIST.

—The workmen took the tin plate glass that had its corner cracked, out of the Dime Savings bank front window Friday morning, but instead of standing it up edge half it down flat. In consequence it all broke to pieces with its own weight.

—Jimmie Powers, an aged inmate alternately of the Plainfield poor-house and the county jail, won't be able to vote in Plainfield this fall, for Judge Codrington sent him to Elizabeth yesterday for 60 days for drunkenness and disorderly conduct.

—Mrs. R. Mattis and her three daughters, a cousin by Mrs. Shaw, a neighbor on Manson place, of calling her out of her name, had a trial before judge Codrington on Saturday. The Mattises were found guilty, but sentence was deferred until Oct. 1.

—The Plainfield Bicycle club has been compelled to abandon its proposed wheelmen's tournament planned for Sept. 15. The League of American Wheelmen would not sanction the event because it interfered with the other New Jersey races at Englewood.

—A. W. Brown, of Brown & Hill, the Hotel Grenada tonsorial artists, cut Foreman's fat boy's hair Friday morning. It was measured and weighed and the scales would hold the customer. The lad is 19 and weighs 635 pounds. He gave Mr. Brown 50 cents and told him to keep the change.

—The Cleveland and Stevenson Tariff Reform club of Fanwood township will have a banner raising at Scotch Plains this evening and will be followed by a speaking in Excelsior Hall by the Hon. Frederick C. Marsh, the Hon. John T. Dunn, T. F. McCormick and James E. Martine.

—The *Courier* is getting more and more mixed every day. Now it talks about "pastor Goodrich of the Crescent Avenue Congregational church", in two different parts of its last night's issue. The church people need not fear; their buildings have not been transposed. It's only some of the *Courier's* characteristic and inexcusable carelessness.

THAT GRAVEL-PIT AGAIN.

A Correspondent Adds His Protest to the Nuisance "in Our Midst".

TO THE EDITOR OF THE PRESS:—Permit me through the columns of the people's paper to call the attention of the board of health to an unabating nuisance within our midst, viz., the gravel-pit. The gravel-pit issue has been before the Plainfield public for some time without much benefit having been obtained, but now that the city has turned it into a dumping-ground the matter becomes more serious than before, inasmuch as all kinds of garbage are daily being dumped, and decayed vegetables down to sewpool contents, and as the pits fill every spring with water to a depth of two or three feet, this decayed matter floating on the surface of the water will not have a very beneficial effect on the health of the community. Now the streets have been and are now being cleaned down in this vicinity, and the dirt carted and dumped on vacant lots which if dumped in the pits would in time raise the surface above the water line and this could be done at a very small expense to the city, and be a lasting benefit to this community.

SANITARY.

[THE PRESS has already directed attention to the seriousness of the gravel-pit nuisance. The authorities should attend to the matter speedily.

Recovered the Wheel, and Will Prosecute the Thief.

A bicycle stolen from ex-Mayor Place's son has been found at *S. Frucht's junk*-shop on East Front street by police captain Grant. An effort had been made to cut out the number. It was 20111, and the last two I's had been filed away. The number was found on examination of the returned bicycle. Frucht told the name of the lad he bought the stolen wheel from, and the thief will be prosecuted.

It Pays to Read the Papers.

Especially your county paper, for often through this medium business chances and opportunities are presented that might otherwise entirely escape your attention. For instance: B. F. Johnson & Co., Richmond, Va., have a manufacturing plant in the center of the tobacco belt of special interest and value to a large number of people hereabouts. Write to them for further particulars.

PERSONALIA.

Dr. J. A. Allis has returned from Washington.

Mrs. George Lissignolo and family returned to-day from Belmar.

Louise Leggett, of Florence, Kansas, is visiting his brother, Charles, of this city.

Miss Miss Ammerman and Miss Lizzie Smalley are visiting relatives in Cranford.

Mrs. Frank Manchester has returned home from a week's visit to friends in Newark.

Mr. and Miss Schipper returned Sunday evening from Ocean, on the steamship Worra.

The Rev. S. C. Partridge of the China mission will preach at Grace church next Sunday.

Miss Laura Stout of Elizabeth is visiting her cousin, Mrs. Ira Sandwick, of West Second street, for a few days.

W. E. MacClyment will give the first of the season's series of free organ recital in the First Baptist church the middle of next month.

William Carter and wife, of Horseheads, N. Y., are visiting friends and relatives in this section for the first time in many years.

Mrs. and Miss George Wharton Edwards will return to Plainfield from their summer home "Onarock", Monhegan, Me., Oct. 1. They will spend the autumn at Hillside.

Hester S. Brooks, widow of the late James Brooks, died at her home on Rockview avenue Sunday in her ninety-sixth year. She was probably the oldest resident of her set in this locality.

Benjamin Starr, of Richmond, Indiana, and a member of the firm of James M. Starr & Co., plano manufacturers, was the guest of E. H. Holsted, Plainfield's millionaire.

The 14th anniversary of Oscar Smith's birthday, was made supremely joyful for him by the present of a fine piano in a handsome case, from his parents, Mr. and Mrs. *Charles Smith, 4 West Front street.*

The Westervelt reunion home of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Lambert was the scene of much saintly Wednesday afternoon from 4 to 8, when a children's party was given to the little ones living in the neighborhood.

"Paganism Surviving Christianity," the new book from the pen of the Rev. Dr. Alexander Herbert Lewis, pastor of the Plainfield Seventh-day Baptist church, is being well received by the critics and the reading public.

Miss Fitzgerald and Frank Voeseller, both of this city, were married Sept. 15, by the Rev. Father McKernan, in St. Joseph's parsonage, North Plainfield. William Smith and Miss Sadie Connors were the witnesses.

Miss Edna Elsworth Garnin, of Monroe street, Brooklyn, has returned to her home, after spending the summer with relatives on Grove street. She will be greatly missed by her large circle of friends in this city.

A most enjoyable five-o'clock tea was given Monday by Miss Homan, to her friends, Miss Pangborn, Miss Bradshaw, Miss Florence Bradshaw, Miss Mary Fritts, Miss Mary Stewart, Miss Bonnegar, and Miss Emma Case.

The first special musical service for the coming season at the Church of the Holy Cross will be given one week from next Sunday, at the afternoon service. Master Seth Bingham, of Naugatuck, Conn., who has a marvelous contralto voice, will add the choir at this service.

After a service of three years in the United States army, Frank Vermeule, of this city, has received a furlough from E troop, 3d cavalry, stationed at San Antonio, Texas, and commanded by Capt. Quarantine at Galveston, Texas, he is expected home in a few days.

Sidney B. Wser and son, of East Hartford, Conn., are visiting their engineer friend, Mr. Wser, and visiting their engineer friend, Mr. Wser, and visiting their engineer friend, Mr. Wser, and

WOMAN OF FASHION.

Some Advice to the Brides That Are to Be.

First and Foremost, the Wedding Gown—Some Very Important Details—The Trousseau—Jewelry—Wedding Presents—Dresses for Lovely Women.

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Margaret is going to be married; did you know? And, having ever been pleased through this experience before in her twenty summers, Margaret is a little worried about a number of some seemingly unimportant trifles, but which, she knows full well, will make or mar the coming day, and so she feels a little like Martha at present, "careful and troubled about many things." For, let me tell you, Margaret is not an ultra fashionable damsel, who has etiquette at her finger tips, and knows exactly what to do under any conceivable circumstances, and is always perfectly calm and self-contained, no matter what is happening or going to happen. Margaret is only a fair, sweet maiden

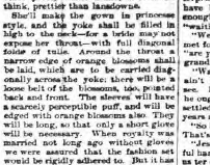
THE FAIR BRIDE.

anxious to have a pretty home wedding that shall not leave too large a vacuum in the paternal pocket.

The first care and perplexity, of course, is the wedding gown. Brenda is expensive and too fashionable for this occasion. Soft silk she would dearly love to have, but silk, too, costs too much, for Margaret thinks she'll have handsome. It is, indeed, a pretty material, with a sheen to it not unlike silk, and as wide that it takes only a paratively few yards to make even the long train. There are ever so many other pretty white stuffs, but none, I think, prettier than lansdowne.

Shall make the gown in princess style, and the yoke shall be filled in high to the neck—for a bride may not expose her throat—with full diagonal folds of tulle. Around the throat a narrow edge of orange blossoms shall be laid, which are to be carried diagonally across the yoke; there will be a loose belt of the blossoms, too, pointed back and front. The sleeves will have a scarcely perceptible puff, and will be edged with orange blossoms also. They will be long, and only a short glove will be necessary. When royalty was married not long ago without gloves we were assured that the fashion then would be rigidly adhered to. But it has not been so. Such an ugly style has not found favor among American girls. But only one bride in a hundred has hands pretty enough to hang uncovered. The edge of the skirt shall be trimmed with a full ruche, as well as the magnificent Watteau back, that starts so narrow and unassuming at the neck, and broadens and lengthens out so impressively in its journey to the floor. Hanging to the veil shall be gathered closely together with a bunch of blossoms at the top of the head, falling to the edge of the train.

The prettiest flowers for the bridal bouquet, I was told yesterday by a leading florist, are lilies of the valley or white orchids. A bouquet may occasionally have a touch of pink, but that is rare. Orchids, when bridal veils will be more numerous, the finest varieties of white chrysanthemum will come into play, and nothing can be more beautiful than these. Bridal bouquets are from



THE COMBINATION CALLING AND EVENING GOWN.

twelve to eighteen inches in diameter, although the former size is more popular at present.

What will you wear for a traveling costume, Margaret? Shall it be a pretty one? First, there's a blouse of silk in Scotch plaid of pretty warm colors; over this comes the skirt, of woman's color, a gray camel's hair, with a broad belt that covers a good part of the blouse. The back, however, is straight all around, not pointed like our summer ones. The sleeves are of the finest silk, with a full puff. The jaunty jacket that goes over has a high standing collar, with velvet buttons at each side, by which the wearer can close it or not. It fastens the cape is knotted together. The cape does not meet; it stands apart about three inches, displaying every desirable of the pretty blouse. The skirt has six narrow rows of gray braid; the gloves are gray also.

Trousseau gowns—it's a broad subject, and there's such a bewildering mass of materials to choose from, that one hardly knows what to get. So far the season has not settled itself. Instead of colors, novel and startling goods quietly sinking out of sight and leaving staid old standbys in possession on top, more and more fabrics are constantly appearing. And what with the velvet-striped cheviots, the crushed, the tucked goods, the dotted and palm-leafed Bedford cords, the new serges, the short goods, the corkscrews and all the rest, our minds have no very clear idea in them. So that if one put off buying for a few weeks, in the hope that style will come out of the fire of observation and criticism unharmed, one will probably fare much better than by purchasing now. But if this be impossible, there is some material that is safe to count upon. The new shaggy cheviots, for instance, will never be amiss, and a Bedford cord may be counted on to last for one season at any rate. Serges, too, are always in style, but the serge craze has been so intense all summer that it is a little tiresome now. Still, in new, old shades, serge will be worn again. Crepons? Yes, with the silk designs running over them, they make up very handsomely.

The empire is surely coming upon us. We see suggestions of it in the short, full waists, the high skirts coming up over, there are hanging sleeves, the Watteau folds and variations in our gowns. Some of the best of these designs are displayed by grand ones; even the belle are cut differently from what they were, having the bust cut to the belt, only a bias, bell-shaped piece. In the front the breadths are gored to fit the figure more closely than ever.

A pretty new combination suit has just come from Paris. It is a novelty, for it answers two purposes—being the afternoon visiting gown and of an exercising dress at once. For the velvet piece it bears and the embroidered sleeves it can be taken out at will, leaving a remarkably neat and serviceable dress. The material is soft wool or cashmere silk, and is trimmed, with much grace and delicate good taste, in a design of

MOW THE HOTTENTOT ALLAYS THE TEMPEST.

and the crop is laid by and she deserves a pension both from earth and Heaven. She never thought about managing me, but she has done it. It is well enough to talk about taming a shrew, but managing a woman—never. If there were a whole book written upon it it would go dead—stillborn—for a gentleman neglects it he could, and a tyrant couldn't if he would. There may be Petruchios, but there are no Kates.

BELL AMY.

Opie Read—Chicago.

There are undoubtedly many ways to manage a wife, but failure is generally the result—that is if the wife should receive the intimation that the husband is trying to manage her. If a wife is managed at all it is better to suppose the performance in a manner so quiet and conducing as to keep it entirely hidden from her. Many a wife owes upon the wife as to whether or not she is to be managed. If she decides not to be managed, and this decision will soon manifest itself in some unexpected way. It were well for the husband to "dodge" the issue, and to accomplish his ends secretly. He should naturally suppose that a delicate little blue-eyed creature with a "won't you please love me?" expression in her eyes could be petted to death. Not so. Many a large-framed fellow, a heavy mass of muscle and bone, has fallen a victim to the blue-eyed creature, and has been managed, petted and petted to death. Many a man who has been managed by his wife has left in his will the statement of what he thought of her management. Many a man who has been managed by stealth has left in his will the statement of what he thought of such treachery. Many a man who has been managed by diplomacy has left in his will a condition which is not exempt by that of lampblackness, but which by slavery is almost as bad. But as to the result of being managed by stealth. Such a one has fallen him with her tears, and it is better to be ruled with an ostrich plant than with a flood of tears. Ah! but how should a wife be managed? By attention, by little respects and courtesies, by keeping romance alive in the house. A woman who does that is loved in honor as the child of romance. A rose given to her at evening is far more effective than a morning argument. Try at first to think as she does. Read in her line rather than ask her to read in yours, and the chances are that your literature will be heightened if not improved. Jump with these delightful gentleness that add spice and perfume to conversation; but through the suffs of pleasantry let not the truth of love shine. Reason with her. Yes, and reason earnestly, but remember that your court of reason is not the love instead of exact and unflinching justice.

The man who sets in with the determination to rule his wife may find certain sort of happiness, but he is not likely to communicate any of it to her. Happiness is contagious, but it is a particular condition of atmosphere.

Manage well yourself, and in that may lie the management of your wife.

OPIE READ.

FORTY MILLIONS FOR FUN.

That Is the Amount Invested in Chicago "Side Shows."

Three Great Spectacles Alberty's "Ameri-ca" at the Auditorium—Columbus' Discovery at Sullivan & Kraus' Spectacle—The Passion Play.

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CONSERVATIVE estimates place the investment in amusement enterprises for Chicago during the fall at $40,000,000. Exhibitions of the Garden City fix the sum at $60,000,000. Add to this scheme to fill a rather wild epoch in the history of the country, and the capitalization of amusement projects at springtide alone has already mounted up into millions, and the end of money this will come from New York, Chicago, Philadelphia and Boston. Abroad, in search of Alberty's spectacle, at the Auditorium, Steele Mackaye's enterprise on the world's fair grounds, the Elitch-Gardens of Weehawken, the monster orchestra enterprise, the "Hippodromes," the Passion Play and Paints Panorama plan, all backed by eastern money, and lots of it.

"In fact," said Mr. Schoeffel to me, "it will be a great Coney Island of amusements big and little on all sides, with the greatest entertainments this country has ever seen and with probably more attractions outside than inside the fair.

Theatrical managers, east and west, have simply gone Chicago-mad. They are paying tremendous prices for privileges, big sum, for certainly limited property, and they seem to give no heed whatever to the fact that after August and September, the great months of the fair, are conducive to anything but indoor amusement. Klaw & Erlanger enterprises is a contract to transplant the Eldorado to Chicago. I am told that the negotiation is to mention the trifle of a million and a half, that the grounds have already been selected and that the buildings will be on the reproduction of those at Weehawken, castle, casino, fountain, flights, amphitheater and all.

"We will have a great deal of Chicago from May to October, and the first will be the spectacle 'America,' at the Auditorium, and that Mr. Alberty is Chicago. "The play there will be arranged by Imre Kiralfy, and has been carefully kept under cover. The Schaefer family of Vienna, to-day the most marvelous performers in the world, have been contracted to appear in the spectacle. Sandow, the strong man, and we are dealing constantly with all the vital performers in the capitals of Europe."

The Passion Play seems to be an assured thing. It will be under the incorporation of the company at Springfield late in June was followed almost immediately by the signing of contracts with all the great Oberammergau players. The syndicate is represented in Europe by the acting director of the imperial opera house at Vienna, and his first contract was with Joseph Myers, the personal representative of Barnum & Bailey. All the others have been signed on condition that $60,000 guaranteed them be placed in bank to the order of a third responsible party. This, too, has been done, and it is now the intention to have all the original costumes and scenery brought here, and an amphitheater will be constructed especially for the production. Given

JOHN PHILIP SOUSA.

the hotel accommodations for the 235 Bavarian peasants who are to produce the play and you are done.

I had a chat with one of the New York gentlemen interested in the Chicago Hippodrome Company the other day, and he informed me that matters in connection with the enterprise were progressing splendidly. "We are investing $2,500,000 and will have a greater hippodrome than the largest and most famous of Europe. In fact, the star Paris performers are under contract with us and will be here during the formal opening next May."

There is still some talk of transferring the Paris hippodrome, intended to be "Libby Prison" grounds in Chicago, and it is possible that that enterprise will yet be undertaken effectively.

The First regiment armory is now having way in the Auditorium in immense new theater, and I understand that Dr. Ziegfeld has secured the Meininger orchestra as one of its prime attractions.

So much has been said of Steele Mackaye's great work on the world's fair ground that I can add but little of interest. Mr. Mackaye has not yet finished the plan which is to be produced there and simply announces that it will be on a grander scale than has ever been attempted in the world of amusements on either side of the Atlantic.

When John Philip Sousa, of the Marine band, left Washington to accept the leadership of the new Chicago orchestra, many admirers assumed that his popular music would not be lacking, and in this they are not disappointed. He will be a formidable rival to Theodore Thomas, whose orchestra is also to be grandly augmented. Mr. Sousa's engagement is for three years, but it is whispered that Gilmore will give up a season at Manhattan Beach and surrender his position with the summer manager. I heard also that the only Gilmore intended to take one hundred of New York musicians with him.

The Digby Bell opera company will furnish the chief style of light opera for Alberty's, and two new operettas are to be produced in it. Myron and Mrs. Bell will appear. Vincent and Dr. Wolf, Hopper

ONLY A FACE IN THE SMOKE.

ated in this sale of tears. I made this discovery early in life.

There is nothing so much like matrimony as "chumming" with a fellow at college. My chum was full of faults. For instance, he was in love at all money at poker instead of buying fur allure for the room. This practice would have endangered our friendship, but I rose to the occasion.

In three months he was a steady winner and my room was carpet on the floor and pictures on the wall.

It is seldom-seen, perhaps, which leads a wise man to modify those views which he comes in contact in such a way that they will be more agreeable to him, but although that method may be credited by actions it makes I must recommend it. Perhaps it is the most delightful, but it is a secret which I shall presently divulge for the benefit of any bachelor who may be trembling on the brink of matrimony.

Most men fail to realize how important this unmarried state is to them. They do not fully realize the nature of a wife. Some seem think of a wife only as a person to whom one can go home to dinner and escape from from one one's mother. Others consider her property to be housed and fed. Others look upon her as a companion to whom they can go for sympathy. Others regard her as a housekeeper

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CONGRESSMAN CUMMINGS ON THE OUTLOOK.

The Image of the Campaign Already Put Together—Harrison is Going to Fail Badly—The Prospects of Victory Were Never Brighter.

New York, Sept. 28.—"The political sky over the Democratic party is encouraging, to say no means cloudy. The sun shines as steadily as in the great campaign of 1884, and the prospects of victory are as bright. In New York the Democrats will do their duty. They are fully as enthusiastic as they were in the last three years ago.

Tammany Hall is thoroughly organized and will lead the fight in this state. The work of organization has been done slowly. The fight will not fairly begin until Mr. Cleveland's letter of acceptance is received, and local and congressional nominations are made. Then Mr. Croker will establish his permanent headquarters at Tammany hall and give all his attention to the campaign. Tammany itself will be responsible for the result, and therefore its safety are at stake, and it will strain every nerve to give Mr. Cleveland a larger majority than he received in this state in 1884, by last fall. Able lieutenants of Mr. Croker in the different city assembly districts will be appointed, and they will, in turn, out all along the line, give the Democratic presidential ticket 70,000 majority in the city.

In Brooklyn the organization is equally thorough. Hugh McLaughlin although not in active politics, can be no defection in his ranks this fall. The campaign in Brooklyn was inaugurated last night by a meeting to be held on Monday night with a speech by Senator David B. Hill. There was no uncertain sound in the speech. Hill is a Democrat, both in principle and training. He supports the ticket heartily and unreservedly. His voice will be heard and echoed in all parts of the state and will enthuse and enliven sections now inactive.

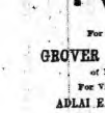
The cause of the disaffection in Kings in 1888 has been removed, and prominent men who left the party then have declared their ability to carry the city by from 15,000 to 20,000 majority. The Democracy will support with all the congressmen in those two cities.

Now for the state. The outlook is more encouraging than ever before. Governor Sheehan has established his headquarters in the city, and is acting heart and soul with the executive committee. Indeed he is the real state leader in the contest. He is young, active, energetic and untiring. The lack of a head has been

The Constitutionalist.

W. A. FORCE, } A. L. FORCE
Editors and Proprietors.

Democratic Nominations.



For President,

GROVER CLEVELAND,

of New York.

For Vice-President,

ADLAI E. STEVENSON,

of Illinois,

For Governor,

GEORGE T. WERTS,

OF MORRIS.

ELECTORS AT LARGE,

MILLARD F. [illegible]

PHILIP F. BAKE[illegible]

DISTRICT ELECTORS.

First District—CHARLES MANN.
Second District—THOS. H. PRICKETT.
Third District—JAMES DESHLER.
Fourth District—THEO. SIMONSON.
Fifth District—JAMES G MORGAN.
Sixth District—EDWARD BALBACH.
Seventh District—EDW'D H. STEVENS.
Eighth District—MARTIN R COOK.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

First District—FRANK M. PORCH
Second District—GEO D. WORTHERILL.
Third District—JACOB A. GEISSENHAINER
Fourth District—JOHNSTON CORNISH.
Fifth Dist.—CORNELIUS H. CADMUS.
Sixth Dist.—THOMAS DUNN ENGLISH.
Seventh Dist.—EDWARD F McDONALD.

Eighth Congressional District Democratic Convention.

OFFICIAL CALL.

Under and by virtue of the power and authority vested in me, as Chairman of the Committee adopted at the last Democratic State Convention held in the city of Trenton on the 22nd day of September, eighteen hundred and ninety-two, we have fixed as the

Friday, October Fourteenth, 1892,

at 12 o'clock noon as the time and Library and Reading Room, in the city of Plainfield, in the County of Union, as the place for the election of a member of the Congressional Delegation of this State from the Eighth Congressional District of said State, for the election of a candidate to represent the said district in Congress.

The basis of representation fixed by the committee is that of one delegate to each 100 votes and for every one hundred (100) votes cast at the last Congressional election and one additional for every fraction over fifty.

The number of delegates to be selected from the various districts, wards and townships is as follows:

UNION COUNTY.

Elizabeth	First Ward	4 Delegates.
"	Second "	4 "
"	Third "	4 "
"	Fourth "	4 "
"	Fifth "	4 "
"	Sixth "	4 "
"	Seventh "	4 "
"	Eighth "	4 "
"	Ninth "	4 "
Rahway	First Ward	4 "
"	Second "	4 "
"	Third "	4 "
"	Fourth "	4 "
Plainfield	First Ward	4 "
"	Second "	4 "
"	Third "	4 "
"	Fourth "	4 "
Linden Township		4 "
Cranford		4 "
New Providence Township		4 "
Springfield		4 "
Fanwood		4 "
Union Township		4 "
Clark		4 "
Fanwood		4 "
Westfield		4 "

ESSEX COUNTY.

Orange	First Ward, First District	1 "
"	" " Second District	1 "
Orange	Second Ward	3 "
"	Third Ward, First District	1 "
"	" " Second "	2 "
"	Fourth Ward, First District	1 "
"	" " Second "	2 "
"	Fifth Ward	3 "
South Orange	First District	2 "
"	Second "	1 "
"	Third "	1 "
West Orange	Township	3 "
Milburn	Township	3 "
Clinton Township	First District	1 "
"	Second "	1 "

HUDSON COUNTY.

Bayonne City	First Ward	1 "
"	Second Ward, 1st District	1 "
"	" " 2d "	1 "
"	" " 3d "	1 "
"	Third Ward, 1st Dist.	1 "
"	" " 2d "	1 "
"	Fourth Ward	1 "
"	Fifth Ward	1 "

The Democratic voters in the above named wards, districts and townships are hereby requested to assemble at such places as shall be designated by the Democratic Executive Committees on Monday evening, October tenth 1892, for the purpose of selecting delegates to the aforesaid convention.

The polls will be open from seven to nine p. m. Primaries are to be conducted as nearly as may be in accordance with the provisions of the various acts of the Legislature of this State governing the primary meetings.

By order of the committee.

THOS. S. HUDD, Union county.
MICHAEL F. MORRISSEY, Essex County,
ED. O'FARRELL, Hudson county.

Fanwood Democratic Primary.

The Democratic voters of the township of Fanwood will meet at the Engine and Bucket House (Hick ross), Martine Station, Monday, October 3, at 8 p. m., to elect delegates to the Congressional convention to be held in Elizabeth on Friday, the 14th inst. By order of

JAMES SEYCHE,
Chairman of last primary.

Democratic Primaries.

Pursuant to the call of the Democratic State and Union county committees, the following are the times and places for the city of Plainfield will meet on the following dates, viz: Saturday, October 8th, for the purpose of electing delegates to the Eighth Congressional District Democratic Convention to be held in Elizabeth on Friday, the 14th day of October instant.

First Ward, Democratic Club room, office of North avenue.

Second Ward, 2 delegates—Bryant school house.

Third Ward, 1 delegate—Smith's store, Sixth street.

Fourth Ward, 3 delegates—Democratic Headquarters, corner of Front and Park.

By order of J. S. MARTINE,
Louis F. Wadsworth, Sec'y. Prest. Com. Association.

THE TRUE MAN.

Ex-Senator and ex-Secretary of State Thomas F. Bayard, of Delaware, before an immense assemblage in the Brooklyn Academy of Music a few evenings ago, delivered the following noble testimony on behalf of the Democratic standard bearer, President:

"Circumstances, as you well know, gave me special and full opportunities, constantly and daily, for observing him, and accurately to estimate the character, faculties and qualities of Grover Cleveland.

The duties of the office which I held under his administration for four years have brought me at all hours of the day and sometimes even of the night to his side.

I saw him under the pressure of anxieties and manifold labors when confronted with serious difficulties and embarrassed by partisan obstructions, or in the hours of friendly confidence and relaxation from business.

I have been near him at all these times and can only testify to you that I e is and always was the true man and faithful American citizen that his country knows him to be.

The people made no mistake in calling him again to be their candidate.

They simply gave another proof of their capacity to select wisely.

Mr. Cleveland has never misled them.

They have never been kept in the slightest doubt as to his opinions upon any public question.

He may at some time have displeased the party manager desiring spoils.

His word is accepted by every intelligent man in the United States.

No man is so foolish as to disbelieve him.

No one distrusts his courage or his fidelity.

You all know the causes of his present position.

You know the moral forces—the consciences of the country—that compelled his nomination.

And trusting that he may, as I most earnestly do, that he may be elected in 1892 will be repeated in stronger numbers, the true man will be the President of the United States in the month of March, 1893."

That grand tribute to the worth of Mr. Cleveland fell from the lips of one of the most distinguished and illustrious of American citizens. He spoke not from mere hearsay or political partiality, but from actual personal knowledge.

Vote for
GROVER CLEVELAND,
THE TRUE MAN.

WHAT A BEAUTIFUL INFANT.

Major McKinley, the great Napoleon of war tariff taxation, and Doctor Depew, the princely paid President of a Railroad Corporation that screws its hard worked employees down to the lowest possible wage limit, are on the stump for Harrison and Reid, and the vociferous champions of that wonderful infant industry fraudulently termed American tin.

The Major, at a recent meeting in Philadelphia, waved high aloft and eulogized loud and long sheets of the bogus native product, and created such a cyclone of cheering among his tariffite hearers that, doubtless, scores of them are still hoarse with inflamed throats. A harvest for the M. D's.

At a subsequent Republican meeting in New York, the Doctor took up a similar ring performance, and then smacking shoulders of the place of tin among the audience, caused the faithful to tumble heels over head in search of the coveted morsels as though each one was a glittering diamond.

Such a childish exhibit on the part of men professing intelligence would be exceedingly ludicrous, were it not masked in arrant partisan deception.

Colonel McClure, a Philadelphia Democrat, offered, at McKinley's in open debate on the tariff question, but that valiant political warrior refused to accept the invitation. The Colonel would be an opportune man to present his own arguments, and then before a large meeting of fellow citizens exposed the tin fraud of the Republicans after the following exhaustive style:

"And now for the circus part of McKinley's illustration of the magnificent success of the tin-plate-triplet industry that is so richly bottled up tariff taxes paid by the people. A tin banner was paraded upon the stage at a propitious moment to enthuse the multitude, bearing the noble inscription, 'American Tin, Nineteen Per Cent,' with the name of the Ardmore Republican Club on the other side. It was a magnificent spectacular display, and Gov. McKinley bowed time and again in response to the thunders of applause which drowned his voice. It was easy to spoil this beautiful pageant, but it was such a sublime, such a heroic fraud, that it is a pity to do so. The identical tin banner was manufactured by Mr. William H. Edwards, of the Tin-Plate Company, near Cardiff, Wales, who came over here with his Welsh superintendent, Mr. Richard Lewis, and later bought and repaired a mill at Norristown, imported his own plates from his foreign mill, and started his own tin from Wales, imported his own skilled workmen, and dipped the English plates in English tin, by English workmen, and McKinley points to it as a grand achievement in his tariff in producing American tin. There is one of the same tin plates (pointing to a tin plate on the platform), and I have the certificate of the man who made it. Here is the letter in the original:

"RICHARD LEWIS, Manager.
"Norristown Tinplate Works,
Norristown, Pa.,
"NORRISTOWN, Pa., Sept. 24, 1892.
"Messrs. W. F. Potts, Son & Co., Philadelphia:

"DEAR SIRS:—Replying to your inquiry, we beg to say our plates here is not what is known as a tin-plate works in Wales, but it is rather the tinning-house of the mill, and in this respect is exactly like the majority of the tin-plate works in America, except that we are working on a larger scale than the majority of plants at present running over here in America.

"Mr. Edwards, of the Tin Plate Company, continues to operate his tin-plate works in Wales, but the final operation of tinning the steel sheets is reached, the sheets are shipped to us here and finished up, using the same machine patent tinning-pots. Besides importing these steel sheets cut to size and ready for tinning, we also import the pig-iron and palm-oil used for tinning the sheets, as a matter of American products can be obtained.

We pay 1.65 cts. per pound duty on the steel sheets and 2.5 per cent. duty on the palm-oil. Our ten men are experienced hands formerly engaged in the industry in Wales. Respectfully yours,

"RICHARD LEWIS, Manager."

It would have been a shame to play such a fraud on Gov. McKinley, but for the fact that he has tolerated just such frauds in glorifying every tin plate establishment that he has erected sponsor for. He should have seen to it that an American plate was borrowed somewhere and dipped in American tin by an American boy to save his own reputation. Indeed, rather than have the national reputation caught in such a clownish circus trick, I would have dipped a plate for him myself.

Truly, as McKinley says, 'We can make American tin; we can make anything.' We can make anything from the cast iron, and we have taxed the American people already nearly $20,000,000 in the encouragement of this infant industry, and will have to pay millions more millions or scores of millions of taxes when the people seem to be of no moment whatever to the politicos and orators who rob the masses under color of the McKinley tariff. The fraud in American tin industry is the most impressive of all the many appalling object-lessons of the McKinley tariff as it is all fraud that is not robbery."

VOTE FOR WERTS.

Judge Werts is a man of the people and familiar with their wants and interests.

Although poor in pocket he is rich in brains and integrity.

He is a practical statesman and thoroughly acquainted with the public affairs of New Jersey.

He is honest, capable and of good report.

From the hills of Sussex to the sands of Cape May, and between the waters of the Hudson and Delaware, there is not a man more peculiarly fitted to discharge aright the responsible duties of Chief Magistrate than he.

Vote for
GEORGE T. WERTS.

A CONUNDRUM.

If Wanamaker had to raise $400,000 corruption funds to enable Quay and Hooks of Five Dudley to control the Presidential election in 1888, how much like money will that pious statesman have to furnish his distinguished Philadelphia colleagues, Messrs. Martin, in order to secure another four years lease of the Postmaster-Generalship?

PHARISEES.

Judge Gresham is a clear-headed and clean-handed Western Republican. He can detect the fountain source of corruption funds as readily as the famous debauchment by corrupt politicians.

It is he who in 1888 properly declared:

"It is the Pharisee who corrupt elections

[illegible]

CLEVELAND'S PERSONALITY.

MAYOR SAUNDERS TELLS OF IT, AND OTHERS ALSO TALK.

A Rousing Meeting of Democrats in the Campaign Club's Rooms—Mr. Syphax Prays the Arm of the Republican Party That Holds His Colored Race in Bondage, Will be Paralyzed.

Every seat was filled, every foot of standing room was occupied and there were crowds outside unable to get in to Monday night's meeting of the Cleveland and Stevenson campaign club in the Crossett rink building. Under the same roof a short distance away the Republicans shivered and tried to be enthusiastic over a meeting of the colored race they are trying to still hold in slavery, but in the meeting of the Democratic John R. Syphax, a colored speaker from Virginia, had a band of his own hue and the hundreds of whites present to a pitch of warmth and fervor that burst forth in cheers and applause that really shook the building.

The meeting was presided over by president Desmarest of the Cleveland and Stevenson Campaign club, and among those who sat on the platform were vice president Bodine of the North Plainfield Democratic association, Joseph W. Yates, Hilliard Smith, Mr. D. Brett, Mr. Charles Conklin, H. B. Ely and the speakers. Besides Mr. Syphax, who prayed that the result of the coming election would paralyze the hand of the Republican party that held his race in bondage for their votes, George L. Record of Jersey City, delivered one of the most telling speeches on the tariff, and Mayor William L. Saunders spoke in part as follows on the personality of Grover Cleveland:

Some philosopher has said that if we are to believe that any part of a politician is a saint we must let him tell his own story. I am not sure whether or no Mr. Desmarest had this in view when he asked me to preside at this meeting. He knows as editor of THE PRESS what a poor kind of a politician I am, and what tortuous ways I am apt to go when I try to speak. As I came out in the train the other afternoon I was greatly flattered by a gentleman who introduced himself to me as a member of this organization and said that he was coming to-night to hear me speak. I told him that he was very kind but that I feared he would be disappointed, for I was not much of a speaker. He replied that he had read some of my writings and—"O, Yes"—I said—"I can write"—"well"—said he, "I'm not expecting you to talk eloquently or interestingly or to stick closely to facts, but just talk the same as you write". [Laughter]. But, now that you have given me the chance I must take my say as I am, and one of the surest things that I am, is a Democrat: as much I can not but welcome the chance to speak to this Republican organization even though I do no more than tell you how much I sympathize with you who struggle against heat, mosquitoes and Republicanism, and to bid you move across the brook in North Plainfield where the land rolls in peace and plenty, where mosquitoes have been slain, and where under Democracy a mosquito is quite as unknown as a magnolioyx. [Laughter].

You have doubtless heard it said that this is not a personal campaign. Pardon me if I differ with that sentiment and say that the personality of Grover Cleveland [Loud and continued applause], stands out in remarkable like is prominence to guide the doubtful voter. Was, since Lincoln, has so endeared himself personally to the hearts of the people as he! Adored by his friends and respected by his enemies, defiant in his honest tenacity of purpose, and shaping the course of his party as he thinks it should go! What regard is there of a platform when Grover Cleveland is the candidate. [Applause]. He record on every public question is well-known, and what he has done and will do is platform enough for me. Some months before the Chicago convention a prominent Democrat just from New York City was given a public dinner in Denver, Col. Cleveland's anti-free silver letter had just been read in the Senate. In the dinner Democrats were naturally defiant; just at that dinner the name of Cleveland was loudly cheered and everybody acclaimed that he would not only but vote him even if he was against them on the silver question.

The honest old-time Republican said to me the other day: "I shall vote for Mr. Cleveland because his position on the tariff question is exactly what I have been preaching to my children for years and as much men as Sumner, Sherman and Garfield, and I simply cannot now repudiate all my early Republican teachings and associations to vote for the candidate of any party." This to my mind is an unanswerable argument because it is certainly true that the leaders of the Republican party have come to realize that the wisdom of a tariff sufficient only to meet the expenses of the government—a protection that secured only infant industries so long as they were in need of it—had led to the words of Garfield: "That protection which leads to ultimate free trade". This is exactly the position of Grover Cleveland and the Democratic party in this campaign. We have the rabid free-traders in our party, of course, but they are with us because they see that we are best for the masses. Mr. and Mrs. Stover started immediately after the wedding on an extended tour.

To Swell the Building Fund.

Mrs. H. F. Bentley is getting up a "spring festival" at her home, 21 Leicester avenue, to-morrow afternoon and evening, under the auspices of the Women's Friendly society of which she is a member. The festival for the benefit of the Sunday school to be held in Feist of Krems. It promises to be a very successful affair, and all interested in this work are cordially invited.

Youth's Suits Cut to the Latest Fashion Plate Shape.

There is no buyer of clothing that tries on a garb style on his person as a typical man from his first long pants up to 80 or 90 years of age, and that is where Watson & Co., placed the dressy Sunday suit, as a typical man's dressy suit, and the result was that they sold more of the full fashion plate cut on all their garments.

Look at the low D. B. Dress and Working Suits here shown in all their fixed and Marked street windows marked $10 and $12 and you will see how the cut will impress the fine appearance of a Gentleman.—The Monarch Inn.

Of Interest to Atlantic.

James Robinson, the athletic trainer of Princeton College, N. J., says:

"I have used Piso's Cure for Consumption in cases of hoarseness on hand in some of my athletic students, especially after running, and have found it to be a most excellent remedy. I have also used it in my family for coughs and colds, and find it to be the best medicine I have ever used for the purpose. I have recommended it to many of my friends and shall continue to do so."

JOINED HANDS FOR EARNEST EFFORT

Plainfield Men at Least a Democratic Organization That is Capable of United and Effective Work

At a recent meeting of the Plainfield Tariff Reform club, organized eight years ago, it was decided to join with the Cleveland and Stevenson Campaign club and all others desirous of good government and tariff revision, in one strong association, for more effective work. The strong active committee empowered to select a president for such organization, met evening elected J. A. Desmarest in that capacity and requested Seymour Marsh to fill Mr. Desmarest's place on the committee.

The officers of the Cleveland and Stevenson Campaign club—which as now organized in the most complete, powerful and capable Democratic association Plainfield has ever had—are as follows:

President—James A. Desmarest.
Vice-presidents—H. B. Ely, J. W. Yates, James Clark, V. L. Force.
Secretary—Hoel Vorrier.
Treasurer—E. W. Marshall.
Executive committee—A. G. Thurston, W. L. Saxton, Seymour Marsh, and the officers of the club.

The executive committee, under direction of chairman Ely, have already laid out a plan for the most effective kind of work.

Meeting the Fire Department.

Councilman Flatt and Brinson gave an unexpected treat and for the fire department last night. Learning that the latter would leave on the 24, at 10:45 Monday night. Alert hose company was crippled by the insomnia of its horse, but was first to respond to the alarm, and to the last 4 to answer. The other companies arrived in quick succession.

Fought His Father and Aunt.

Edward Conahay was arrested Monday night by marshal Pangborn for assault and battery on his father, Frank, and on his aunt, Mary Ann Conahay. He was before justice Crosley and held in $150 to appear before the December grand jury at Somerville.

Christian Endeavor Officers.

At the annual election of officers of the Christian Endeavor society of Trinity Reformed church, Monday night, the following unanimous choice was made:

President—Rogers D. B. Carter.
First vice-president—Miss E. C. Beaudet.
Second vice-president—Fred C. Smith.
Recording secretary—Miss F. Hastings.
Financial secretary—Miss M. Woodland.
Treasurer—Miss Ella Fenner.

Wire Damage From the City.

E. B. Thompson, of Somerville, was smashed by the hook-and-ladder truck two months ago, demands $11.25 damages from the city. He says he "does all he could" to avoid the collision, but the fire officials say that the accident was caused by his own carelessness. The bill has been referred to the corporation counsel.

The Mayor Found the Place.

Mayor Gilbert discovered clerical delicacies in the ordinance to open and inspect sewers, presented by Councilman Flatt. The council concurred in the vote, and a new ordinance is to be drafted according to the suggestions. The ordinance will not, however, be unnecessarily delayed.

Union County Democratic Convention.

The committee met Monday and decided to hold the county convention for the nomination of a county clerk, surrogate and coroner on Tuesday. The primaries will be held Oct. 17. The First District convention will be held in Queen's Hall, Elizabethport, the Second at Bensley and the Third at Westfield, all on Oct. 20, and the primaries on the 24th. The date for the Congressional convention has been changed to Friday, Oct. 14, in Library Hall, Elizabeth.

Will There be No Large Concerts to Patronize This Season?

It is now improbable that there will be any concerts in the Plainfield Choral society, this season. This city will thus be left for the first time in many years, without any series of musical entertainments during the winter. It is to be hoped therefore that the efforts of the Music Hall management to arrange a course of three concerts by the Boston band will be successful.

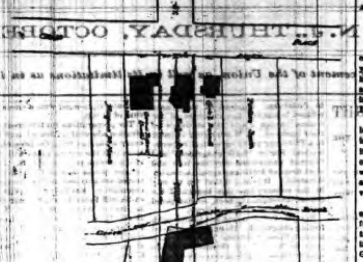
ELY'S CREAM BALM

Catarrh

Cream Balm is quickly absorbed. Gives Relief at once. Opens and Cleanses the Nasal Passages. Allays Pain and Inflammation. Heals the Sores. Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. Quick, Positive and Permanent Cure. Not a Liquid or Snuff. A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at Druggists or by mail. ELY BROTHERS, Owego, N. Y.

HAY-FEVER

THE PROPOSED EXTENSION OF MADISON AVENUE.



The Farmer to-day presents a correct map of the proposed Madison avenue extension, showing just what property the new street is to go through. This connecting link between Dover street and the present terminus of Madison ave. will open up a fine thoroughfare, a valuable artery between city and borough. The property along the new street and at its first street corners will be wonderfully developed, fine stores and residences being already planned. The credit for this great public improvement is due to George H. Babcock and William M. Stillman.

JOHN KEAN'S FAULT!

HE'S IN THE COMBINE, THAT'S RAISED THE PRICE OF COAL.

And the Extra Dollar For You You Pay Is to be Used to Help Along the Election.

The Courier said the other day in an editorial paragraph all by itself: "Would to God that the miserable coal combine could run just in time [illegible] for your coal bill." Now this is only said in mental ignorance or wilful mendacity. Take a pic !

A bill did pass both branches of the legislature, having for its object the legalization of the Reading combination, but it never became a law. The Democratic party feared the powers it gave would be used to form a monopoly in anthracite coal, and Governor Abbett vetoed it.

That bill, therefore, never had any effect one way or the other on the price of coal, and whatever influence the legislature made in passing it was rendered entirely harmless by the action of the Governor.

Then, too, the Democratic attorney-general has secured an injunction compelling the sundering of the ties that bound the combination together.

But, as an average anthracite coal combines to go up in price notwithstanding the refusal of the Democratic party to legalize the iniquitous combine, and as it goes up until the price charged for it is a burden upon the poor and to thinking persons there can be no doubt that the additional millions of the coal barons are now squeezing out intend to squeeze out of consumers during the cold winter coming will represent untold misery and suffering.

Everybody with a vestige of intuence or power is doing all he can to crush this conspiracy—except the attorney-general of the U. S. Rules and the beneficiaries of the monopoly.

Among the coal barons who are solely and wholly responsible for the exorbitant price of coal and the attendant misery are the Kean family of Elizabeth, of which John, jr., is a member.

They are a part of the rich few direct beneficiaries of this ...id upon the pockets of the poor, and it is into their already well-filled coffers that the dimes and dollars of the multitude, wrung from the laborer and the more affluent consumer are indirectly poured.

It therefore tit-becomes Mr. Kean, his associates or the party, to dishonestly charge another party with an injustice which that party cannot have been guilty of, but which, on the contrary, is to Mr. Kean very largely profitable.

The fact is suggestive—says the *New York Journal*—that a goodly share of the $15,000,000 which the Republican committee has assessed upon office-holders in this State goes into the capacious pockets of John Kean, jr.

Mr. Kean's millions are largely invested in stocks of the coal companies represented in the "combine". The action of these coal companies is always governed from Republican headquarters, at the stockholders. As none of the owners of coal stocks has "kicked" against an arrangement which has vastly increased their profits, it is fair to conclude that John Kean, jr's, stock voted for the combine.

It seems like rubbing it on coal companies to ask them to elect for governor a millionaire member of the coal combine, who is using some of the dividends wrung from the poor for expenditure, in his campaign throughout the State.

It is impudence to propose for governor a gentleman who will continue to draw his cool annual dividends after he is seated in the gubernatorial chair, and the attorney of the State is proceeding legally against his co-partners in the scheme.

People who are paying a dollar more a ton for their coal than they paid before the coal companies entered into the combine, are not in the humor to elevate to the governorship a gentleman who is one of the principal beneficiaries of the combine. Nor can they be pleased by the spectacle of this gentleman using his profits from the combine for his own election.

President, George H. Fountain.

The Somerset House Republican Campaign club last night elected the following officers:

President—G. H. Fountain.
Vice-president—William Langer.
Secretary—J. P. Rolf.
Treasurer—Rehm Lamphier.
Executive committee—Seven persons.
First ward—William Langer.
Second ward—Jacob Burger.
Third ward—C. C. Dilts.
Fourth ward—E. T. Hoffman.

The executive committee will be open every evening to the public. Good reading will be provided. There was a large attendance present last evening, and T. W. Berger made an address.

A Popular Hostelry.

Among the leading hotels of Plainfield and vicinity the Somerset House in North Plainfield ranks as one of the first. R. A. Boyce, who has been proprietor and sole manager for a number of years, has remodeled and refurnished this popular hostelry, and now, with the commodious stables attached, it is one of the best hotels for permanent boarders, or the transient traveling public, in the city.

The bar is always well stocked, and large or small parties can be supplied with the choicest of refreshments at short notice.

His latest addition for the benefit of the traveling public is a large sample room on the top of which the weather signals are displayed.

The host and hostess are ever on the alert to cater to the wants of their patrons.

Great Bargains at Vanliew's.

Everybody in New Jersey knows Abram S. VanHorn's establishment as the leading furniture house in the State. Just now this popular house is full to overflowing with bedroomings and mixed mattresses, and is selling parlor and bedroom furniture correspondingly low prices. All housekeepers will be interested in the big advertisement in to-day's issue.

—The Republicans are having all sorts of hard luck with their banner on Front street. The other day it blew down and Monday it killed a woman. Last night it got the electric light wires and plunged the post-office in darkness.

—The census of West Fourth street, who were under way Monday, appears to not madedamated in accordance with the ordinance passed are informed by authority of councilman Fisk that it is no use they have it's spite, as they will get no money into the city treasury. When they pay their share the work will be begun.

—Now is to add my efforts to the efforts of my Grace Baker, I was suffering from a severe cold and cough, and was induced to try Piso's Cure for Consumption. The result was that I was entirely cured by the use of a few bottles. I have since recommended Piso's Cure to many friends, and shall continue to do so, as I believe it to be the best cough medicine in the market.—Mrs. Grace Baker, 1,534 Penn ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

LIST OF ADVERTISED LETTERS

Remainder in the Dunellen P. O., post-office for the month ending September 30, 1892:

Arnold, O. B.
Carpenter, Mr.
Clarke, John C.
Dunellen Gun Club,
Hall, Mrs. Ida,
Herrick, Wm. F.
Kimble, John
Lewis, Miss Carrie,
Sneed, Scott Wood Co.
Smith, Mrs. Ida,
Ward, W. W.
Zeigler, Mr. A.

Persons calling for the above letters will please say advertised. JOHN M. KEASLER, P. M.
Dunellen, N. J., Sept. 30, 1892.

$75 TO $250 A MONTH can be made by any active person in the U. S. Local territory will be sold. Salary or fees paid to profitably employed. Also a few salesmen wanted. Call or address, with stamp, 365 Main st., Richmond, Va. 9 29 2

1,000 YOUNG MEN & WOMEN WANTED to fill positions in TYPEWRITERS, STENOGRAPHERS, TYPEWRITING, BOOKKEEPERS, SALESMEN & MAN AIDERS. Situations secured when competent. Write for circulars. Mention this paper. Address, with stamp, Actual Business College, Elizabeth, N. J.

TRENTON BUSINESS COLLEGE

Trenton, N. J. Thorough instruction by mail. Open all the year. Send for Practical Business, containing full particulars. Penmanship Specialty. Send for Book, to

A. J. SCHOOL, Principal, Trenton, N. J. 9 4 2m

THE PLAINFIELD

PACKING HOUSE !

26 West Front Street,

Would respectfully inform its patrons that in addition to their usual stock of

Fresh Beef, Lamb,

Veal, Mutton & Poultry,

Which it is prepared to sell at

Reasonable Prices !

All goods delivered free of charge.

C. M. ULRICH.

Notice

—OF THE—

Meeting of the Boards

—OF—

Registry & Election

In and For the County of Union.

In accordance with a supplement to "An Act to regulate Elections", approved March 23, 1891.

Notice is hereby given that the Boards of Registry and Election in and for each and every election district are voting precinct in the county of Union, will meet on the

Eighteenth Day of October, 1892,

at the places in their respective election districts, where the next election will be held, at ten o'clock in the morning, and continue in session until nine o'clock in the evening, but may take a recess from one to two o'clock during said time, for the purpose of making said registration of voters.

And that the said Boards of Registry and Election shall also meet on

Tuesday, November 1, 1892

At the place of their former meeting at the hour of one o'clock in the afternoon, and remain in session until nine o'clock in the evening, for the purpose of revising and correcting the original registers, of adding thereto the names of all persons entitled to the right of suffrage in their election district at the next election, who shall appear in person before them, or shall be shown by the written affidavit of some voter in such election district to be a legal voter therein, and of erasing therefrom the name of any person who, after a fair opportunity to be heard, shall be shown not to be entitled to vote therein by reason of non-residence or otherwise.

A. GROWELL,
Clerk of the County of Union.
Dated September 17, 1892.

Countless cases of female complaints, such as leucorrhœa, ovarian troubles, organic diseases of the uterus or womb, displacements,

Bearing-down Feeling,

causing pain, weight, and backache, inflammation, nervousness, have been permanently cured by

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

the only truly reliable and harmless remedy for all forms of female complaints. Its success is world-famed, and it is prepared in such a manner that it can be taken by all with safety. Mrs. PINKHAM invites all ladies to write her for advice, free. Address LYDIA E. PINKHAM MED. CO., LYNN, MASS.

SEPARATE storage rooms with plastered walls to let in Stillman block; also desirable sand heat in showing. Also office rooms. Apply to Wm. M. Stillman on the premises. 10 1 tf

BOARD WANTED—From October 15 to June 15, in Plainfield, for widow lady and two grown-up daughters, one of whom is an invalid; private family preferred; one single bedroom, both on second floor, with southern or southeast exposure and open grate fire in one room next with bath room and closet on same floor; there must be no children; reference unexceptional. Address, stating full particulars as to terms, G. B., box 1,534 post-office, New York City. 10 1 6 2—p 10 1 5 6 4

Woven Wire Bedsprings And Mixed Mattresses GIVEN AWAY !

I will give to every purchaser of a Bedroom Suit a Mixed Mattress and Woven Wire Bed Spring until further notice.

CARPETS.

Tapestry Brussels, per yard	60 cts.
Body Brussels, per yard	$1.00
All-Wool Ingrains, per yard	60 cts.
Low-priced Ingrain Carpets, per yard	35 cts.
Velvet Carpets, per yard	$1.00
Moquette Carpets, per yard	1.10

PARLOR SUITS.

Good parlor suite, mahogany finished frame, covered in plush,	$35.00
Good parlor suite, mahogany finished frame, in rep covering,	42.00
Good parlor suite, mahogany finished frame, in silk tapestry covering	60.00
Good parlor suite, mahogany finished frame, in silk tapestry covering	75.00

PORTLAND RANGES.

One hundred and fifty sold last month. That tells the whole story what the Ranges are. Every one warranted or money refunded. The largest line of Parlor Stoves in the city.

Terms:—

$ 75 down and	$ 75 weekly	on	$10 00 worth
2 50 down and	1 00 weekly	on	25 00 worth
4 00 down and	1 00 weekly	on	50 00 worth
6 00 down and	1 25 weekly	on	75 00 worth
8 00 down and	1 25 weekly	on	100 00 worth
12 00 down and	1 50 weekly	on	150 00 worth
16 00 down and	2 00 weekly	on	200 00 worth

Telephone 580 ! Elevator to Every Floor !

Goods Delivered FREE OF CHARGE to All Parts of the State!

FULL NAME

AMOS H. VAN HORN.

My only place of Business is at

73 Market Street,

Near Plane St., Newark, N. J.

NO BRANCH STORES. 10—5 12

Misses A. L. & M. D. GORSLINE,

Fancy Goods, Notions, Art Needle Work, Painted Novelties, &c.,

14 WEST FRONT STREET, PLAINFIELD, N. J.

STAMPING AND DESIGNING A SPECIALTY

ARTISTIC OUTLINING AND EMBROIDERY. 4 9 m

STOVES. STOVES.

The finest line of Heating and Cook Stoves in the city. Parlor Stoves from $4.50 up, Cook Stoves from $12 up.

Agents for the celebrated "Palace King" furnace, conceded by everyone to be the best furnace in the market.

Also all kinds of Hardware, Housefurnishings, Paints, &c.

ZIMMERMAN & RUMPF'S.

Successors to Flora & Hardware Co. 9 11 3m 123-125 East Front Street.

A COMPLETE CITY DIRECTORY SUPPLEMENT.—Notice is hereby given, that the account of the undersigned, as Executor of the last will and testament of Virginia L. Ely, late of the city of Plainfield, deceased, will be audited and settled by the Surrogate of the County of Union, on Wednesday, the twenty-fifth day of October, A. D. 1892.

Dated July 14, 1892. WALTER S. POUCH
7 21 3t

CARTER'S BIG HEB

Jno. H. Pearce, 20 John Street, New York City. 7 28 13t

IN CHANCERY OF NEW JERSEY.

To the Sheriff of the County of Union:

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed out of the Court of Chancery of New Jersey, made on the day of the date hereof, in a cause wherein Frank P. Bergen is complainant, and you and I are defendants, I do hereby require you to make of the goods and chattels of the said defendant, Frank P. Bergen, the sum of two hundred and fifty-seven dollars and fifty-two cents, which the said complainant lately in the Court of Chancery aforesaid recovered against you, and also the sum of one hundred and fifty-seven dollars and fifty-two cents, which I have then and there adjudged for costs, and also my own costs and charges in this writ. And you are made defendant, Frank P. Bergen, that if the said sum of two hundred and fifty-seven dollars and fifty-two cents, and also the said sum of one hundred and fifty-seven dollars and fifty-two cents, and also my own costs and charges in this writ, be not paid to me within thirty days from the date hereof, I shall sell the said goods and chattels by you so taken in execution as aforesaid, to satisfy the said several sums and my own costs and charges.

Dated August 16, 1892. CHAS. A. REMSEN,
Solicitor of complainant, 7 Exchange Place, Jersey City. 8 25 6t

THE SHOPPING CENTRE BEE HIVE OF NEW JERSEY

NO BRANCH STORES.

1892 Fall and Winter Cross Trimmings. 1893

TOWNSEND'S

Marble & Granite Works,

30 SOMERSET STREET,

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

We have now engaged permanent, industrious and skilled workmen, and are prepared to do all work entrusted to us in a prompt and satisfactory manner. Our prices are low, and we guarantee satisfaction. Persons desiring to purchase a Monument or Tombstone will do well to call and examine our stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere. Our facilities are such that we can do work at short notice. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention. Estimates furnished on application. Yards and Office, 30 Somerset street, Plainfield, N. J. 9 3 3m

Fall Bulletin No. 2

NEWARK

Bee=Hive !

THE SHOPPING CENTRE BEE HIVE OF NEW JERSEY

NO BRANCH STORES.

TOWNSEND'S

1892 Fall and Winter Cross Trimmings. 1893

OUR ASSORTMENT in this department will be found new in the reputation gained through its exhibit of last season. Many new goods recently received from the new york and will allow a handsome line of regular stock, and a perfect fit to the many choice and exclusive styles imported expressly for our trade.

NOTABLE FOR EXCELLENT VARIETY. WILL BE FOUND.

Persian Bands,
Fleet Gimps,
Chenille Fringes,
Beads of Gimps,
Jet Bordings,

Cantille Gimps,
Ribbon Fringes,
Irene Trimmings,
Jet Galloons,
Jet Ornaments.

IN HIGH-CLASS STYLES

For Street and Evening Wear

Dress Goods, Linings and other essentials for the completa making or Costumes are here, and in asking your attention thereto, do so with the fullest assurance that style and prices will both prove of the greatest advantage to our patrons in making their selections for the present season.

L. S. PLAUT & CO.

RAIL ORDERS FILLED. 7 2 2m 707 to 709 SAMPLES SENT ANYWHERE. 7 30 3m

CITY DEPARTMENT.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE, THE COUNTY AND THE CITY. LARGEST BONA FIDE CIRCULATION OF ANY PAPER PUBLISHED IN THE COUNTY OF UNION.

J. A. DEMAREST - City Editor.

—The Board of Education council will meet again Oct. 17.

—A crosswalk is to be laid, across West Fourth at Marshall Cleveland's residence.

—The people of Arlington avenue are to have a crosswalk at Rose street.

—Round Brook's tax rate has just been fixed at $1.83 per $100. Last year it was $1.40.

—William Woodruff has sold Alonzo B. Kline's house on summit avenue, to George Sackett.

—An electric lamp is to be placed in the city parks, one every like length of the walk crossing the big lot.

—An electric lamp is to be placed on Sixth street midway between Madison and Central avenues.

—Policeman Hall is to have new winter trousers, overcoats and helmets at an expense of $235 to the city.

—There will be a new schedule of passenger trains on the Central railroad, Tuesday, the 11th inst.

—Grace church will hold a fair for the benefit of the Sunday-school, on the 14th and 15th inst. at 10 Crescent avenue.

—Isaac Arnold, a member of the M. E. church, has been given the job of looking after the lawn mock in the belfry.

—The dark hole along Girard avenue bridge is to be illuminated by two oker ire lamps—a bolt up by the city and one by the borough.

—The constructing committee on lights has been asked to look into the needs of an electric lamp at the dark curve on Railway road.

—The board of freeholders of Middlesex county has awarded the contract for macadamizing the Park avenue roadway between Rahway and Plainfield.

—More fire hydrants are wanted at Webster place, Kensington avenue and Broadway. The fire committee has been instructed to have the matter looked into.

—Two new fire hydrants are to be put into service in the neighborhood of the Irving school, for the protection of the school and other property in that section.

—The city fire department property has been uninsured for a long time. Last night the council ordered fire insurance taken out on all buildings and apparatus.

—Edward Martin, the courteous and obliging station keeper in Scotch Plains, is the beautiful new bicycle-race medal, which has been handsomely and appropriately engraved.

—The large evening banner raising by the North Plainfield Democratic association, will be a big event. The Elizabeth association is the strongest club of nine city will attend in a body.

—The Water Supply company in its bill for fire hydrant service in charging the city for hydrants the council did n't know it had ordered set. The amount is therefore being investigated.

—The council music committee on fire and buildings has been authorized to procure plans for a new engine and hose house to be built on the city lot, new 1st on East Second street near Peace.

—At the communion services of Trinity Reformed church Sunday morning pastor Schenck and his congregation were gratified to receive into church new members, 7 by letter and 6 on confession.

—The authorities should find some way of stopping the horseback riders, wagons and cows that are now thoroughfares for the City Park. The place is now unfit for the people it belongs to, to walk through.

—The drawings and specifications of a workingman's hotel for Garwood are in the hands of the builders. Architect Leon has also just finished drawings for a block of brick stores and flats at Garwood.

—Miss A. E. Linde, the florist, has removed her business temporarily to 59 North avenue, where she will remain until the completion of her new store, which she is about to erect on the old site, 46 Park avenue.

—At last Plainfield is to have a much-needed modern extension-ladder truck for the fire department. The price is to be $5,300, and the councilmanic fire committee will make the purchase speedily, by authority of the council.

—The residents of Park avenue from Cedar bridge to the city line urge that the roadway in that section be speedily given the repairs so much needed, before the winter sets in. Plans for the work has been put in the hands of the street committee.

—Sparks from a locomotive set fire to a pile of lumber at the new Netherwood station Saturday night, and the fire department was called out by box 25. The occupancies were wonderfully quick in responding. The damage was $20.

—The common council have accepted the invitation to be present at the "moonlight excursion and parade banquet" of the Elks on Oct. 18. The firemen are going to have an elaborate time, that night. The Trenton board of engineers will be honorary members.

—A. A. Cruikshank, Mrs. George B. Devere, F. C. Langhorne, C. C. Burke, and others, have petitioned the common council against permitting the trolley road to be extended through Woodland avenue. The communication was filed.

—The location of the proposed W. C. T. U. public drinking fountain is to be changed to the place where it will do the most good. The matter

AMERICA'S NOBILITY.

It Is Composed of Members of the Grand Army.

The Most Exclusive Aristocracy on Earth —Memories of the Days When the Call for Soldiers Electrified Every Section of the Land.

[Special Washington (D.C.) Letter.]

Sound the loud timbrel, exultingly sing; the long war is over, the soldier is king. He comes not with regal pomp and panoply, nor carries he booty and jewels. He is clad neither in purple nor fine linen. No crown of empire is chained to his chariot wheels. He is regal only in the hearts of a loyal and unbid people. Here in the national capital he reigns as no potentate ever reigned. His scepter is the olive branch, and he is crowned in commingled gratitude and love.

Speaking to sons and daughters of veterans of the armies of the Union, a prominent politician recently jestingly asserted that those children were of noble blood. Their fathers were knighted by the sovereign hand of the

WATCHING AND WAITING.

THE LAST GOOD-BY.

people of the republic. But, there is an aristocracy in this country which transmits not its heritage. All soldiers are not yet classed with this upper tendom; but every month of the year sees it a soldier. There never was such an exclusive aristocracy on earth as the Grand Army of the Republic. It is remarkably in select, and its number diminishing, rather than increasing. Day by day and hour by hour this aristocratic class is growing numerically less. The emperor of Germany, the czar of all the Russias, the queen of Great Britain and Ireland and empress of India cannot join this brotherhood. No Rothschild, Vanderbilt, nor Gould; no money king, and no prince of politicians or statesmen can be admitted to this charmed circle. None but the boy in blue who bore musket or sabre, or fought at cannon's mouth, can find admission to the conclaves of the grand army.

As the world grows in wealth, and organizations multiply, the money kings and princes of society increase in number, but the nobility of monarchies does not multiply. But the grand army is growing more exclusive year by year. The day is coming when in the land, but two survivors of this aristocracy; and one of them will follow his comrade to the grave, and fire the last salute of a volley over his remains when they are lowered into the grave. The last survivor will be buried in state, in form, and over his grave the soldiers of a new generation will fire an echo of the last volley which he heard fired over the resting place of his last comrade. So will the last knight of chivalry find at Thermopylæ the last of his fellows.

Bunker—I thought you were going to propose to her last night?

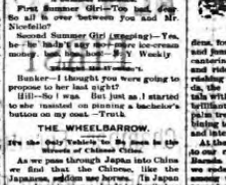
Hill—So I was. But just as I started to she insisted on pinning a bachelor's button on my coat.—Truth.

THE WHEELBARROW.

It's the Only Vehicle to Be Seen in the Chinese Empire.

As we pass through Japan into China we find that the Chinese, like the Japanese, are a wheelbarrow people. The men draw immense loads in Burlinhan and two-wheeled wagons, but the Chinese use the wheelbarrow in the New York Sun, use the wheelbarrow. A Chinaman will push a load of cotton from the country into the city of Shanghai for ten cents.

Here, in this old Chinese town, the city of Shanghai, around which a wall was built a thousand years ago, we see all



THE CHINESE WHEELBARROW.

the industries carried on in the most primitive style. Here is a man pounding out copper into sheets; there a boy is sewing by hand, and hand looms are wearing silk. Carpenters, blacksmiths and masons work for $2.50 a week, and subsist on rice and a little peanut oil and fish. Rice is worth 1½ cents per pound, and it costs worth will feed a Chinaman for a month.

The Chinese tailor will make a lady's dress or a suit of clothes 25 cheaper than any other tailor on earth. Hundreds of tourists fit themselves out in China. They use Chinese goods and pay Chinese wages, which are $3 a week for an expert tailor capable of remodeling or designing.

A missionary and a Chinaman were ordered to Africa. The missionary had only to say the word and his entire party, with provisions, would start for hard traveling. He used up her last pair of shoes in the forests. In many broken and protruding bones made it all the harder. What my tailor brought back a Texan not this morning, Mrs. Marsh said jokingly.

"John, you makee coverlet."

John took the coverlet in his hand, examined its different mechanism, and said: "Yes, me makee. Me can do."

Mrs. Marsh gave him the sample, and this morning she called in a lady with two perfect corsets. They were absolute copies, one in pink and the other in black satin, and fitted to a charm. John's price was $1 for embroidering a $15 French corset.

ODD FELLOWS' ORPHANS.

Those Living in the Old Hercultar Known as the Widow Home.

The orphans' home erected by the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, at Lincoln, Ill., was publicly dedicated by appropriate ceremonies. Among the buildings, a splendid one, four stories high. The first story is of Joliet limestone, and the other three of red brick, trimmed with brown stone. The building is two hundred and sixty-seven feet deep, with five octagon

I. O. O. F. ORPHANS' HOME.

in the rear, and will accommodate one hundred and fifty children.

Colleges will be erected to furnish the children with a thorough education. The building is thoroughly equipped with hot and cold water, assembly halls, and all the modern conveniences. The home, which occupy a part of the grounds, was built by the Widow Home Association, which was organized in 1887 by the wives and daughters of Odd Fellows, and which still holds shares in the old home, which is now used for the aged and sick. Who can be ashamed of such tears?

Do you remember the old tune of "Home, Sweet Home" as nearly two feet long? I used to try to carry out of them and play upon it, while Billy Simpson, the best fiddler in the old Old First Iowa Infantry, played "Old Zip Coon" on the other.

Well, here are some of the old boys, just coming in on the Pennsylvania

road. They are from New England and there is a little old fat man puffing and blowing while he rattles on one of the old-time fiddles, and he is played by like old times. The fifer is one of those tall, gaunt, saw-boned men of the old regiments. He may be sixty, fifty, or he may be seventy years of age. He is of that sturdy stock which withstood Pickett's charge at Gettysburg. No soldiers on earth but southerners could have stood up against them. No soldiers on earth but Americans could have stood against the fire. They were one and indivisible, and they are so to-day. Their descendants will be the future rulers of the land. Their children will ride together in Pennsylvania avenue next week for the last time on earth.

SIMPLE D. FAY.

Convenient.

Winfred—Are you going to the world's fair in Chicago in '92?

Edith—That all depends. I expect to get married soon, and if I happen to want a divorce I can go for it and take in the fair at the same time.—Household Monthly.

A Summer Resort.

First Summer Girl—Too bad, Amy. So all is over between you and Mr. Nicefellow?

Second Summer Girl (sneering)—Yes, he—he hadn't any more ice-cream money.—Judge Weekly.

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MISCELLANEOUS

E. P. THORN,

No. 17 Park Avenue,

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Pure Wines and Liquors,

For Family and Medicinal Use,

A SPECIALTY.

3-26-y

MISCELLANEOUS

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substances. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Elixirs, Soothing Syrups, and Castor Oil. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria destroys Worms and allays feverishness. Castoria prevents vomiting Sour Curd, cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. Castoria relieves teething troubles, cures constipation and flatulency. Castoria assimilates the food, regulates the stomach and bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—the Mother's Friend.

Castoria.

"Castoria is an excellent medicine for children. Mothers have repeatedly told me of its good effect upon their children."

Dr. G. C. Osgood,
Lowell, Mass.

Castoria.

"Castoria is the best remedy for children of which I am acquainted. I hope the day is not far distant when mothers will consider the real welfare of their children, and use Castoria instead of the various quack nostrums which are destroying their loved ones, by forcing upon them poisonous syrups and other horrible agents down their throats, thereby sending them to premature graves."

Dr. J. F. Kincheloe,
Edgefield, S. C.

Allen C. Smith, Pres.,

The Centaur Company, 77 Murray Street, New York City.

TEMPLES OF BAALBEC.

Some Wonderful Specimens of Ancient Eastern Architecture.

The Mountains of Northern Syria—Scenery Whose Beauty and Grandeur Are Unsurpassed—The Most Ancient of Oriental Towns.

[Syrian Business Agent's Letter.]

One of the most interesting regions in all the orient is the beautiful valley between the Lebanon and the Anti-Lebanon mountains. While the explorer has devoted much time to the survey of Palestine proper, the monuments of the northern part of Syria have received comparatively scant attention. Much remains to be learned and the surprisingly interesting ruins found in these lonely heights and in these lovely valleys. Thanks to the skill of the French engineers a fine road extends from Damascus to Baalbec and thence to Beirut, so that the traveler is not forced to either for horse or carriage. April 24 last we said good-by to Damascus, with its gar-

TEMPLE OF THE SUN.

dens, fountains, mosques and bazaars, and fording the Abana river we drove next cantoning off on the fine road, hosten and riders in the best of spirits, the wedding feast of the beautiful Barada, the procession of gay-robed orientals with their camels and donkeys, the brilliant foliage of drought grass and palm trees, and the cloudless sky, combining to make a picture of rare beauty and interest.

At the village of Dummar we turned to our right and left the main road to Baruda to our left. For two hours we rode through a wild, rocky region. Japanese gardens we have seen, but we caroled again into the valley of the Barada, which announced itself to the eye by the dense foliage of trees which stood out in strong contrast to the barren, rocky hillsides on the north and south. The scenery of Abana Pass, filled with the sound of rushing water, is fine. Here we reached the village of Suk-Wadi. One of the most beautiful spots on earth is the village of Suk-Wadi. Here the rapid river, which comes from the mountains, flows through a deep gorge, and the foliage was rich, while the limpid river was full of trout

The Constitutionalist,
A DEMOCRATIC WEEKLY.
E. L. FORCE & A. L. FORCE, Editors and Proprietors.
AT PLAINFIELD, NEW JERSEY.
TERMS—TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.

THE CONSTITUTIONALIST.

VOL. XXV. PLAINFIELD, N. J., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1892. No 41.

"Support the Constitution, which is the consent of the Union, as well as its limitations as to its authorities."—MADISON.

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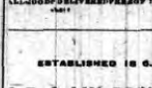
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CLEVELAND'S LETTER

A STRONG STATEMENT OF DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES.

A Wise and Patriotic Letter—The Veto Message Foretells Twenty Thousand Republican Pluralities, Civil Service Reform and the Tariff Question.

To the Hon. William L. Wilson and others, Committee:

GENTLEMEN—In responding to your formal notification of my nomination for President by the national Democracy, I hope I may be excused from at this time entering upon any extended discussion of the questions which have been presented and considered in the platform adopted by the National Convention which I have the honor to represent in the canvass.

I shall be expected to speak to the people of the party which our government has been administered for the greater part of the time since its organization, and which has always been entrusted by the people for the most critical periods of their history. I shall be expected to speak to the people of the party to which they have always looked for the maintenance of the principles of free government and the defense of the rights of the citizen. I shall be expected to speak to the people of the party which has never failed to meet the responsibilities of power, and which has never been found wanting in the support of the constitution and the laws.

I shall be expected to speak to the people of the party which has never feared to trust the intelligence and conscience of the people, and which has never failed to receive their support.

Such a party, representing a distribution of the powers of government to the States and the people, and a limitation of federal authority, can only fulfill its mission of maintaining governmental and personal rights when it is entrusted with the control of legislative, executive and judicial departments. This is the party of the people, and it is the party of freedom. It proceeds with the confidence that comes from the consciousness that it can honestly answer the test required by a government of the people, that it has faithfully performed the duties imposed upon it by the people.

The history of legislation manifestly proves that the party which has been entrusted with power has never failed to exercise it in the interest of the people. It has never failed to subdue or suppress combinations which have attempted to secure class legislation, or to obtain for favored classes the people's money. It has never failed to protect the people from the exactions of monopoly. It has never failed to protect the people from the exactions of monopoly. It has never failed to protect the people from the exactions of monopoly. It has never failed to protect the people from the exactions of monopoly.

TARIFF REFORMERS AND THE CONSTITUTION.

Opposed to this theory the party is now charged with a desire to destroy the tariff. It asks for the purpose purpose and object of maintaining a tariff for revenue only. Such a proposition is so manifestly in accordance with the principles of constitutional government and forbidden by the constitution that it would not be worthy of consideration by the people were it not that the statement would probably mean the destruction of the protective system. Protection differs from the safe limitation of governmental power in that it proposes to use the power of taxation for purposes not authorized by the constitution. It proposes to use the power of taxation for those not authorized by the constitution. It proposes to use the power of taxation for those not authorized by the constitution.

THE TARIFF AND WAGES.

The tariff is used by Republicans for particular welfare. It is a perversion of a duty part of a function of government in order to help a class of citizens. This operation is exactly the same as if the government should collect taxes from citizens to enable it to enrich favorites at the cost of the masses.—Chicago Times.

THE BOYS IN BLUE.

THE DEMOCRATIC VETERANS AWAKE TO THE ISSUE.

Comrade Jno. J. Dunnebeck Experiences in the Great Grand Army Rostrum—Bitter Words Upon Brigade of Democratic Veterans All Hanging for Cleveland.

No sensible man will take any stock in the assertion that the ballot of the Grand Army vote will be polled against Cleveland and Stevenson. The men who make this assertion does not know the composition of the Grand Army.

Without the ranks of the Democratic soldiers from the north the Union could not have been preserved. The Democratic veterans are still in line. They are as devoted to Democratic principles as they were in the days of the war. The allegation that either Mr. Cleveland or the Democratic house has opposed the pensioning of veterans is untrue. The record shows it. Mr. Cleveland vetoed about 200 private pension bills which were passed by the Republican congress. Democrats and Democratic congressmen are on record. They speak for themselves. Deserters and those unworthy of pensions have been pensioned by them. He signed more pension bills during his term of office than Mr. Harrison did in his.

Honor is the heart of the Grand Army organization. Mr. Cleveland's record before the people is the spirit of honor. Grand Army veterans will support him and will remain in. The Republican party has had its day. It has had 200 and odd pension bills vetoed by Mr. Cleveland, and no more.

A Democratic veteran of Democratic Fifty-first congress voted for pensioning pension bill. Those votes are a matter of record. Democratic votes are on record and have been cast in favor of pensioning bills by the Republican members of the house of congress, a service performed by Democratic votes. Democratic votes are on record and have been cast in favor of pensioning bills by the Republican members of the house of congress, a service performed by Democratic votes.

What the Grand Army has done in the past at Washington and Harrisburg, Horace Greeley said, New York. Instead of many comrades from nearly every state in the Union, I see our Democratic comrades who can not heartily in favor of the national Democratic ticket. The record of Cleveland and the platform of Democracy is the platform of the people, and there seems to be no reason why Democratic veterans, in the main, should not support it.

General Daniel E. Sickles, the hero of Gettysburg, was among them. He was a Democrat. He was a Democrat before he was a soldier. All knew that he was a Democrat. All knew that he was a Democrat. All knew that he was a Democrat. All knew that he was a Democrat.

Comrade Dunnebeck's speech was received with applause by the Democratic veterans present. He was a Democrat. He was a Democrat. He was a Democrat. He was a Democrat. He was a Democrat. He

The Constitutionalist.

W. L. FORGE, A. L. FORCE
Editors and Proprietors.

Democratic Nominations.

For President,

GROVER CLEVELAND.
of New York.

For Vice-President,

ADLAI E. STEVENSON,
of Illinois.

For Governor,

GEORGE T. WERTS.
OF MORRIS.

ELECTORS-AT-LARGE.
MILLARD F. ROSS, of Middlesex.
PHILIP P. BAKER, of Cumberland.

DISTRICT ELECTORS.
First District—CHARLES MANN.
Second District—THOS. H. PRICKETT.
Third District—JAMES DEBELLER.
Fourth District—THEO. RISDON.
Fifth District—JAMES O. MORGAN.
Sixth District—EDWARD BALSACH.
Seventh District—EDWD B. STEVENS.
Eighth District—MARTIN R. COOK.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.
First District—FRANK M. FORCH.
Second District—GEO. D. WETHERILL.
Third District—JACOB L. GREENLEAVES.
Fourth District—JOHNSTON CORBIN.
Fifth Dist.—CORNELIUS R. CADMUS.
Sixth Dist.—THOMAS DUNN ENGLISH.
Seventh Dist.—EDWARD F. McDONALD.

CONSTITUTIONAL.

The Constitution of the United States, Article I—Section 8—reads:

"The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States."

That is the only warrant for tariff duties to be found in the Constitution, and that was placed there for the single purpose of raising revenue to pay public debts, to defend the country from invasion or insurrection, and to promote the general public welfare.

THE GENERAL PUBLIC WELFARE.

What does that mean?

It means anything, IT MEANS THE WELFARE OF ALL THE PEOPLE, IRRESPECTIVE OF CLASS, CONDITION, STATION OR OCCUPATION.

So the Constitution plainly ordains.

There is not a particle more authority in the Constitution to frame tariffs, like the McKinley, for the making of favorites of one class or other pampered millionaires, individual or associated, at the people's expense, than there is to endow with gold or wealth the Grand Turk.

ATTENTION!

The Republican party cannot succeed in the coming Presidential election if every legal voter is left free to exercise his vote as he chooses. Only if all illegal votes are kept from the polls.

Popular sentiment throughout the land is strongly against Harrison-and-McKinley plutocracy.

The Republican leaders and their unscrupulous agents and tariff bountyites know this, and therefore are secretly plotting to put into effect the same corrupt means Dudley, Quay and Company used four years ago.

To block such designs is present duty.

To be fore-warned is to be forearmed.

New York, New Jersey, Connecticut and Indiana are the selected fields wherein to ply their nefarious trade.

Colonization, false registration, fraudulent voting and unlimited bribery are their weapons of assault upon honest suffrage.

Every Democrat and every Independent ought at once to constitute himself a vigilance committee to watch, ferret out, and bring to condign punishment all violators of ballot box purity.

The privilege of the ballot is a sacred trust, worth far more than any money or other venal consideration.

It is priceless, because the badge of honorable citizenship.

Attention! Democrats and Independents!

If any corrupt political emissary dare approach you with a bribe-voting offer, secure proper evidence of his guilt and then give the scoundrel such a rebuke that he will never after look an honest man in the face.

CLAY ON PROTECTION.

Henry Clay rightfully earned the distinction of being the father of American Protection.

In a letter written by him, under date of September 13, 1843, his tariff views were clearly set forth as the following extracts therefrom attest. He thus wrote:

"The sum and the substance of what I conceive to be the true policy of the United States, in respect to the Tariff, may be briefly stated. In conformity with the principle announced in the compromise act, I think, that whatever revenue is necessary to an economical and honest administration of the General Government ought to be derived from duties, imposed on foreign imports. And I believe it to be attainable by a Tariff on those duties, such a discrimination ought to be made as will incidentally afford reasonable protection to our national interests."

"My opinion then is, that the fundamental act of a High Tariff is founded on the gratifying fact that our manufactures have now taken a deep root. In their infancy they needed a greater measure of protection, but as they grow and advance they acquire strength and stability, and, consequently, will require less protection. When our system shall be matured, and able to maintain, in distant markets, successful competition with rival foreign manufactures."

That letter was penned 49 years ago, and it portrays the kind of tariff the Democrats have ever advocated, and when possessing legislative power enacted.

Two or three years after the date of Mr. Clay's letter, Robert J. Walker, the enlightened Secretary of the Treasury under President Polk, whose tariff law had passed through Congress a just and moderate ad-valorem tariff bill, so arranged as to afford reasonable protection to every legitimate industry of enterprise and every species of labor, whether of the mill, the mine, the farm or the fen, and at the same time providing adequate revenue for the needs of honest government.

Democratic tariffs have always been and continue to be based upon these principles.

And it is a fact of great significance that, during the absence of the Walker tariff, the Agricultural, Commercial and Manufacturing interests of this country greatly prospered as they never did before or have since.

Mr. Clay was sadly deceived when he expressed the opinion that the danger of future high tariffs had passed. He lamented, in 1843, that he had not survived until the day of McKinleyism he would have been startled by seeing a mountain of tariff timeline, growing higher and higher, and built up for the purpose of oppressing necessary goods and producing political corruption. And furthermore, that many manufacturing interests in demand strong enough fifty years ago to support themselves, even in 1892, Europe-and-tariff frenzy, clamoring for more and more infant protection pap.

If Henry Clay was now numbered with the living he would be an outspoken Democrat.

TO-MORROW.

To-morrow, Friday, the Eighth District Democratic Congressional Convention convenes in Elizabeth. It is hard to predict at this writing who will be the successful candidate. Hon. John T. Dunn seems to be in the lead with delegates, who it is believed can be relied to vote for him in Convention. While we have nothing to say against his ability or fitness for the office, we have a local pride in the nomination of our fellow-citizen, James R. Nugent, who is equally fitted to represent the people in Congress, and we trust that the hands will fall upon his shoulders. He is a worthy son of the sturdy old Emerald, and his faithful service for the party.

The Governor has designated Friday, Oct. 21, as a general holiday, in commemoration of the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America.

An Appeal.

The Democratic National Committee comes appealing for contributions to aid them in the final struggle of the campaign against class legislation, fattened monopolists, entrenched officeholders, and the usual coalition of bolters and mercenaries. It makes the appeal not in a secret or "confidential" circular addressed to the beneficiaries of partisan legislation, but in the shape of a hint to petty officeholders that they are in danger of losing their places; nor does it offer high places in the government service as a reward to those who contribute in large fashion to a corruption fund, but it addresses an open letter to "all good citizens who are in favor of the great principles for which the committee is fighting, asking them to contribute, and welcomes any contribution, whether large or small, to the campaign fund, in aid of the great cause in which it is enlisted. It appeals to the people, against one and all of the opponents of the people's interests, to help it to help the masses. It has no resources except what the people furnish, and it calls for contributions only to spread the truth among the people and to aid in getting to the polls the full and honest vote of the masses, but also to detect, to prosecute and to punish every attempt on the purity of the ballot, whensoever they are perpetrated and by whomsoever committed or directed." The committee states, in the appeal, that the indications all point to the election of Cleveland and Stevenson; that all anxiety about the State of New York is allayed, and that she will give her Electoral vote to the Democratic candidates; that all reports from independent and conservative sources in other parts of the country are equally cheering, and that, with vigilance and timely action everywhere, and with the aid asked for by the committee, it believes that "victory will be won, polled, counted and declared throughout the country, and if this is done defeat is not possible." There should be a prompt and liberal response to this appeal from friends of the cause everywhere.

Cheering Words.

The Hon. John J. Richardson who represents Iowa on the Democratic National Committee, gives an encouraging report of the political situation in that State. He says that nothing but good reports come up from all parts of the State, and that while a few of the Republicans who were left disappointed on the ticket will go down hook in their party, they are fully offset by accessions from the Republican ranks on tariff reform and other National issues. He believes the State will go for Cleveland and Stevenson in November. So in regard to Wisconsin. The managers of the campaign there assure him that all the disaffection will be healed before victory. As to the chances of the People's party in the Northwest, there is no reason, he says, to doubt that they will carry Kansas by a large majority, and the prospects are almost as good in Nebraska and Nevada, while the Farmerites are very likely to carry Wyoming and Idaho. There are indications, he says, that the sweep of 1890 will be repeated in November.

TO TELL WAR TALES.

Interesting Programme for the ex-Prisoners' Reunion.

The State of New Jersey has an association composed of some of the survivors of the war who were permitted to escape the horrors of prison life. These men will hold a reunion in this city on next Thursday, in Reform Hall. There will be a public meeting at 2 p. m., when it is hoped the citizens of Plainfield will give a full attendance. The exercises will consist of an introduction of the association by the department president of the Loyal Legion League, Mrs. Mary B. Olmsted; an address of welcome by one of Plainfield's clergymen; singing by Houghton division of the Children's Loyal Legion; a flag drill by the same division; a recitation by Miss Bessie Blair, and an experience meeting, when ex-prisoners of war will relate the trials through which they passed. It is expected that Gen. E. L. Hayes of Glen Ridge, N. J., Gen. Shaler of New York, Col. Sawyer of Cape May City, Col. Bill of Jersey City, Col. A. Long of East Orange, Dept. Van Sicklen of Trenton, Capt. Hopkins of Boonton, Capt. Pelouket of Rockaway, and other prominent veterans, will be present.

Smiling for Votes.

To get the dollars we have to smile for them—no mistake about that; but there are different ways of smiling, and it is said if you are not satisfied with your smile at present, then write to B. F. Johnson & Co., Richmond, Va., who can give you a good receipt or two. Send carefully their advertisement in another column, and write them at once. "The early bird", etc.

A Vast Difference.

The Watchmaker Dunn says of the Hotchkiss family who will be at the Woman Union session chapel Thursday evening, at 8:

"The Hotchkiss family had a full house at Trinity Congregational church at Tremont, last night. Nearly every piece was encored, and Miss Annie Hotchkiss' solo was encored twice. It was indeed wonderfully good, and she may very properly have been the inspiration of the entertainment, which was a success in every way." There is a vast difference between an entertainment at the platform, including several varieties of bills, and all very mercenary in appearance, and the same thing managed in respectable style. There the talent is all home talent, and the proceeds go into a church treasury. Those who attend are assured of a good entertainment, and the meeting is done with. There is no commercialism about it, and no one is annoyed by the constant appeals for the hand remembrance evolution. The necessity of every-week solicitation of the public for money is a curse to all concerned in it. Let us have a change.

MRS. GILBERT, PRESIDENT.

A Worthy Choice Made by the Annual Election and Review of Its Year's Work.

The Plainfield Relief association at its annual meeting Monday elected officers as follows:

President—Mrs. Alexander Gilbert.
Vice-president—Mrs. J. E. Stout.
Secretary—Mrs. S. R. Leonard.
Assistant Secretary—Mrs. Wm. K. John.
Treasurer—Mrs. H. F. Seaman.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

Mrs. Rowland Cox, Mrs. W. G. S. Sec.
Mrs. C. W. McClellan, Mrs. D. J. Tuttle.
Mrs. R. W. Tyler, Mrs. C. C. Gaskell.
Mrs. J. B. Wilson, Mrs. J. E. Stout.
Mrs. J. B. Tracy, Mrs. W. L. Phelps.
Mrs. C. H. Ryder, Mrs. Alexander Gilbert.
Mrs. Lucien Sayre, Mrs. G. F. Dyer.
Miss Mary E. Tracy.

The following interesting reports were submitted:

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

The work of the Relief Association during the past year has followed the same line as hitherto with little change of any sort. The visiting department is as efficient as ever. Detailed in the annual report have mentioned in operation, but no new methods have been inaugurated. The number of cases of past years has continued to give demand for attention, but few new names have been added to the list. A gradual advance, however, has been noticeable in the past year in the number of applications for aid from the organization of other charitable agencies in the city. It is perhaps unnecessary to explain again the good effects of close co-operation between all such societies, but where there is not a proper understanding between them. If there is not some method of comparison, some interchange of information, there is danger of the duplication of relief, and that the same families may be receiving help from more or few different sources, each of which has no knowledge of what is being done by the others. There is also this additional benefit to be derived from such comparison, that the worthless class of one may be made available for all, thereby saving much unnecessary trouble. In order to promote such co-operation as above suggested, the Relief Association keeps a registry book, in which all cases investigated are recorded, together with all information that has been gathered with reference to the same. This book may be referred to at any time by those who are interested in any of the cases. The secretary has felt the need of our co-operation in dealing with the many applications, and several conference have been held with him. The King's Daughters also have several times consulted with the members of the visiting committee. They are always welcome there, and it is greatly to be desired that their visits be often repeated. At present the work is principally done by a few, and more assistance would be welcomed. By means of communication with the poor committees of some of the churches, St. Mary's church, approaching this work in a thoughtful even consistent society, and joined forces with the Relief Association. In some cases, of course, it would be impracticable to adopt this plan, but it should be too strongly urged that those churches which have independent poor boards should find some means of connection with the Relief Association. The Associated Charities and other institutions, Muhlenberg Hospital has been as ever our faithful ally, and though it has not been necessary of late to call upon the Children's Home and the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, we feel confident of their continued support.

During the past year the executive committee, which meets each week, has treated the cases of ninety-two families, containing in all three hundred and seventy individuals. Forty-three of these had never applied to the Relief Association before. In dealing with the new cases the wisdom of the policy of delay in relief is clearly demonstrated. Everything depends upon her. It is also who must be investigated. Investigation in the true sense of the applicant (sometimes far different from the situation as represented by himself), find out whether he is needing help or not. Also what means and suggest to the committee the way in which he can be most benefited. She can perhaps by her personal exertions find for him the employment he lacks, and in all cases by her friendly advice and counsel can help to raise him above the need of relief. A large number of such visitors would be of the highest advantage to the work. Of course the most desirable arrangement of all would be that adopted by the Associated Charities, through which a paid agent to investigate in a scientific manner, and direct the friendly visitors, whose work supplements his. But until this is possible, we must do good entirely upon them.

The following is an approximate statement of the nationalities of the families relieved, it being impossible in some cases to discriminate with entire accuracy:

American	31
Irish	18
German	22
Scotch	2
Colored	7
Swedish	2
Danish	2
Canadian	2
Scotch-Irish	1
Italian	1
Unknown	7

With regard to the general condition of those aided, a rough classification is as follows:

Needing continuous relief, as aged, incurable, orphans, etc.	8
Needing relief during illness of husband, father, or natural trouble	20
Needing work rather than relief	3
Needing temporary relief	61

Many in the last class are aided by the poor-master or by some church. The help given by the Relief association is in most cases of a temporary character, and is given to afford relief in emergencies that no private combined support for a few individuals.

An important part of our work is with persons of the second class, those who on account of accident or illness are thrown out from their ordinary occupation for a time. If any member of the family is able to sew, the relief usually furnished is in the form of work; if not, the only aid given is to give food, clothing and fuel for a few weeks. The great danger to be guarded against is, of course, the encouragement of pauperism. Our policy in this direction has been recently changed for a long time, and now that pecuniary help is given only in the form of open buying and the supplies furnished in kind, where a bill is to be paid, the applicant is required to sign his name, and the amount of the bill is deducted from the next order given. Following is the report of the employment bureau for the past year:

Number of women who have received work	25
Number of days' work	1,000
Amount of sales from ordered work	$2,000
Number of persons assisting given	1,000
Number of days' work	120.00
Value of new clothing given	30.00
Number of orders for work received	100
Number of orders for work filled	100
Value of new clothing given	30.00

The number of orders has increased very large, since many persons who wished to employ women for sewing have found it unprofitable to do so, owing to the time consumed in getting goods to and from the persons needing work. They are thus the means of doing good in two ways, since not only the benefit of work given to the needy is increased, but the time of the needy is increased, but the time of the needy is increased, but the time of

CITY DEPARTMENT.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE, THE COUNTY AND THE CITY, AND HAS THE LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY PAPER PUBLISHED IN THE COUNTY OF UNION.

J. A. DENAREST - - City Editor.

—All the electric light poles in the borough are to be painted.

—The cost of the new steam fire whistle in the borough was $1,100.

—Borough Magistrate Crosley collected $95.50 in fines last month.

—Laing's hotel is being torn down, and in a few days will be a thing of the past.

—The only report that the Board of Mayor W. L. Saunders is for sale is utterly false and unfounded.

—Stalls are to be built in the Warren street horse for the accommodation of the hose-carriage horses.

—The county clerk's office in Elizabeth will be open for naturalization on Thursday and Friday evenings of this week from 7 till 9.

—E. C. Mulford broke ground Wednesday for a new house on Fifth street opposite the Bryant school, and is erecting another house on Fourth street in the rear of his own residence.

—Two electric lamps are to be placed on Jackson avenue between Westervelt and Terrace avenues, pursuant to the borough committee on fire, water and lamps finds itself with sufficient spare funds.

—The Cleveland and Stevenson Campaign club will hold a mass meeting Wednesday evening at Washington Hall, Charles H. Winfield, and other speakers will address the audience.

—Music and the prospect of electric railways are now talked, Plainfield will be the hub of the rapid transit system of central New Jersey, and connection will be easily had to Bound Brook, Somerville, New Brunswick, Westfield, Cranford and Elizabeth.

—Miss Ednorah Nahar will give elocutionary readings in Bethel Mission, on Monday, 17th inst., and Tuesday, the 18th inst., at 8 p. m. The Boston *Pilot* says, "Her rendition of the 'Chariot Race,' from Ben Hur, can hardly be excelled or praised." Tickets bearing October dates, good for 17 or 18.

—The sixth annual convention of the N. J. Christian Endeavor Union, will be held at the Central Methodist church, Bridgeton, N. J., Oct. 26 and 27. The first session will be Wednesday afternoon, Oct. 26, at 3. Closing service, Thursday evening, Oct. 27, at 7:15. Local rally in the church, Tuesday evening, Oct. 25, at 7:30.

—If there are any soldiers or sailors residing in this city who were prisoners of war and do not belong to either post of the G. A. R. in Plainfield, they will confer a favor on the committee on "Reunion of Men of Northern Prisoners of War" by sending their name and address to Mrs. R. J. Oliesse, 154 East Second street.

—Thomas Schaefer, a young draughtsman now in the employ of Pond Machine Tool company, is said to have resigned his position in order to devote his time to the promotion of a horse motor, a motor line he has already achieved much success. If this is true, his resignation will be a source of deep regret to all his friends at the works.

—It is the duty of those who want to see Grover Cleveland elected in November, to assist by their presence and support the efforts of the Cleveland and Stevenson club by the present campaign. The club is providing first-class speakers on the campaign issue at its Monday night meetings. Citizens irrespective of party are invited to-night at 8:30.

—The ninth monthly contest for the prizes of the New Jersey Trap Shooters' League will take place on the grounds of the East-Side Mutual Gun club, Newark, Saturday, Oct. 15, at 2. In connection with this, the East-Side Mutual club will hold an all-day tournament, beginning at 9:30 a. m. Ten expert blue-rock traps, with electric pull, will be used. A good lunch and plenty of loaded shells will be on hand.

—Comedies seem to be all the rage at present, and the better class of them meets with a great deal of success. The comedy of Dr. Bill, which is to be presented here on Monday evening next, is undoubtedly as fine a comedy as has been seen in years. It has not been before the public long and still it has pleased the audiences wherever it is seen. It is a clean comedy utterly devoid of the usual horse play and vulgarity of the kind. Plainfield is promised a very excellent company headed by Miss Celia Ellis.

—Edwin R. Maynard having again taken possession of the Park avenue and depot parlors opposite Parker's, has refitted, refurnished and redecorated them, so that they are now the most complete and elegant parlors of the kind in the city, especially for ladies' and children's work. Mr. Maynard makes a specialty of shampooing and bleaching and coloring the little one's hair. He has also every facility and appurtenance for shaving and men's hair dressing. William Randolph is still retained as assistant, and George Randolph still officiates at the shoe-cleaning throne.

RAPID TRANSIT GROWING.

The Borough Preparing for Extension of the Electric Railway.

At Friday night's meeting of the North Plainfield borough council an ordinance was introduced granting to the Plainfield Street Railway company the franchise to extend the line along Somerset street from the brook to the foot of the mountain. There was practically no opposition to the ordinance, and it was adopted on first and second reading. At the next regular meeting of the council it will be taken up for third reading and final passage.

All of the council's time was occupied at the session, and all voted for the great public improvement.

Low Rate Excursions.

The announcement that the North-Western line, comprising over 8,000 miles of thoroughly equipped railway, has arranged to run two low rate excursions during the months of August and September, will be gladly received by those who are contemplating a visit or investment of the great West and Northwest, as well as by those who desire to visit this wonderfully productive region at a season of the year when most desirable location can be made of the merits and advantages it offers to home-seekers and those in search of safe and profitable investments.

These excursions will leave Chicago on August 30 and Sept. 27, and tickets can be purchased at very low rates of one fare for the round trip to points in Iowa, Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Nebraska, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Idaho, and Montana. They will be strictly first-class in every particular and will be good for return passage at any time within twenty days from date of purchase. Full information, rates, maps and other arrangements for these excursions can be obtained upon application to any coupon ticket agent, or to W. A. Thrall, G. P. T. A., Chicago & Northwestern Railway, Chicago. 9 12 2t

What Plainfieldites Will Enter!

The editor of Elizabeth *Town Talk* is arranging for a 25-mile road race between twenty-five of the fleet County Wheelmen and a like number of crack wheelers of Union county. He has called a meeting of the captains of the County Wheelmen's clubs, and hopes to have the race ridden at sunrise on Thanksgiving day.

PERSONALS.

Dr. and Mrs. A. E. Leslie have returned home.

Charles H. Stover and bride are back from their wedding trip.

Miss Sommers of Eighth street, has gone for a two weeks' visit in Canada.

The Rev. Dr. Robert Lowry and bride sailed from Europe for home, Wednesday.

Mrs. Rogers M. Lelley has returned home from a visit at Weston, Sagamore county.

Mr. Butler of Philadelphia spent Sunday with Charles F. Prentiss of Grand-avenue.

Mrs. Alexander Gilbert has been elected secretary of the New York Christian Endeavor union.

F. L. C. Martin is on the list of names nations for representatives to the New Jersey Division. L. A. W., for next year.

Mr. and Mrs. George Wharton Robinson have returned from a visit to Bound Oracle, and are guests of Mrs. Rowland Cox.

Mrs. Charles Hand and family returned home from Europe Saturday evening. They had a fine trip, and all are well.

Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Hawley and Miss Gawley, after an absence of some time from this city, are back again as permanent residents of Plainfield.

Charles B. Clark, township clerk at Westfield, died Friday evening. He was prominently identified with the Democratic party, and he and his good work will be greatly missed.

W. E. MacClymont will give his first free organ recital of the season the evening of Oct. 19, in the First Baptist church. He will be assisted by Miss Genevieve W. Hoyt, soprano, of Brooklyn.

The mass-meeting of Democrats to be held at Music Hall Wednesday evening, Oct. 19, will be addressed by Major F. W. McGettrick of Vermont, and the Hon. Charles Winfield of Hudson county.

Rudolph M. Titsworth of 29 West Seventh street, who was taken ill while attending the Saengerfest in Newark, and ended in three colonels a few days ago, died this morning, at the age of 71. Services will be held at his late residence Thursday afternoon at 2:30.

Mr. and Mrs. G. Harry Squires, who will spend the winter in New York, have leased from next Spring the house on Broadway now occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Fred D. Andrews. Mr. Andrews is building on Central avenue.

Cards have been issued announcing the wedding of Lewis A. Hubbard, son of Mr. and Mrs. M. D. Brown, to Jane T. Armstrong of Brooklyn, at Dunellen, Wednesday evening, Oct. 19, at 8 o'clock. To accommodate guests a train will leave N. P. at 7:30.

Mr. and Mrs. Noble Warwick and family, formerly of Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas, but now of Brooklyn, spent Sunday with George W. T. Randolph. Mr. Warwick was overjoyed to hear his old friend and pastor, the Rev. Charles B. Mitchell, preach.

Charles A. Lee, jr., who arrived at the home of his parents, 50 Grove street, Sunday morning, is just now delighting the hearts of all, including his little sister Marguerite, beyond everything they ever knew before. Mrs. Lee is the sister of Dr. D. G. Adams.

Ray Hutchison, of Providence, R. I., the brother-in-law of Mrs. Smith, the brother of Robert on Westervelt avenue while parenting his studies in the New York Art League, was a participant in the notable floral display and gift of the Art League students in yesterday's big parade.

Miss Celia Ellis, sister of Mrs. ex-councilman G. W. Watson of this city, is to be the leading member of the company to be seen here on Monday evening next. Miss Ellis is promised a very excellent company headed by Miss Celia Ellis.

Edwin R. Maynard having again taken possession of the Park avenue and depot parlors opposite Parker's, has refitted, refurnished and redecorated them, so that they are now the most complete and elegant parlors of the kind in the city, especially for ladies' and children's work. Mr. Maynard makes a specialty of shampooing and bleaching and coloring the little one's hair. He has also every facility and appurtenance for shaving and men's hair dressing. William Randolph is still retained as assistant, and George Randolph still officiates at the shoe-cleaning throne.

SQUIRES-HOWARD.

A WEDDING IN GRACE CHURCH AND A RECEPTION IN THE CASINO.

Society at the Seaside Adult at Its Gayest—Titled That Miss Rose Transplanted to Plainfield.

Miss Grace Howard, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis E. Howard, of Park street, was married Wednesday to Gardner Cox Squires, at Grace church, by the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Hall. The church was handsomely decorated for the event with many friends of the bride and groom. The wedding took place at 7. Shortly before that hour the guests began to file into the church under the direction of the ushers, Messrs. Agnew Howard, Frederick Howard, Lewis Howard, jr., and Howard Onarse, and were seated at the right sides.

After the ceremony the guests gathered again at the Casino, where the wedding supper was held, and where Mr. and Mrs. Squires received the congratulations of their friends.

The gifts were numerous and handsome. The bride and groom stood under a floral bell, and the presents were displayed on tables. A chandelier of roses hung in a bag-satin at the private grounds of the Atlantic Yacht club, of which Mr. Squires is a member.

The ushers who very prettily decorated with golden rod and thistles, were Howard Onarse, Frederick Howard, Lewis Howard, jr., and Agnew Howard.

The bridesmaids were Miss Marion Dumont and Miss Smith, of this city, and Miss Jewett and Miss Gertrude Lockwood, of Brooklyn; the latter acting in place of her sister, who was ill and could not be present. The ushers were: J. W. Sanford, Nr., F. W. Wells, G. S. Bacon, J. F. Mines, A. J. Mines, and Mr. Lockwood.

The bride wore white corded silk trimmed with duchess lace, and a tulle veil. The bridesmaids each wore a gown of tucked white tulle made over colored silk, and carried pink roses and lilies of the valley. The favors were cluster rings of turquoise and pearl for the bridesmaids, and pins for the ushers.

Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Shepard, Mr. and Mrs. O. T. Wetherbee, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Howard, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Miller, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Adams, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Simpson, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Glenn, Mr and Mrs. Ernest Alchesman, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Hurrell, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Huntington, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Murray, Mr. and Mrs. Nonon Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Powers, Mr. and Mrs. Martin Cooley, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Wale, Mr. and Mrs. Lovell, Mr. and Mrs. Chadsmore, Mr. and Mrs. Robert, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Lovell, the Rev. and Mrs. Simpson, the Rev. W. R. Richards, the Rev. T. Logan Murphy, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton, Mrs. Gen. Gaylard, Miss Newton, Mr. and Mrs. Rushwell, Mr. and Mrs. Rasbrouck, Mr. and Mrs. Worthington, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Graves, Miss Mercie Bonnell, Miss Kitty Stewart, Miss Annie Cottles, the Misses VanRosbrook, Miss Wale, Miss Mann, Miss Lovell, Miss Mabie, Miss Lyle, Miss John Bowers, the Misses Hollis, Miss Olcott, Miss Dewey, Miss Murphy, Miss Hart, the Misses Morgan, Miss Ray Stevens, Miss Ida Stevens, Miss Jessie Stevens, Mrs. Forster, Charles Brooks, Mr. Bushnell, Geoffrey Cooley, Thomas VanRosbrook, Augustus Sheppard, Harris Sheppard, Miss Mabie, Augustus Mabie, Charles Schoonmaker, F. Andrews, Frank Brooklyn—G. G. W. Cleveland, Mrs. J. W. Lewis, Mrs. H. Phillips, Miss Paul-H. Kortmeyer, Mr. Kelsey, Dr. and Mrs. Burnhard, Gen. J. Cole, Miss Cole, Senator Fred C. Mason. From New York —The Rev. Dr. Price; Mr. and Mrs. Henry Frontier.

HYMENEAL.

Hinkson—Carpentie.

A very pretty home wedding took place at Princeton at 6:30 Thursday night when Miss Emma Blanche Carpentie was married to Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Carpenter, became the bride of William Elwood Hinkson, assistant manager of the Plainfield Central Telephone exchange. The Rev. and Mrs. William Hinkson, of Princeton. The ceremony was Presbyterian in form, and the Rev. Dr. Hall officiated. The bride was attended. The handsome young couple were married under a big bell of bridal-eyed flowers, and the house was nicely decorated with cut flowers and potted plants. The ushers were A. W. Smedley and Dr. E. B. Cottrell, of Philadelphia, and W. H. Bartine, of Princeton. The bride wore a beautiful costume of white, brocade, en train. The guests were the relatives and and immediate friends of the contracting parties, and those from out of town were as follows:

Mr. and Mrs. William Hinkson, the Misses Hinkson, Lewis E. Hinkson, Mr. and Mrs. Wickham, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Black, Miss Tibbs Black, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Black, Mr. and Mrs. J. Frank Black, Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Hinkson and Mrs. G. Hinkson, all from Princeton; R. N. Gray, of Camden; Miss Nellie B. Grose, of Trenton; Charles Grose, of Edinburgh; Mr. and Mrs. Daniel A. Fell, Dr. Alexander Fell, R. B. Carpenter, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Carpenter, and Miss Robertson, of Hightstown, Pa.; Mrs. Bergen, of Bordentown; Mrs. Lampman, of Albany, and Mrs. F. G. Stout and son, of Ardsley, N. Y.

Mr. Gopsill, of the mail firm of Gopsill & Vanderhoof, who was a delegate to the recent State Republican convention and a member of its committee on resolutions, yesterday he believes that the combine will order an advance of 25 or 50 cents a ton on November 1.

It is reported charged that this advance, which will be ordered by the Reading, Central, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, Lehigh Valley and Pennsylvania companies, is to be made in the interest of Mr. Keen, who hopes to gain votes by it through the general misunderstanding which seems to exist on the subject of last winter's coal legislation.

Want Funds for Their Treasuries.

The women of the Women's Christian Temperance union of Plainfield have long recognized the fact that a debating team is much needed in this city, and it was greatly needed in the city, and at a recent meeting, accepting the help offered by the women of the Second Reformed and the Unitarian leagues, voted to secure said debating team, and hereby appoint to the positions elected officers of Plainfield to said debating team, as follows: Spoken will be received by the chairman of the committee, Mrs. S. B. Kent, 71 Madison avenue.

Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria.

A FAITHFUL MINISTER.

Distinguished Church of Louisiana Lutherans, Second Pastor of the Jersey Avenue Baptist Church.

ST. G. N. LEIGHAUS.

Lebbeus Ludwig was born Oct. 27, 1791, at Canterbury, Windham county, Conn. He was the son of Nathaniel and Anna Fell Ludwig, formerly of Boston, whose ancestors were French Huguenots, and was educated in Mount Hope institute, Baltimore, Md., and at the time so many Protestant refugees left their native land to escape religious strife and persecution. A large colony of these Protestants settled in Maryland, Massachusetts and Connecticut, and since the present State line of Connecticut and Rhode Island, and some of the present old stone houses in existence there are said to have been built by these refugees.

Nathaniel Ludwig, the father, died in 1770, leaving enough money for a collegiate education for his two sons, Lebbeus and Benjamin. But the family removed to Connecticut soon after the death of the father, and the two sons were placed in the old-fashioned district schools, and the children were deprived of this antiquated mental training, as their parents were poor, and were engaged in the army during the Revolutionary war, serving a short time under General Putnam in the Continental forces from 1776 to 1778. Lebbeus Ludwig was a private in the Connecticut militia, and was in the Wyoming Valley campaign against the Indians and Tories, and was present at the Battle of Wyoming when it was fought in 1778. Thither the young Ludwig had gone with his father's death to live with his mother's brother, who was a living as a farmer, and later obtained employment with a colonel of militia, who had a vision in the Revolutionary war.

On October 16, 1791, he married Mary Dolson of Bloomfield, N. J., where he lived till her decease, August 12, 1793. At the age of twenty years he was converted to a religious life and united with the Baptist church in Bound Brook, N. J., in 1791. Shortly afterward he became a preacher of the church in which he had his membership, and was ordained in 1797. Shortly afterward he became pastor of the church in which he had his membership, and was ordained in 1797. Shortly afterward he became pastor of the church in which he had his membership, and was ordained in 1797. He continued in the pastorate of this church for twenty years, when, in January, 1825, he moved back again to Orange county, N. Y., to Walden, and was the pastor of his first pastoral experience.

Elder Ludwig's labors with his people in this church were very successful, and to the conversion of many souls and the building and strengthening of the membership of the church. All his work was performed in addition to his pastoral duties, and was devoted to the systematic reading and study of theology with the Rev. William Wellstood of South Salem, regarded as one of the most thoroughly theological ministers in the Baptist denomination of his day.

His pastorate of fourteen years at Wallkill, N. Y., was with a people afterward united with southeastern Association, and from the first regularly established in favor of the old school anti-mission belief. Of his pastoral labors in this field the writer had only a meager knowledge. Both living and dead of the period of his labors there have passed away. But, being in the immediate association with Elder Van Horn, and a close student of the work of God, his reputation was of no common order, and the high office with a firm grasp of the doctrines of grace, sound in Scriptural tenets and an earnest defender of our denominational beliefs.

On the second Lord's day of February, 1819, Elder Ludwig took up the duties of the last pastorate of his life with the Second Baptist church of New York city, the pastor of Jesse Christ never servant in preaching for the reconstruction of sinners to the Saviour under his administration, this church enjoyed a wonderful revival. Many additions were made to its membership, and its influence in the city became widely extended. Many of the gifts in this church, when, as a result of this revival, the Second Baptist church made by foreign laborers were imported from Wales for the use of the Welsh Baptist church, Jersey City, Hoboken, Bayonne, and Mr. Ludwig's ministry is simply a chapter of history, and Mr. Ludwig's ministry is simply a chapter of history, and Mr. Ludwig's ministry is simply a chapter of history

HOW TO DRIVE.

How to Handle the Reins on Crowded Streets.

An Art to Be Acquired Only with Practice —Col. Knox's "Tally-Ho" the Standard of a Popular Pastime in This Country.

(COPYRIGHT, 1892.)

Certainly in no country in the world has there been the same accumulation of mechanical appliances for the use of man as in our own. Consequently there have been added large numbers to the class which is generally supposed to be Queens of leisure. To this fact and the steady but slow improvement of our roads the increasing popularity of driving must be attributed, and as our cities and driveways become more crowded the art of driving will become more necessary. Those who remember thirty years ago know that in those days our present crowded streets would, if we had not improved our driving methods, become one continual block, and as this crowd increases it will soon have to be introduced that will facilitate traffic.

The rapid growth of coaching since its introduction by Pickwick shows how earnest and energetic a nation we are even in our amusements, and when Col. De Lancey Kane brought over his "Tally-Ho" in that year he had no idea that the progress would be so great.

The colonel was at that time a most enthusiastic whip and the duke of Beaufort paid the highest compliments to the father of coaching in this country.

It was during the next season, 1876, that the colonel brought over the first coach, which he appropriately named

"Tally-Ho," and with him came Arthur Fownes, one of the sons of Edwin Fownes, to act as guard. This coach, although an experiment, was a success, caught on right away, and the crowds that waited its starting and arrival on Fifth avenue, near the Brunswick, are well remembered by all lovers and admirers of coaching. It ran from the city to Durham, making its stopping place the well known Arcularius hotel.

COACHING BECOMES POPULAR.

The success of the first year's experiment induced Col. Kane to extend its trip the next season to Newcastle, putting up at the Neptune house. After that year, 1877, it may be said that coaching in America had taken root, and it has blossomed into one of the most popular pastimes of the country.

Many people regard driving a horse as one of the simplest things imaginable, but driving in its true sense is an art that cannot be acquired without practice and the thorough knowledge of how to manage the horse, manipulate the reins and use the whip. Anyone view the parade of carriages and horses of all kinds which is to be seen in our fashionable driveways and it will not take long to convince him that there are drivers and drivers.

TANDEM DRIVING.

Tandem driving will, perhaps, never become so popular as four-in-hands, but it must always be ranked as fashionable and at the same time a somewhat difficult way to handle the reins, but about it as an attraction entirely different to driving a pair or four-in-hand, barring scarcely the lack of interest with either.

In driving tandem it is necessary to have a good box seat. Before getting up see that the bits drop in their places in the horse's mouth and that the curbs are not too tight. First hold the leader's rein in the right hand, with the left rein on top as in figure No. 3. Place the wheeler's rein in the left hand, the right rein between the first and second fingers, and the other rein between the second and third, as in figure No. 5.

It is then necessary to keep the first finger open while you transfer the leader's reins from the right hand to the left, placing the left rein of the leader between the first finger and the rein, as in figure No. 7.

Place the reins in your left hand, as described, before mounting the box. When getting on the box the use of the left hand is required. The reins should be placed in the right hand, as in figure No. 8. As soon as comfortably seated upon the box regain the reins in the left hand in the same order as at first.

In order to avoid mishaps or delays see that both horses are well up in their traces and that the reins are neither too tight nor too slack.

The next thing for a master is the management of the horse in turning. To turn to the left take hold of the leader's left rein with the right hand in the loaches below the left hand, as in illus-

tration No. 11; then draw the rein up over the left hand, which you should hold the loaches in the left hand, and then pull the rein down a trifle. The coach should now be pointed right; to straighten out take the rein in the right hand and pull it down a little, at the same time pulling with the right rein of the leader. When bound the right hand is ready for the rein, and the left hand is ready for the left rein of the wheeler, as in figure No. 13.

To pull off to the left side lay hold of the rein as in figure No. 12, and to the right side as in illustration No. 14. This would mean passing the rein between the ears should not be disturbed. It is always best to keep the hands as well as the body steady, as in so doing the leader's rein in the former position.

FOUR-IN-HAND.

Good judgment is one of the elements of a four-in-hand whip. The driving

of four horses differs little from tandem excepting in the matter of reins. Take the reins in the left hand, as in illustration No. 1. Take hold of the two left reins and then the two right, as in illustration No. 18, until the buckles are perfectly even. This will leave the reins perfectly loose, but when you become seated on the box they will readjust themselves and become even.

THE MARCH OF CONSUELO.

"Are you the wife of the man who was shot?" asked the Texas coroner of the woman who stood before him.

"Two hours ago I was," she replied, "but now I am the wife of the man who got the drop on him."—Truth.

ARE PARENTS BLIND?

Ella Wheeler Wilcox Writes About Girls and Boarding Schools.

Dangers Mamma Maidens—Mothers Should Be Very Careful About Sending Their Daily Tests—The Country Girl in the City School.

(COPYRIGHT, 1892.)

HERE added to give my opinion of boarding schools I find it difficult to formulate.

I see a girl who has a wise, broad-minded sympathetic mother had better train her daughter from boarding school.

The girl who has a good mother is a success may be greatly benefited by a boarding school. But I see more girls whom these mothers in the land, I fear.

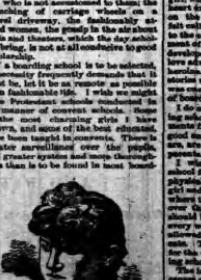
I had but three months' personal experience with a boarding school. The only knowledge which I gained during those three months was that of the weakness of the inadequateness of my mathematical ability and my wastebute to cope with the problem. This mathematical deficiency could have been remedied, perhaps, by a return to the school. The matter of wardrobe seemed without solution.

I do not think a more unwise action could be made by a mother than sending a young girl from the country to a city school. Yet it is done every year by thousands of devoted parents, who make painful sacrifices to enable them to carry out this cherished desire.

The young girl is put through the first year of such a school and is not half as well educated as she would have been had the natural duties of life which really do before country bred girls, a model of good sense or a born philosopher.

The very sights and sounds of city life are startling and exciting to the girl who is not accustomed to them; the crowding of carriages, the crowds of people, the fashionable attired women, the gossip in the air about balls and theaters, which the girls overhear, all tend to distract her from her scholarship.

If a boarding school is to be selected, as sometimes frequently demands that it must be, let it be as remote as possible from fashionable life. I would select New Protestant schools conducted in the manner of convent schools. Some of the most charming girls I have known, and some of the best educated, have been taught in convents. There is greater simplicity under the rule of good and greater system and more thoroughness than is to be found in most board-



ELLA WHEELER WILCOX.

ing schools. And put a mother's influence behind the school. I cannot think that anyone can deny that she learned more wisdom at home than at school. She had ever "mother" to go to for advice and sympathy. The "very wisest or very bad," she said, "and the bad girls delighted in bringing pernicious books into the convent, reading them and distributing them about. These books were kept from us at home."

Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

ANGLE BOOK CASE.

One Way of Disposing of an Old Corset Steel.

How best to dispose of an old corset is many times the subject of considerable debate in more households than one. Some cut them into lengths for garters, again in the quilting room and dressmaking establishment they are used. But whatever it may be some manner of disposing of the corset is still required. One of the most unique ways of disposing of the steels is to make them into an angle book case. Two steels are required for the back of the case, and it is best to have them of the same length. Two are also required for the ends, and these are of course shorter than the back steels. Procure a piece of cloth, one harmonizing better against the color of the room. Wet some design on the linen—a Kate Greenaway girl or a spray of flowers—and cover the large board with it. Also cover four slats, one for the top and bottom of the back, and one for each end. Then with the steels fasten the four slats to the large board, the ends of the steels being run through the slats. This may be left on the piece cut, as it is ornamental as well as useful.—Interior Architect.

MUSIC RACK.

A CORNER BOOK CASE.

corner cabinet in the supernaturalness which arises to the fitness molding. Handsome corner cabinets and pretty corner cabinets could be constructed just such a piece of furniture, which when completed would be a lasting benefit to the work planning to look upon. For the book case, has relief of plaster of glass could be utilized and the effect be good, in natural colors. These may be molded by light and dark molding angles. In really her bodice should be perfectly, modern and yet not extravagant. One or two smaller jars on the top of which is placed a small bird, about these, and pale blue plush may be used to protect the bodice, would complete a handsome and ideal piece of furniture.

FOUR NEW SLEEVES.

Do They Suggest to the Dressmaker Any Idea for Gowns?

The accompanying cuts show four sleeve patterns which will be very fashionable for fall gowns.

The first one shown is in a leg-o'-mutton style in tweed, cheviot or serge, with a plaid or contrasting material for cuff and collar. From the elbow it is plain, and finished at the wrist with cord loops and plain buttons.

The second is a green tweed sleeve, lined with old gold silk, and braided with gold cord.

No. 3 is a cream-colored cheviot silk, spotted with coral pink, and trimmed

LATE STYLES IN SLEEVES.

with chenille and straight trimmings to match the spots in the silk. The cuff is of the same material.

The "afternoon sleeve" shown in the fourth cut is made of cream crepon cloth or nun's veiling, striped diagonally in the upper part with narrow velvet ribbon, matching in color the tints but the sleeve, edged with buttoned.—N. Y. World.

To Remove Ink Stains.

If you are the lucky wife of a man who is always getting ink on his fingers, or anything—an hour in hot water before going into bed may be beneficial. Then rub them well with pumice stone, and you will be surprised to find how much of the ink has disappeared. Of course, if the ink is allowed to dry it is very much harder to remove.

Chocolate Blanc Mange.

Dissolve one ounce of gelatine in an equal quantity of water and add one pint of chocolate, grated, one quart of milk, one cup of sugar; boil the milk, chocolate and sugar for a few minutes, then add the gelatine and boil five minutes longer, stirring constantly; flavor with vanilla and pour into molds to cool.

Mayonnaise Dressing.

There is nothing nicer served about a chicken than salsods. It will dissolved in a little water, remove grease from a dish, and leave it white. It is also good for cleaning an iron sink. It is also the very best thing for cleaning paint brushes, which by the way, should be cleaned much more frequently than they are.

To Clean a Hair Brush.

To clean hair brushes, dip them up and down in soda water, rinse in tepid water in which a little soda has been mixed. Place several thicknesses of brown paper on a table, and on this the brushes, bristles down, and dry.

A TEAPOT HOLDER.

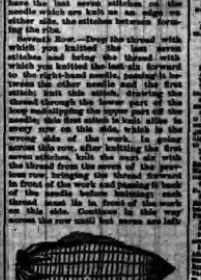
How to Make One Over and Over Will Cost Only a Few Cents.

The materials are an ounce of pale, pompadour shade zephyr, 4 pair of needles, and steel knitting hook, a yard and a quarter of horn-colored ribbon and a quarter of a yard of pale green ribbon, both of them an inch wide.

Cast on fifty stitches, knit five rows plain.

Sixth Row.—Add a second ball of the same shade and knit with it seven stitches, then draw the thread over the back of the work and knit six with the first ball; continue this way until you have the last seven stitches of the needle which are knit as an edge on either side, the stitches between forming the rim.

Seventh Row.—Drop the thread with which you knitted the last six, forward between the needles and the first seven stitches, knit the same drawing the thread over the back of the work, long enough to bring the upper part of the needle, then knit seven stitches in every row on this side, which is the wrong side of the work. In going across this side of the work, after drawing the first seven stitches, knit the next with the thread from the seven of the previous row, bringing the thread forward in front of the work and passing it back over the needle; knit the next seven with the thread used in the former seven on this side. Continue in this way across the row until but seven are left.



TEAPOT HOLDER.

Knit these and return with thread from the last six.

Remember always to knit seven and then slip one and to draw the thread a little tighter as the work progresses.

When you have thirty-two rows, make two every fifth stitch for two rows, then every fourth for two rows then every third for two rows, then every second for two rows, then every stitch for two rows, then narrow every stitch for two rows, then every second for two rows, then every third for two rows, then every fourth for two rows, then every fifth for two rows, then every sixth for two rows, then every seventh for two rows, then every eighth for two rows, then every ninth for two rows, then every tenth for two rows, then every eleventh for two rows, then every twelfth for two rows, then every thirteenth for two rows, then every fourteenth for two rows, then every fifteenth for two rows, then every sixteenth for two rows, then every seventeenth for two rows, then every eighteenth for two rows, then every nineteenth for two rows, then every twentieth for two rows, then every twenty-first for two rows, then every twenty-second for two rows, then every twenty-third for two rows, then every 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The Constitutionalist
A DEMOCRATIC WEEKLY,
W. L. FORCE & A. L. FORCE, Editors and Proprietors.
AT PLAINFIELD, NEW JERSEY.
TERMS—TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.

THE CONSTITUTIONALIST.

VOL. XXV. PLAINFIELD, N. J., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1892. No 42.

"Support the Constitution, which is the cement of the Union, as well in its authorities as in its authorities."—Madison.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

JACKSON & GUILDERSLEEVE,
Counsellors-at-Law,
Commissioners of Deeds, Masters in Chancery, and Notaries Public. Office: Corner of Park Avenue and Second street. [1y27]

GEORGE W. DAY,
General Auctioneer,
Agent of Pioneer Fire Engine Co., P. O. Box 185, Dunellen, N. J., will attend to sales at Court-house, Plainfield. Terms reasonable. [1y27]

DR. CHARLES P. TERRY,
Dentist,
20 West Front street. A new local anesthetic effects painless tooth extraction without pain. Gold filling a specialty.—[y12]

BUSINESS CARDS.

P. P. VanArsdale,
PIANO TUNER.
Instruments put in thorough order. Terms reasonable. Orders may be left at Constitutionalist office, or down by postal, P. O. Box 580, or will attend to them if left at 1 Park avenue. Shop will receive prompt attention. [1y27]

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Goods received on consignment.

John Chandler,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
Plainfield, N. J.
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WILLIAM B. RANDOLPH,
Successor to E. S. HAYNES,
PRACTICAL BARBER
AND
Artistic Hair Dresser,
No. 26 PARK AVENUE.
Ladies' and Children's Hair Cutting done at their residence. Shampooing, etc., satisfactorily performed. 1y731

CARNEY BROTHERS, Agents,
7 West Front St.
TINNERS,
PLUMBERS,
GAS FITTERS.
PARLOR STOVES,
COOK STOVES,
HEATERS.

Grates and Bricks for all kinds of fires can be found here at Jobbers' prices. Bring your Thermometer measure to us. The best Thermometer, the best Plumbers, and the best One-Horse in the section. We use none but the very best of new metals, and our work always gives satisfaction.

Keys of All Kinds are Made Here.

Tinware Made to Order.

Ranges, Brick and Portable Furnaces
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Parlor Stoves,
Furnaces, Ranges,
Water Piping, Plumbing,
Heater Work, Tinning,
Hardware.
A. M. GRIFFEN,
18 East Front Street.
TELEPHONE CALL, 6. 31 11-87

Beautiful Assortment!
Furniture!
Largest Assortment!
Best Goods!
Lowest Prices!
Ever Offered in Plainfield!
22, 25 and 27 PARK AVE.

Garret O. Packer.
SANITARY PLUMBING,
Brick and Portable Furnaces,
GAS FITTING,
TIN ROOFING,
Etc., Etc.
I am prepared to do any of the above branches in a workmanlike manner, and guarantee satisfaction. Having purchased the stock and fixtures of the late firm of Packer & Sutphen, I am now prepared to fill all orders promptly. Shop on Somerset street, rear of Front street. Residence, 15 Somerset street.
D. W. LOUTREL,
No. 9 North Ave., Plainfield, N. J.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR MALARIA,
GENERAL DEBILITY
AND
ALL STOMACH TROUBLES
COLES'
PERUVIAN BARK
AND
WILD CHERRY BITTERS
ARE THE BEST.
A Vegetable Substitute for Quinine.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
Price, 50 cents and $1.00 per Bottle.
COLES' PERUVIAN BARK CO.
D. P. COLES DRUG AND MFG. CO.
RAHWAY, N. J.

Jas. M. Dunn,
Dealer in
GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,
Vegetables, Fruits, etc.
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OPPOSITE NORTH AVENUE.
THORBURN & CO'S GARDEN SEEDS,
BEST IN THE WORLD.
ALL GOOD DELIVERED PROMPTLY FREE OF CHARGE.

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C. E. & J. W. BROWN,
(Successors to G. F. & C. E. Brown & Co.)
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WALL PAPER.
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English Tiles, Antaglypta, Rand, Leather Stamped Flock Papers, &c. Borders for Walls.
Manufacturers of Window Shades.

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A. M. SEGUINE,
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Front street, opposite Madison avenue.
Carriages for Weddings, Funerals and Private Calls. Light carriages of all descriptions for pleasure driving.
RIDING OR LIVERY.
Careful, safe drivers for shopping parties or stage-coaching. Special attention given to boarding horses by the day, week or month. [1y27]
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ACCOMMODATION EXPRESS.
OFFICE—Vanderbilt's Music Store, Park avenue. The "Accommodation Express" will attend to the prompt delivery of packages in the city, conveying goods or baggage to and from the depots, and to any part of Plainfield.
Moving of Furniture, Pianos, Safes, with care and safety.

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WILLIAM A. WOODRUFF,
FIRE AND LIFE
INSURANCE AGENT,
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Real Estate for Sale & Exchange.
MONEY TO LOAN
On Approved Security.

Fresh Garden Seeds
AND FERTILIZERS,
Farm and Garden Implements,
Lawn Mowers Refrigerators,
Ice Cream Freezers
Gasoline Stoves, Hardware, Tools, etc.
J. J. HEIDELOFF,
No. 12 SOMERSET ST. 3-13-87

GEORGE A. MOORE,
(Of the late firm of Moore Bros.)
Is now the sole proprietor of the old established
NO. 14 NORTH AVENUE,
Where he will continue to supply people with the Best Groceries.
Fresh and Salt Meats,
Fish of all kinds, Oysters, Game, Game in season, at the Lowest Market Prices.
Anything not usually kept in stock, furnished at short notice. 1y27

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For Weddings, Parties, Etc.,
TO HIRE. CHARGE REASONABLE
Hugo Weigman,
10 EAST FRONT STREET, PLAINFIELD, N. J. 3-10-87

LEWIS E. CODDINGTON,
(Successor to C. E. Dickson)
Furniture and Freight Expressman
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RESIDENCE—13 PARK AVE.
PLAINFIELD, N. J.

TOBACCO, SEGARS, &c.

H. EGGERDING,
No. 17 Park Avenue,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Manufacturer of Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
C. O. D. CIGAR,
Which is made from the finest Havana and Sumatra tobacco, and is guaranteed to be pure, and made entirely by hand. Call and try them.
C. M. FINE,
Dealer in HAVANA & DOMESTIC
SEGARS!
No. 30 PARK AVE., (Next door to H. EGGERDING'S.)
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Tobacco and Cigarettes a Specialty.
Library Attached.

A. WOLFF,
Manufacturer of
CIGARS,
And Dealer in all kinds of Smoking and Chewing Tobacco. Also agent for Schlitz's celebrated Milwaukee Beer. Orders promptly filled. Factory and Office, No. 12 West Front, one door west of Somerset street. Plainfield, N. J. Branch Store, No. 9 North Avenue, Plainfield. Cash paid for clean cotton rags. 1y27

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Paints, Varnishes, Glass.
WINDOW SHADES AND FIXTURES.
WALL PAPERS!
PAPER HANGING A SPECIALTY.
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No. 8 North Avenue, Plainfield.

A. P. BUCKLE. L. D. WOOLSTON.
Woolston & Buckle,
PAINTERS,
Wall Papers,
PAINTERS' SUPPLIES. 36 NORTH AVENUE

WHATEVER form of printed matter you require we can be of service to you; whether it be

Letter Headings,
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Pamphlets,
By-Laws of Societies,
Programmes and Reports of Financial Associations, or
any other matter for Public or Private circulation.
Everything.

WEEKLY CONSTITUTIONALIST
DAILY PRESS
(Chamberpos. Building)
PLAINFIELD N. J

STEVENSON'S TOUR.

NEW LIGHT THROWN UPON THE FORCE BILL CONSPIRACY.

Congressman Cummings Details the Astounding Methods by Which It Was Pushed Through the Senate—Democratic Treachery Exposed.

[Special Correspondence.]

New York, Oct. 16.—In this city the movements of Adlai Stevenson in North Carolina have been watched with much interest. Senator David B. Hill speaks of it in his warmest terms. Mr. Stevenson made the force bill a vital issue. The character of this bill was surprised by the manner in which Democrats aided in the passage of representatives to pass it.

It was not until after the campaign of 1890 that the Republicans achieved North Carolina. They knew that by the official returns they had three majority in the House. They also knew that South Carolina would be Democratic, which Democratic State Convention met in Columbia on the 10th of September following the election. Governor Tillman, who had been renominated, in his address said: "Another question has come before the people. The Chief Lodge, in a speech in behalf of Federal Election bill, announced that the Republicans in the next house intended to pass a force bill. They would not stop at that, but repeal the apportionment of the Democratic majority in the House in the next Congress. Then they would have a majority of 20 or 30 in the House. Mr. Cleveland would be elected President for the first time in years. Mr. Cleveland would not sign the bill, and the Republican party claimed the right to put troops at the polls under the pretense of keeping the peace and secure a fair election. He replied that they did.

Mr. Harrison fraudulently counted the force bill in the Senate, and passed it the three weeks afterward. He also advised the passage of such a measure in his first message to Congress, which met in December, 1889. The Republican majority in that congress stood one hundred and seventy-two to one hundred and two. They were elected by the people of North and South Dakota, Montana and Washington into the Union. The Republicans had a majority of sixty-nine with this majority. It was too small for them to pass the bill desired. Three days after the Republican senators and Republican members who would give votes for it. To insure the passage of the bill they declared that the majority in the house by throwing out Democratic members and placing Republicans in their seats. They did so. The most tyrannical measures were adopted.

On Jan. 31, 1890, before the house had adopted any rules for the government, the case of Smith against Jackson was called. Judge Jackson had been elected by about 2,000 majority. Forty-four official majority. The instant the case was called up Mr. Crisp, of Georgia, raised the point of no quorum. There was no violation of power rights and by Speaker Reed and others. It was the first time that a speaker had assumed this power since the foundation of the government.

Mr. Crisp appealed from the action of the speaker, and Mr. Reed, acting still, as the Republican majority in the house to law, refused to entertain the appeal. He also refused to entertain a motion to lay Smith against Jackson on the table. Smith, Jackson was a Democrat. Reed's action, and that under parliamentary law he had a right to do so.

Then, by the most high and unconstitutional ruling of the speaker, the Jackson case was forced before the house. Judge Jackson from Georgia took his seat, but the Republicans furnished a quorum of 167 votes to oust him. They were afraid to do it by regular order. The seats present and not voting, because this would give the judge an opportunity to make a speech in favor of his case. Reed's rulings were general parliamentary law.

But the seating of Judge Jackson the Republican majority in the house was increased to ten.

The Republicans that They would be unable to obtain a voting quorum in the other contested election case the Republicans forced it to adopt a rule for the appointment of the house. One of these rules gave the speaker the power to count those present and not voting to make a quorum. But this very rule was adopted under the ruling of the speaker that he had the power to count parliamentary law to count such a quorum.

The rules were adopted on Feb. 14. On Feb. 17 Mr. Enloe, Democrat, of Tennessee from West Virginia, was turned out of his seat by four votes less than a quorum. His official majority was 1,500. Reed's present and not voting to make a quorum. Pendleton's official majority was 1,500. The republican majority in the house was then increased to 12.

On March 8 Mr. Cate, of Arkansas, was unseated. His official majority was 1,548. The affirmative vote showed 22 less than a quorum. The Republican majority in the house was thus increased to 14.

On March 30 Barnes Compton, a Democratic member, was unseated. His official majority was 181. The affirmative vote was 8 less than a quorum. His official majority in the house was then increased to 16.

On April 11 George D. Wise, a Democratic member, was unseated. His official majority was 861. The affirmative vote was 43 less than a quorum. The Republican majority was then increased to 16.

On June 4 Louis W. Turpin, a Democratic member, was unseated. His official majority was 13,153. The affirmative vote was thirty-seven less than a quorum. The Republican majority was then increased from three to twenty.

With these stolen votes the Republicans felt themselves able to pass a force bill. As a foundation for the passage of such a bill, on July 2, by the aforesaid acts of the committee on rules, they had passed within an hour and a half a bill giving the power to the United States the appointment of seventeen United States circuit judges for life. Thereare but eight circuits in the United States. The bill appointed with the power to fill the seventeenth judge, were doing the work. The bill released the eight court judges from circuit duty and left them to hear the ten circuit judges already in office and the seventeen circuit judges to be appointed under the bill. The bill provided that after the 1st day of July, twenty-five of the twenty-seven Judges would be Republicans. At that time all the Democratic judges would be dead. The bill was passed by the Republicans and they knew that there would be no Democratic judges to veto it.

The object of this bill was shown when the Force bill came before the house. That bill gave the judges the power to appoint supervisors of elections to each election district. The supervisor was to appoint the deputy marshals to preserve the peace at the polls. The supervisor was to appoint the voting precincts in each circuit, with the power to change and add and remove. The power of appointment was forced by eight judges, a board of supervisors in each state, who were to hold office for life. The board was to appoint the chief supervisor of elections in each district in the state board of canvassers and were to return certificates of election to the clerk of the house of representatives. He was to place the names of those whom the certificates showed to have been elected at the head of the house roll. The supervisors of elections were to call the roll of members and were to declare those whose names were at the head of the roll elected. The speaker was to appoint the clerk of the house.

The passage of the bill passed on April 19 was fully expected.

Democratic Treachery.

Democratic treachery was the cause of the passage of the bill. Democrats in the house, by their votes, made the bill a party measure. Democrats in the senate, by their votes, made the bill a party measure. Democrats in the senate, by their votes, made the bill a party measure. Democrats in the senate, by their votes, made the bill a party measure.

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The Constitutionalist.

W. L. FORCE. A. L. FORCE
Editors and Proprietors.

Democratic Nominations.

For President,
GROVER CLEVELAND,
of New York.

For Vice-President,
ADLAI E. STEVENSON,
of Illinois.

For Governor,
GEORGE T. WERTS.
OF MORRIS.

ELECTORS-AT-LARGE.
MILLARD F. ROSS, of Middlesex.
PHILIP P. BAKER, of Cumberland.

DISTRICT ELECTORS.
First District—CHARLES MANN.
Second District—THOS. H. PEARSETT.
Third District—JAMES DOUGHERTY.
Fourth District—THEO. SIMONSON.
Fifth District—JAMES G. MORGAN.
Sixth District—EDWARD BALBACH.
Seventh District—EDWD H. STEVENS.
Eighth District—MARTIN R. COOK.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.
First District—FRANK M. PORCH.
Second District—GEO. D. WETHERILL.
Third Dist—JACOB A. GEISSENHAINER.
Fourth District—JOHNSTON CORNISH.
Fifth Dist.—CORNELIUS G. CADMUS.
Sixth Dist.—THOMAS DUNN ENGLISH.
Seventh Dist.—EDWARD F. McDONALD.
Eighth District—JOHN T. DURN.

COUNTY NOMINATIONS.
For County Clerk—JAMES J. GERBER.
For Surrogate—ROWLAND M. STOVER.
For Coroner—EDWARD B. KELLY.

SHUT THE GATES.

At a late Republican meeting in Montclair, N. J., there came upon the platform an extraordinary oratorical genius.

With eyes flashing fire and arms wildly swinging aloft he shrieked for more and more protection, higher and higher duties, and longer for the coming time when economic science and the cholera scare might operate to entirely prohibit the importation of all foreign goods.

That gentleman must have mistaken his audience, and instead of civilized Americans, supposed himself addressing a tribe of Fiat Head Indians.

If his absurd wishes were carried into effect, how in the name of reason could the government obtain means to meet its obligations?

Mr. McKinley tells us the foreign exporters, not home consumers, pay all tariff exactions, therefore, if protection can be made strong enough to kill off exporters and, as a consequence, stop their generous revenue contributions, who will furnish Uncle Sam with cash sufficient to carry on the war against a horde of Envoys and Consuls summoned from abroad to politically aid in perpetuating the power that gave them commissions?

CARNEGIEISM.

Mr. Carnegie, the highly protected American tariff millionaire, now living in baronial splendor among his native Scottish highlands, has been presenting to the city of Ayr a Memorial Library.

At the recent laying of the corner stone he delivered an address, a part of which was as follows:

"I feel more strongly bound than ever to devote the remnant years of my life now to aiding in self and more to the service of others, using my surplus wealth and spare time in the manner most likely to produce the greatest good to the masses of the people. From them came the wealth which is intrusted to the owner only as administrator."

The founding of grand Music Halls and Libraries may benefit a certain class of people, but does that fulfil his trust as an administrator of surplus wealth derived from the toiling masses and of which he boastingly claims to be THE OWNER?

We think not.

If Mr. Carnegie really desires to advance the good of the masses, why does not he seek an opportunity in THIS country among the multitude of poor workmen whose labor made him so rich and who are now struggling against the demon of want and misery.

The Mayor of Ayr in pompous style presented the wealth possessed Mr. Carnegie with the freedom of the city, but the significant fact remains to be stated, that crowds of Scotch working people were there hostility by blessing the whole performance.

They had heard of Carnegieism in America.

POLITICAL REFORM.

The unanimous re-nomination of Jacob A. Geissenhainer as the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Third District, like that of Grover Cleveland for President and George T. Werts for Governor, was the result of popular sentiment, the expressed will of the honest masses.

That is the way all nominations should be made, and the notable instances of reverse in this county, give comment to believe that the only sound and safe plan of offices seeking candidates solely because of proven character and ability is advancing towards more general adoption.

It heralds a grand political reform.

GRANT ON THE TARIFF.

In his message to Congress, December, 1874, President Grant spoke as follows:

"I would suggest to Congress the propriety of reconsidering the tariff so as to increase the revenue and at the same time decrease the number of articles upon which duties are levied. Many articles which enter into our manufactures, and are not produced at home, it seems to me, should be entered free. Those articles of manufactures which we produce in a certain part of, but not produce the whole, that path which we do not produce should enter free also. It will lessen the cost of living. These articles must be imported to form a part of the manufactures of the higher grades of woolen goods. Cheaper cloth and hose, composed in part of these articles, would be within reach of many more people. Labor in manufactures could be employed more fully. The introduction free of duty of such articles ought to be the first step towards the manufacture of goods requiring the use of those we do produce, and eventually should be a full step towards production. There are many articles entering into home consumption which we do not produce ourselves, the tariff upon which, however, becomes the cost of producing the manufactured article. A correction in this respect will be in the direction of bringing labor and capital in harmony with each other, and of equalizing the burdens of taxation fairly as much needed."

Such views tally closely with the Democratic position in regard to the tariff question, and they differ from Republican views as radically as chalk differs from cheese.

The Democratic party advocates—

A tariff for revenue to meet national obligations and to pay the current expenses of an honest and economical administration of government.

A tariff framing from import duties, as far as practicable, all raw materials, in order to prosper manufacturing industries, to open markets for home production, enliven commerce and agriculture, and benefit both labor and capital.

A tariff strictly just and business like, framing duty taxation equitably upon all classes of people, affording ample protection to every legitimate employment, but totally repudiating the pernicious idea of special system of enriching by spacial bounties favored interests.

That is Democratic doctrine. It is honest and practical and the public without majority demands its popular endorsement.

Vote for
CLEVELAND and STEVENSON.

SING, BOYS, SING!

A Republican editor in New England flaps his wings after this fashion:

"Let the Republican party sing for the principles of protection and of free men till the country rings with the songs which express the best sentiment of the people, and it will come back to victory in November. Let male quartets and glee clubs be organized, and everywhere let the Harrison and Reid songs be as earnestly sung as the famous Hosannas were to ring their appropriate songs. And the great set scenes of this campaign will have been made and the triumph of Republican principles be assured. Sing, boys, sing!"

Fifty-two years ago when Grand-father Tippecanoe was in the Presidential race boisterous singing was a prominent feature of the campaign, but times have changed, icon-fooling has to a great extent been thrust aside by common sense.

Intelligent argument, not silly noises, is the political food now demanded by the people.

Sing, boys, sing, until your Republican throats are as dry as corn husks, but don't deceive yourselves by thinking that the thoughtful voting masses of this country can be sung into exchanging solid truths for windy nothingness.

That era has fled.

THE COUNTY TICKET.

At the head of our columns will be found the names of the candidates for county offices nominated by the Democratic county convention on Wednesday. They are men of worth and intelligence and should receive the support of not only Democrats but conservative voters.

WINTON FOR SENATOR.

The Democrats of Bergen county did themselves credit Wednesday by re-nominating Henry D. Winton for State Senator. Mr. Winton is one well qualified in every way to fill the position and was the only Democratic Senator who voted against the cost question and was the only Democratic Senator who voted against the cost question and was the only Democratic Senator who voted against the cost question till. He certainly ought to be re-elected by an increased and handsome majority.

CREDITABLE OPPOSITION.

Judge Werts's Attitude on the Liquor Subject, Said to Have Provoked the Saloon Men's Antagonism.

The liquor men, it is said, threaten to lead a rebellion against Judge Werts for Governor. It was he who amended the High License Local Option law of 1887 into its present shape, and the liquor men of the State as it exists to-day is known by his name. It is not satisfactory to the saloon men as it stands. For years—two or three years, at least—the liquor men have been making efforts to secure a modification of one of its most odious provisions by demanding a repeal of the clause which allows the Sunday saloon doors a disorderly house. The fraternity, who largely indulge in the sale of liquor on Sunday, consider the elimination of these words as elevating the business to a reproach upon the character of their business. And they have been quite earnest in their endeavors to obtain the words from the statute. For each of the last three winters they have had committees waiting on the Legislature to enforce compliance with that demand, and the man who has met them with a denial at the very threshold of each session has been George T. Werts. The antagonism which his attitude on this subject has provoked against him among them has been somewhat intensified by his recent charge at the opening of the September term of the Hudson county courts, directing the grand jury to pursue the Sunday violators and indict them.

The fight element is going to work actively for his defeat the more outspoken their opposition the better it will be for him. New Jersey is essentially a law and order State, and even those who do not believe in Sunday restrictions are yet possessed of the idea that as long as a law is upon the statute books it should be honestly enforced. The opposition of the saloon men or of any other element that does not sanctify outspoken itself to the public conscience is apt to experience the better sentiment of the State for him, and if the friends of Judge Werts can make all the voters acquainted with the fact that Judge Werts has been waged against him he is more likely to be helped than hurt by their demonstrations.

Veterans, Rend the Wrath.

The private pension bills signed by the president during their terms of office from 1861 until 1892 is numbered as follows:

President A. Lincoln, 4 years	123
President A. Johnson	85
President U. S. Grant, 8 years	1,523
President R. B. Hayes, 4 years	1,231
President C. A. Arthur, 3½ years	396
President Grover Cleveland, 3½ years	1,900

These figures cannot be refuted.

And some of the officers retained in office by Grover Cleveland than by any other president.

This cannot be denied.

READ WHAT ONE, GRANT'S FRIEND, GEO. W. CHILDS, IN THE "PHILADELPHIA LEDGER," SAID:

"In the private pension bills passed by President (Cleveland) he has engaged in correcting the errors of Congress. He has done it at the risk of having his motives misconstrued, and at the risk of being misrepresented, and the pensioners questioned, his popularity impaired; but somehow or other, regardless of party or party ties or party right, determined to do right, he has persistently insisted on it in the face of the strongest opposition, and in the discharge of his duty. That is what he should be encouraged to continue to do, and by we voters more than the politicians. He is the President of the whole country, and who should now stand with him in the discharge of his duty more than the Commander-in-Chief of the Army in his attempts to secure the pensions to the soldiers and to correct the frauds and the errors of the past pensions?"

DUNN GETS IT.

THE LEADERS REFUSE TO HONOR THE MAN WHO MADE THEM.

A Crime of Injustice Committed Against James R. Martine at Elizabeth Yesterday.

(From The Press of October 19.)

If there was ever anything kicked in politics it was done to-day, and as an outsider as to be almost a robbery. It was accomplished at the Democratic convention in Elizabeth, yesterday, to nominate candidates for Congress, Surrogate and Coroner for this district. The convention was held in Library Hall and proved the liveliest that ever took place in Union county. As early as last night it began to manifest itself in the political air. By that time the caucuses had been held and the primaries had been held in the several wards of this city, a number of the county executive committee, but opposed to Dunn, was thrown from the cars.

The Democratic leaders, by right of position, the promises of the leaders and the pledges made at past conventions, to Jacob R. Martine of Plainfield. For years past he has been the prime mover in the politics of Middlesex county, a general row precipitated by the John T. Dunn delegates in their efforts to prevent a general row precipitated by the John T. Dunn delegates in their efforts to prevent the nomination of Martine, and the organization of this city, a member of the county executive committee, but opposed to Dunn, was thrown from the cars.

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CITY DEPARTMENT.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE, THE COUNTY AND THE CITY, AND HAS THE LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY PAPER PUBLISHED IN THE COUNTY OF UNION.

J. A. DEMAREST, - - City Editor.

—The Newark Day Hive will remain closed to-morrow (Friday), Columbus Day.

—The bringing of Thatcher to Plainfield was a losing investment for Major Anderson post.

—Chief engineer T. O. Doane is satisfied that the Hayes extension ladder truck is just what Plainfield needs.

—R. M. Stoyer was re-elected a member of the county executive committee, Monday evening, in the fourth ward.

—The case of the treasurer of the city of Plainfield *vs.* Wm. Lee, for illegal liquor selling, was adjourned over for one week, Friday morning, to Friday, Oct. 21.

—The Crescents have been invited to bowl with the Elizabeth Athletic club in their fine new club-house, Thursday, Oct. 20. It will be the first match on the new alleys. Two-men teams will contest.

—The *Press and Prude* of Boston thinks it of importance to record that "Two town companies have been organized among the employés of the Hoyt printing machine company at Plainfield, N. J."

—The bicycle became out in a recent addition to the modern accessories to churches. A lady living in Somerville rides to Round Brook every Sunday to officiate as organist in a church there.—*New Brunswick Home Journal.*

—Frank Moulton was arrested by borough marshal Pangborn Saturday evening for drunkenness and disorderly conduct. He had been out of the house with a spe, so this time, for his fourth offense, he was sent by judge Crosley to the jail at Somerville for 30 days.

—Holy Cross church choir will sing in Trinity church, Seymour, Conn., Monday evening, Oct. 31; and in St. Michael's, Naugatuck, Tuesday morning and evening, Nov. 1, All Saints' Day. The choir will be assisted by the full orchestra, Oct. 31 and return the following Wednesday.

—The next ten under the auspices of the Ladies' Christian Work Society of Trinity Reformed church, will be held at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. G. Q. Dubliver, Friday evening, from 5 to 9. It is unnecessary for THE PRESS to say that those who attend will enjoy a pleasant evening.

—A Washington Park woman, a characteristic anti-trolleyite, walked down to Front street the other night and saw, for the first time, an electric car in operation, after dark. Then she went home and breathlessly told her astonished relatives that as the horrible thing passed by she "actually saw the electricity bubble out of the bottom of the car"! "What fools these mortals be" said Shakespeare.

—All who heard the "Cradle Songs of Many Nations," as given in the Congregational church, last spring, will be pleased to know that they are to be repeated Thursday evening, November 17. New characters will be added to the cast, and these will be taken by prominent young women well-known in society. The entertainment will be given for the benefit of the Orchestra of the Library, and the tickets are now on sale. Further particulars will be duly advertised.

At Rest.

There was a large attendance at Trinity church Tuesday afternoon at the funeral of Jessie K., late wife of Prof. S. Dunn. The Rev. Cornelius Holbrook read committal service of Scripture for burial and most beautifully of the lovely attributes of the departed spirit. He was visibly affected by his sad mission over the body of one of the best loved ones of his flock. The Rev. John Hart of Nashanic, the former pastor of the parents of the deceased, paid a just and glowing tribute to the dead, and closed the services with prayer.

The floral tributes surrounding the casket were many and beautiful. The following: Basket of flowers; King's Daughters' cross in purple, from the Whatsoever Circle; pillow with initials C. R., from Prof. F. S. Dunn; pillow with name "Jessie"; cross of white and pale pink roses; wreath of white roses and chrysanthemums; large bouquet of white carnations, with a bouquet of asters, pink bouquet, yellow bouquet, bouquet of white carnations, white bouquet, bouquet of white carnations, Christian Endeavor pin and King's Daughters' badge rested on the breast of the deceased. The remains were placed in the family plot at Hillside.

The pall-bearers, chosen from the Christian Endeavor Society, were: E. R. Anthony, W. J. Oliver, J. A. Love, F. S. Oviatt, D. Kramer and Thos. H. Hardy.

Hoop Meth Fun.

Members of the Improved Order of Red Men held a grand hoop meth on Wednesday. It is estimated that 7,000 braves were in line marching in honor of Columbus. Minotomono Tribe, No. 118, of this city, was represented by forty braves and a band of music. The braves returned to their wigwam this morning and report having had "a heap good time". With this issue, the Red Men's paper changes to "Great Sun of Discovery, 401, Traveling Moon, 12th Sun", and a new century is begun.

Bowling for the Trophy.

The contestants in the bowling league for the trophy, which was won last year, have been divided into two sections, as follows:

FIRST SECTION.	SECOND SECTION.
Arthur Kull.	Crescents of Plainfield.
Arlington Hotel Club.	U. Y. M. C. A.
Elizabeth Field Club.	Westfield Ath. Club.
Y. M. C. I. A., Jr.,	Roselle Center.
Union Co. Democrats.	Phoenix of Roselle.
Ville Lions of Linden.	Unique of ———

Convicted the Opposing Counsel.

Counselor Craig A. Marsh moved the case of A. M. Griffen against ex-county collector Patrick Sheridan, before Judge Vandyke at Elizabeth, Saturday. Mr. Marsh produced his case with such vigor and logic that he convinced even the opposing counsel, James English, who said of his speech that the exact amount of the claim he would pay it.

Trinity Church Election.

The yearly congregational meeting of the Trinity Reformed church was held last week, when the annual task place for members of the ministry. Alexander Willett, G. L. VanEmburg, and J. E. VanWinkle were re-elected elders for two years. D. VanWinkle was elected elder for one year to fill the unexpired term of R. R. Field. A. Swain, R. H. Gayle and W. F. Oliver were elected deacons for two years, Messrs. Bowles and Gayle being re-elected.

Somerset County Sentiment.

The Democratic county convention was held at Somerville, Monday, to nominate a surrogate, sheriff and freeholder. The meeting was largely attended. When the convention met in the afternoon Curtis B. Bechtold of North Plainfield was chosen permanent chairman.

At the call of the townships for surrogate, A. F. Hoff was nominated on the first ballot by the vote of 28 to 24. The contest for sheriff was very gracefully given up by G. D. McKinstry of Bridgewater to Jacob S. Hoagland of Montgomery. In the contest for freeholder, Conover of Branchburg was on the second ballot. The nominations were announced by the conference and the Democratic county committee met and organized by the selection of Hon. J. A. Gaston as chairman.

PERSONALIA.

W. S. Hudson and bride are home from their wedding journey.

Cards are out for the silver wedding of Mr. and Mrs. William A. Lord of Rahway.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Bowen of Scotch Plains gave a "Spoonlation party" Friday evening.

John W. Murray, Jr., is mentioned as a congressional possibility by local Republicans.

Frank J. Hubbard has been appointed deputy clerk. He has been a most capable bowling-alley for P. J. Donovan.

Miss Mabelle Doering of Somerville, North county, is the guest of her friend Miss Florence V. Buttner of North Plainfield.

The committees of Plainfield are to have a new club car. It will be a model of luxury in every way, and will be exhibited at Chicago, next year.

William Holmes of this city will play the part of "Bonthorne" in an elaborate amateur performance of "Patience" at Westfield, Friday evening, Oct. 28.

Miss Madeline Harbenger, of West Front street, is to be married during Thanksgiving week to a prominent banker and broker of New York.

Chief engineer T. O. Doane was the guest of Phœnix Engine Company, No. 1, at Penn'gtonport, Wednesday, and was delighted with the fine reception the boys gave him.

The Rev. J. C. Ferrell, of this city, will address the sixth annual State Christian Endeavor convention at Bridgeton, Oct. 25, 26 and 27. One thousand delegates are expected.

Joseph Borst, of Palsted Post, R. Y., who has been visiting Mrs. Mary A. Smith, of Madison avenue, left for his home, with his niece, Miss Anna L. Borst, Saturday morning.

Frank W. Runyon, city clerk, has been appointed by N. Y., state treasurer, attending the meeting of Alpha Delta Phi alumni of Cornell university. He arrived home Monday morning.

A farewell reception to Dr. and Mrs. G. H. Mitchell will be given in Unami chapel, the evening of Tuesday, Oct. 27. The Ladies' Aid society of the church will have charge of the affair.

William D. Murray will give an illustrated lecture on "Japan," in the Crescent Avenue church parlors, the evening of Oct. 24, at 8, for the benefit of the Charity Circle, King's Daughters.

G. E. Rose, principal of the North Plainfield public school, is a member of the committee on statistics to arrange the the New Jersey State school exhibit for the Columbian exposition at Chicago.

Miss Lucy Wells Tyler, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Corydon E. Tyler, formerly of Plainfield, is to be married on Saturday, the 29th inst., to Clifford Stygnet Kelsey of New York, at the Madison Avenue Reformed church in that city.

Invitations are out announcing the marriage of Miss Ida Bell Smith, of this city, to Mr. Frank Wilson, of Brooklyn, N. Y., on Wednesday, Oct. 26, at 8 o'clock, at the residence of the bride's parents, 21 Madison avenue, Rev. Dr. Hall officiating.

Mrs. W. S. Hyndman, of North Plainfield, was re-elected president of the Woman's Synodical Society of New Jersey, at the annual meeting in Newark, Thursday, and Mrs. F. H. Mundy, of Plainfield, was elected corresponding secretary.

The Dover *Iron Era* says: "Miss Libbie Bingham, of Plainfield, who has for several weeks been the guest of the Misses DeCamp, of Chester, returned to her home on Monday last. She will be greatly missed by her many friends who fully appreciate her pleasant ways and wonderful musical talent.

George H. Fountain is always something curious things. The latest oddity he has dug up is the jaw bone of a fish, a relic of a prehistoric monster of the palæozoic age, found in rummaging about in the earth near the city. He thinks the find a valuable one, and will consult State Geologist Smock about it.

The Tuesday Afternoon Musical club met yesterday at the home of Miss Florence M. Hamlington, Franklin place. It is the object of the club this winter to arrange their programmes at each meeting so as to instruct only the writings of one of two composers. Tuesday Padrewski and Grieg were those chosen.

The Rev. Father Gaulting, of Jersey City, who is taking Father Stafford's place as assistant rector of St. Mary's church in this city, is a man who has made the popularity and high esteem of his pastor his pride. He is a zealous worker, and a most devout and earnest clergyman, and is very much endeared to the young men of the parish.

Mr. and Mrs. William Gostler, of 154 West Third street, celebrated the fifth anniversary of their marriage on Saturday evening. Music and dancing were indulged in until supper was served, after which Frederick Franke of New York gave selections on the violin, which were greatly enjoyed. The guests departed in high spirits, bestowing hearty congratulations on the host and hostess.

Mrs. Dr. Hodges and Mrs. Mason, with a few friends, dined last Friday night at the home of E. J. Shreve, Grove street. Mason Boy is a Virginian by birth, but for many years has been a resident of Troy, and was elected with the Egyptian army. As an explorer in Africa, having strenuous vigorated Lake Albert in 1877, being governor of the Equatorial Province below, and a personal friend of Gordon and of Stanley, the fund of subjects at Mason Boy's command renders him an interesting and entertaining guest, added to which, he is a charming style of narration makes him a delightful guest.

Says the Colored Man Stole the Vote.

The out-of-town papers all take an active interest in Plainfield matters, and one of these shows what it knows of the political situation in the following item, by stating that "The colored voters in the city of Plainfield hold the balance of power in local elections, and the leaders of the Republican party are making strenuous efforts to induce these voters to join their respective campaign clubs."

The "Hop" at the Casino.

A hop will be given at the Casino by the Hillside Temple club Saturday evening, Oct. 29.

An evening of rare enjoyment is promised to the club by the presence of Miss Ireland, as the club has purposely arranged a programme to suit the professional stage to secure its talents. The entertainment will be quite a novel one for Plainfield, and the evening is largely attended by all those gentlemen who love an evening of spirit, music and art. Tickets may be procured at Reynolds's and at the Central pharmacy.

PEACE STREET LINGERS.

The Project to be Discussed by Another Long-Drawn-Out Investigation Meeting.

S. A. Gines, Rufus K. Case and Charles J. Fish were Monday appointed by the common council as committee to review the report of the Town and assessment commissioners and to confer with the commissioners and the common council. The objectors on this side of the bench were Smith A. Mac Donald, Charles S. Haines and J. Scott Darcy, who appeared before the committee and presented their property by the commissioners based on their property by the assessors. The committee will meet with the commissioners and the objectors at the council chamber on Monday evening, Oct. 24, at 8 o'clock.

THE PEOPLE TO BE HEARD.

North Plainfield's Council to Listen to Everyone's Views on the Street Railway Extension Matter.

Mayor Brokaw of the borough is anxious that the public obtain here the first and free opportunity to make known their wishes in the matter of electric railway extension, and this decision issued the following notice:

To all persons interested in the extension of the Plainfield Street Railway Company to the borough of North Plainfield:

Gentlemen: Whereas, the Plainfield Street Railway Company, through its president, Mr. Cleveland, has made application to the Council of the borough of North Plainfield for the right to extend its tracks from the present terminus of the line in Plainfield to the borough line, and whereas, it is the desire of the Council that the people of the borough should have an opportunity to express their views in the matter, and to suggest such terms and conditions as they may deem proper to be imposed by said Council in granting said request, and

Whereas, the Council has appointed Monday evening, October 24, 1892, at 8 o'clock, at the Council chamber, in the borough hall, for the purpose of hearing the views of the people in the premises, and

Whereas, the Council has appointed Monday evening, October 31, 1892, at 8 o'clock, at the Council chamber, in the borough hall, for the purpose of considering the terms and conditions upon which said extension shall be granted, and

Whereas, the Council has appointed Monday evening, November 7, 1892, at 8 o'clock, at the Council chamber, in the borough hall, for the purpose of passing upon the application of the Plainfield Street Railway Company for the extension of its tracks as aforesaid, and for the purpose of granting or refusing the application of said company for the right to extend its tracks as aforesaid, and for the purpose of imposing such terms and conditions upon the granting of said application as may be deemed proper by the Council, and

Whereas, the Council has appointed Monday evening, November 14, 1892, at 8 o'clock, at the Council chamber, in the borough hall, for the purpose of passing upon the application of the Plainfield Street Railway Company for the extension of its tracks as aforesaid, and for the purpose of granting or refusing the application of said company for the right to extend its tracks as aforesaid, and for the purpose of imposing such terms and conditions upon the granting of said application as may be deemed proper by the Council, and

Whereas, the Council has appointed Monday evening, November 21, 1892, at 8 o'clock, at the Council chamber, in the borough hall, for the purpose of passing upon the application of the Plainfield Street Railway Company for the extension of its tracks as aforesaid, and for the purpose of granting or refusing the application of said company for the right to extend its tracks as aforesaid, and for the purpose of imposing such terms and conditions upon the granting of said application as may be deemed proper by the Council, and

Whereas, the Council has appointed Monday evening, November 28, 1892, at 8 o'clock, at the Council chamber, in the borough hall, for the purpose of passing upon the application of the Plainfield Street Railway Company for the extension of its tracks as aforesaid, and for the purpose of granting or refusing the application of said company for the right to extend its tracks as aforesaid, and for the purpose of imposing such terms and conditions upon the granting of said application as may be deemed proper by the Council, and

Whereas, the Council has appointed Monday evening, December 5, 1892, at 8 o'clock, at the Council chamber, in the borough hall, for the purpose of passing upon the application of the Plainfield Street Railway Company for the extension of its tracks as aforesaid, and for the purpose of granting or refusing the application of said company for the right to extend its tracks as aforesaid, and for the purpose of imposing such terms and conditions upon the granting of said application as may be deemed proper by the Council, and

Whereas, the Council has appointed Monday evening, December 12, 1892, at 8 o'clock, at the Council chamber, in the borough hall, for the purpose of passing upon the application of the Plainfield Street Railway Company for the extension of its tracks as aforesaid, and for the purpose of granting or refusing the application of said company for the right to extend its tracks as aforesaid, and for the purpose of imposing such terms and conditions upon the granting of said application as may be deemed proper by the Council, and

Whereas, the Council has appointed Monday evening, December 19, 1892, at 8 o'clock, at the Council chamber, in the borough hall, for the purpose of passing upon the application of the Plainfield Street Railway Company for the extension of its tracks as aforesaid, and for the purpose of granting or refusing the application of said company for the right to extend its tracks as aforesaid, and for the purpose of imposing such terms and conditions upon the granting of said application as may be deemed proper by the Council, and

Whereas, the Council has appointed Monday evening, December 26, 1892, at 8 o'clock, at the Council chamber, in the borough hall, for the purpose of passing upon the application of the Plainfield Street Railway Company for the extension of its tracks as aforesaid, and for the purpose of granting or refusing the application of said company for the right to extend its tracks as aforesaid, and for the purpose of imposing such terms and conditions upon the granting of said application as may be deemed proper by the Council, and

Whereas, the Council has appointed Monday evening, January 2, 1893, at 8 o'clock, at the Council chamber, in the borough hall, for the purpose of passing upon the application of the Plainfield Street Railway Company for the extension of its tracks as aforesaid, and for the purpose of granting or refusing the application of said company for the right to extend its tracks as aforesaid, and for the purpose of imposing such terms and conditions upon the granting of said application as may be deemed proper by the Council, and

Whereas, the Council has appointed Monday evening, January 9, 1893, at 8 o'clock, at the Council chamber, in the borough hall, for the purpose of passing upon the application of the Plainfield Street Railway Company for the extension of its tracks as aforesaid, and for the purpose of granting or refusing the application of said company for the right to extend its tracks as aforesaid, and for the purpose of imposing such terms and conditions upon the granting of said application as may be deemed proper by the Council, and

Whereas, the Council has appointed Monday evening, January 16, 1893, at 8 o'clock, at the Council chamber, in the borough hall, for the purpose of passing upon the application of the Plainfield Street Railway Company for the extension of its tracks as aforesaid, and for the purpose of granting or refusing the application of said company for the right to extend its tracks as aforesaid, and for the purpose of imposing such terms and conditions upon the granting of said application as may be deemed proper by the Council, and

Whereas, the Council has appointed Monday evening, January 23, 1893, at 8 o'clock, at the Council chamber, in the borough hall, for the purpose of passing upon the application of the Plainfield Street Railway Company for the extension of its tracks as aforesaid, and for the purpose of granting or refusing the application of said company for the right to extend its tracks as aforesaid, and for the purpose of imposing such terms and conditions upon the granting of said application as may be deemed proper by the Council, and

Whereas, the Council has appointed Monday evening, January 30, 1893, at 8 o'clock, at the Council chamber, in the borough hall, for the purpose of passing upon the application of the Plainfield Street Railway Company for the extension of its tracks as aforesaid, and for the purpose of granting or refusing the application of said company for the right to extend its tracks as aforesaid, and for the purpose of imposing such terms and conditions upon the granting of said application as may be deemed proper by the Council, and

Whereas, the Council has appointed Monday evening, February 6, 1893, at 8 o'clock, at the Council chamber, in the borough hall, for the purpose of passing upon the application of the Plainfield Street Railway Company for the extension of its tracks as aforesaid, and for the purpose of granting or refusing the application of said company for the right to extend its tracks as aforesaid, and for the purpose of imposing such terms and conditions upon the granting of said application as may be deemed proper by the Council, and

Whereas, the Council has appointed Monday evening, February 13, 1893, at 8 o'clock, at the Council chamber, in the borough hall, for the purpose of passing upon the application of the Plainfield Street Railway Company for the extension of its tracks as aforesaid, and for the purpose of granting or refusing the application of said company for the right to extend its tracks as aforesaid, and for the purpose of imposing such terms and conditions upon the granting of said application as may be deemed proper by the Council, and

Whereas, the Council has appointed Monday evening, February 20, 1893, at 8 o'clock, at the Council chamber, in the borough hall, for the purpose of passing upon the application of the Plainfield Street Railway Company for the extension of its tracks as aforesaid, and for the purpose of granting or refusing the application of said company for the right to extend its tracks as aforesaid, and for the purpose of imposing such terms and conditions upon the granting of said application as may be deemed proper by the Council, and

Whereas, the Council has appointed Monday evening, February 27, 1893, at 8 o'clock, at the Council chamber, in the borough hall, for the purpose of passing upon the application of the Plainfield Street Railway Company for the extension of its tracks as aforesaid, and for the purpose of granting or refusing the application of said company for the right to extend its tracks as aforesaid, and for the purpose of imposing such terms and conditions upon the granting of said application as may be deemed proper by the Council, and

Whereas, the Council has appointed Monday evening, March 6, 1893, at 8 o'clock, at the Council chamber, in the borough hall, for the purpose of passing upon the application of the Plainfield Street Railway Company for the extension of its tracks as aforesaid, and for the purpose of granting or refusing the application of said company for the right to extend its tracks as aforesaid, and for the purpose of imposing such terms and conditions upon the granting of said application as may be deemed proper by the Council, and

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Whereas, the Council has appointed Monday evening, April 3, 1893, at 8 o'clock, at the Council chamber, in the borough hall, for the purpose of passing upon the application of the Plainfield Street Railway Company for the extension of its tracks as aforesaid, and for the purpose of granting or refusing the application of said company for the right to extend its tracks as aforesaid, and for the purpose of imposing such terms and conditions upon the granting of said application as may be deemed proper by the Council, and

Whereas, the Council has appointed Monday evening, April 10, 1893, at 8 o'clock, at the Council chamber, in the borough hall, for the purpose of passing upon the application of the Plainfield Street Railway Company for the extension of its tracks as aforesaid, and for the purpose of granting or refusing the application of said company for the right to extend its tracks as aforesaid, and for the purpose of imposing such terms and conditions upon the granting of said application as may be deemed proper by the Council, and

Whereas, the Council has appointed Monday evening, April 17, 1893, at 8 o'clock, at the Council chamber, in the borough hall, for the purpose of passing upon the application of the Plainfield Street Railway Company for the extension of its tracks as aforesaid, and for the purpose of granting or refusing the application of said company for the right to extend its tracks as aforesaid, and for the purpose of imposing such terms and conditions upon the granting of said application as may be deemed proper by the Council, and

Whereas, the Council has appointed Monday evening, April 24, 1893, at 8 o'clock, at the Council chamber, in the borough hall, for the purpose of passing upon the application of the Plainfield Street Railway Company for the extension of its tracks as aforesaid, and for the purpose of granting or refusing the application of said company for the right to extend its tracks as aforesaid, and for the purpose of imposing such terms and conditions upon the granting of said application as may be deemed proper by the Council, and

Whereas, the Council has appointed Monday evening, May 1, 1893, at 8 o'clock, at the Council chamber, in the borough hall, for the purpose of passing upon the application of the Plainfield Street Railway Company for the extension of its tracks as aforesaid, and for the purpose of granting or refusing the application of said company for the right to extend its tracks as aforesaid, and for the purpose of imposing such terms and conditions upon the granting of said application as may be deemed proper by the Council, and

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THEY BEAT TIME.

The Great Living Bandmasters of Different Nations.

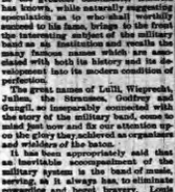
An Englishman's Admiration of the German Band—Austria Ranks High in the Way of Band—Gilmore's Peerless Success.

[COPYRIGHT, 1892.]

The lamented death of Patrick Sarsfield Gilmore, universally conceded to be the greatest bandmaster America has known, while naturally suggesting speculation as to who shall worthily succeed to his baton, brings to the front the interesting subject of the military band as it is to-day in Europe and the many famous names which are associated with both its history and its development into its modern condition of perfection.

The great names of Lulli, Wagenseil, Jullien, the Strausses, Godfrey and Gungll, so inseparably connected with the story of the military band, come to mind just now and fix our attention upon the glory they achieved as organizers and wielders of the baton.

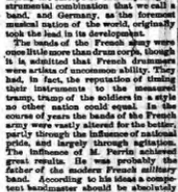
It has been appropriately said that an inevitable accompaniment of the military system is the band of music, whether it always has, to stimulate cowardice and beget bravery. Louis XIV., the grand monarch of the Bour-



CAPPA.

bon dynasty, most fully recognized the inestimable services rendered to an army by the inspiring strains of martial music. It was he who married with the army under the taunting banner of the fleur de lis. There was a time when military, or at least martial is the world then knew, consisted of a flourish of trumpets, the shrill notes of the fife and the roll of the drum. That was merely the embryo of the imposing instrumental combination that we call a band. The Germans, as the foremost musical nation of the world, originally took the lead in its development.

The bands of the German army were once little more than drum corps, though it is admitted that French musicians were always vastly altered for the better, partly through the influence of national pride, and partly through self-interest. The influence of M. Perrin achieved great results. He was probably the father of all the famous military band. According to his ideas a competent bandmaster should be absolutely qualified to play any instrument used in the band, and also possess an elaborate musical education in regard to composition and theory. For a proper-



DAN GODFREY.

ly equipped infantry band M. Perrin insisted upon a total of forty performers, classified as follows: First brass, six musicians, eight second class, ten third and fifteen fourth class, besides the fundamental percussion section.

But Perrin bettered things vastly, and since 1836 the French bands have been able to do battle even with any. One great fault found with them during the Second empire was that all the instruments were made by one firm. This enjoyed this monopoly from the government, and it was claimed by experts that the general average was "without liveness" in tone resulted. The proverb that too many cooks spoil the broth does not apply in music, however, as instanced in the Crimean war the French army kept its bands intact long after the siege of the cannonades and climate had demoralized those of the English regiments, and when at last Sebastopol it was to the sprightly and cheering notes of "Partant pour la Syrie."

The most notable French band of this century was that organized by M. Julien. Many of its members are foreign countries and perform at great festivals everywhere. In canvassing the merits of French bands, more especially those of the army, musical critics have claimed that they aim rather at a strong noise than at harmonious effect in full, sweet sounds.

Austria occupies a high position in the realm of music, which have gained distinction in the organization of bands of music. To-day, as for years past, the names of the Strausses stand in the first eminent. Sons of a distinguished father, who, although himself a musician of high standing in the Austrian regiment, set his face against their following his profession, declaring that the force of nature stronger than everything else and drifted into music as a thing they could not help, as the second has, if anything, outdone that of their father. Who does not know and love the waltzes of Johann Strauss, "the Viennese—to the Austrians at large—his "Beautiful Blue Danube" is regarded almost as a national air.

Johann Strauss was born in Vienna in 1825, and his original calling was that of bank clerk, but music, however, favored his musical aspirations and allowed him to have a violin teacher in private. So he went to Dreyschock for composition lessons. His first waltz was written at the age of 19 years. The Austrian army was fortunate enough to obtain his services for a time and he became bandmaster of the Fifty-sixth regiment. He was now in his true element and did much to improve the condition of the band which he found it. His methods and ideas were generally adopted, and the consequence was a marked rise in the standard of excellence of Austrian regimental bands.

On the death of his father he succeeded the latter's band with his own and made a grand tour of the German cities. His fame at once grew to such that the government engaged him to superintend the popular concerts of Dommayer's Casino, and at the same time, leasing his band in the Petersplatzerveld park in that city, Johann Strauss won the admiration of the people as Gilmore did with us.

Engaged for a time with the opera balls at Vienna as director, he resigned to make a tour of the world, during which he visited Europe and America.

Eduard Strauss, who so recently performed at the Madison Square Garden in New York, is a younger brother of Johann, and though not quite so prominent occupies a with fame. He was, like his brothers, very young when he began to show he filled the position of conductor of the opera at Carlsruhe with credit, to which he succeeded on the decease of his father.

Josef Strauss, the youngest of the famous trio of military bandmasters, was born in Vienna in 1827. He was educated for the profession of engineering, but music was his passion, and he took lessons on the piano, violin and flute. He was a prolific composer, and his waltzes, polkas and quadrilles are still popular. He died in 1870.

ALBERT HARTMANN.

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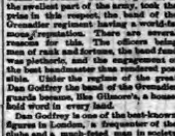
Dan Godfrey is one of the best-known figures in London, a frequenter of the clubs and a much-feted man in society and literary circles. He is constantly to be seen in the Savoy, the theater of a group of friends and admirers. The accompanying portrait was photographed from life.

The United States has lost in Gilmore a man so distinguished that it will be difficult to replace him, but probably the mantle will descend upon Carlo Albario Cappa, the well known bandmaster of the Seventh regiment of New York. He is already a favorite in many circles in society. By birth a Piedmontese, and the son of a major in the Scandinavian army, he enlisted first in the Sixth Lancers of his native country, and when twenty shipped aboard the United States ship Concord at Genoa. Just before the war he joined the band of which he has been conductor for the



EDWARD STRAUSS. JOHANN STRAUSS.

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It is to be hoped that under the leadership of the great Gilmore's successor the band he made so famous will continue to maintain its high standard of excellence. THOMAS DONNELLY.

THE JESUIT CONVENTION.

For the First Time They Assemble Outside of Rome.

Features of Various Interest—Reasons as to the Future Policy of the Order—Statistics—A Story of Missionary Methods—Brief Jesuit History.

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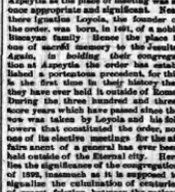
THE general congregation of the Society of Jesus, which has just been held at Quebec, in Spain, is worthy of attention from several points of view. The object of the great meeting of the Jesuit



order was the election of a vicar general to replace the late Father Anderledy.

The selection of the successory of Aspeyte as the place of meeting was at once significant and significant. Here there Ignatius Loyola, the founder of the order, was born, in 1491, of a noble family, and here he took his place in the ranks of sacred memory to the Jesuits. Again, in holding their congress in Spain, the order of Jesus established a portentous precedent, for this is the first time in their history that they have met outside of Rome. Since, During the three hundred and three-score years which have passed since the order was taken by Loyola and his followers that constituted the order, not one of its elective meetings for the election of a general has ever been held outside of the Eternal city. Here lies the significance of the congregation of 1892, inasmuch as it is supposed to signalize the culmination of centuries of growth between the Jesuits and the Jesuits. Not in Rome has the new chief of the order been selected, but in the ancient city of Loyola, which, although himself a non-Jesuit soldier regiment, set his face against their following the Jesuit-Catholic, and found the force of nature stronger than everything else and drifted into music as a thing they could not help, as the second has, if anything, outdone that of their father. Who does not know and love the waltzes of Johann Strauss, "the Viennese—to the Austrians at large—his "Beautiful Blue Danube" is regarded almost as a national air.

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TERMS—TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.

THE CONSTITUTIONALIST.

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"Support the Constitution, which is the consent of the Voters, as well as its limitations as to the authorities"—Madison.

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Grates and Bricks for all kinds of Stove can be found here at Jobbers' prices. Better your Tinware cheapened at the Tinners' Stores, the best Plumbers, and the best One-Stores in this section. We use none but the very best of materials, and our work always gives satisfaction.
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Tinware Made to Order.
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Parlor Stoves,
Furnaces, Ranges,
Water Piping. Plumbing.
Heater Work. Tinning,
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22, 25 and 27 PARK AVE.

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SANITARY PLUMBING,
Brick and Portable Furnaces,
GAS FITTING,
TIN ROOFING,
Etc. Etc.
I am prepared to do any of the above branches in a satisfactory manner, and at reasonable charges.
Roofing executed equal with the best. Tinning of Roofs, Gutters, Conductors, &c., a specialty. All work I attempt will receive my personal attention. Estimates cheerfully furnished. I solicit a share of public patronage.
D. W. LITTELL,
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FOR MALARIA,
GENERAL DEBILITY
AND
ALL STOMACH TROUBLES
USE
COLES'
PERUVIAN BARK
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WILD CHERRY BITTERS
ARE THE BEST.
A Vegetable Substitute for Quinine.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
Price, 50 cents and $1.00 per Bottle.
MANUFACTURED BY THE
D. F. COLES DRUG AND MFG. CO
RAHWAY, N. J.

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Dealer in
GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,
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OPPOSITE NORTH AVENUE.
THORBURN & CO'S GARDEN SEEDS,
BEST IN THE WORLD.
ALL GOODS DELIVERED FREE OF CHARGE

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C.E. & J.W. RROWN,
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Importers, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
WALL PAPER.
English Tint, Embossed, Gilt, Leather Lined Flock Papers, &c. Borders for Walls.
Manufacturers of Window Shades.
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Front street, opposite Madison avenue.
Coaches for Weddings, Funerals and Private Calls. Light carriages at all reasonable hours. Pleasure.
RIDING OR LIVERY.
Careful, safe drivers for shopping calls or pleasure drives. Special attention given to boarding horses by the day, week or month.—notf1y
TELEPHONE CALL, NO. 36.

RICKERT'S
ACCOMMODATION EXPRESS.
OFFICE—Valentine's Music Store, Park avenue. The undersigned having purchased the business of the late Wm. Rickert, is prepared to do general carrying business, at the shortest notice, or charges. Leave orders at the store, or with the driver.
Moving of Furniture, Pianos, etc., with care and safety.

INSURANCE.
WILLIAM A. WOODRUFF,
FIRE AND LIFE
INSURANCE AGENT,
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Real Estate for Sale & Exchange.
MONEY TO LOAN
On Approved Security.

Fresh Garden Seeds
AND FERTILIZERS,
Farm and Garden Implements,
Lawn Mowers Refrigerators,
Ice Cream Freezers
Gasoline Stoves, Hardware, Tools, etc.
J. J. HEIDELOFF,
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GEORGE A. MOORE,
(Of the late firm of Moore Bros.)
Is now the sole proprietor of the old established
NO. 14 NORTH AVENUE,
Where he will continue to supply people with the best grade of
Fresh and Salt Meats,
Fish of all kinds, Oysters, Clams, Game in season, at the Lowest Market Prices.
Anything not usually kept in stock, furnished upon short notice.

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H. EGGERDING,
No. 17 Park Avenue,
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Manufacturer of the celebrated
C. O. D. CIGAR.
The best cigar made in the State, and made under the most favorable conditions.
CIGAR HAVANA BLEND A SPECIALTY.
Tobacco and Segars at Wholesale and Retail.
Pocket and Domestic Cutlery, Cigar holders, Pipes always on hand.
Smokers Articles in Great Variety.

C. M. FINE,
Dealer in HAVANA & DOMESTIC
SEGARS!
G. H. PARK AVE., (Next to Post Office.)
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Tobacco and Smokers' Articles.
The finest and most popular brands of Segars always on hand.

A. WOLFF,
Manufacturer of
CIGARS,
And dealer in all kinds of Smoking and Chewing Tobacco, Snuff, Pipes, Cigarettes, &c. Orders filled from any N. Front street, in all Plainfield, will receive prompt attention. Goods delivered free of charge. Store on North avenue, near railroad crossing.

PAINTERS & PAINTERS SUPPLIES
Paints, Varnishes, Glass.
WINDOW SHADES AND FIXTURES.
WALL PAPERS!
PAPER HANGING A SPECIALTY.
A. SWALM,
No. 6 North Avenue, Plainfield.

L. D. WOOLSTON. J. P. BUCKLE
Woolston & Buckle,
PAINTERS,
Wall Papers,
KITCHEN SUPPLIES. NORTH AVENUE
NEAR R.R.

ADDRESS TO VOTERS.

APPEAL FROM THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

Voters Asked to Consider Calmly the Great Questions at Issue—Warning Against the Work of Corruptionists—Money Needed for Proper Use.

NEW YORK, Oct. 8.
To the People of the United States:

The time for the campaign is short. The issues are clear-cut and sharply defined.

They are so sharply defined, and at last so well understood, that no intelligent voter can fail to appreciate them, or to know what great governmental policies he will choose for his country when he shall come to exercise his sovereign power on election day.

The gravity of the crisis in the nation's life calls upon every citizen of the republic to prepare to cast his ballot by giving to its consideration and supreme duty its most careful attention. It is a duty to be performed, and with his mouth for the right. Charmed by his love of country and his devotion to the principles of liberty, of all his countrymen.

It is universally conceded that at the last election the Democratic party was in the tendency of the government will be determined, and that on the incidents or results of that election depends the future question involving the future welfare of America.

Upon the intelligent faith, therefore, in the intelligence, the patriotism and the political purity of the masses, believing that the people will not permit the power lately applied in governing, will achieve the greatest good to the greatest number, and that that political heresy which thereby vaunts the wealth and luxury of a class especially favored by law as evidence of good government for all the people, is now so rapidly lodgment in your minds, we ask your suffrages for the candidates of the Democratic party.

The record of each candidate for the presidency in the administration of that office is before you.

The characters, the qualifications, the abilities of the contestants for that office are spread before you, and you are to judge between them on the evidence presented by their public acts.

Against success in the struggle which is now on are all the sinister forces which willingly money can supply.

Organized bodies of men who have secured profits which in the ordinary laws, and who have bargained to control, to the special purposes of the organization of the special law, help still to overthrowing the Republican opposing interests.

Rich men add to the fund on promises of the highest places of honor and profit in the gift of the nation.

An army of officeholders, by choice or compulsion, pay into the campaign fund. Corporations, heretofore ill protected by the people, by their constitutions and laws, have been forced to pay "and contribute dates determined to right them, and to remove to the people incensed and legally protected assailants of the public welfare.

With dominant means, with unlimited impudence, with a body of hired retainers, with the prestige of success, political intimidation and political debauchery, corporations are preparing a campaign of corruption, such as has been the disgrace of no other country.

Those most exposed to temptation from the severity of duty, from arrears of wages, from positions of personal danger, are being stealthily sought out under a regularly organized system of espionage, and are insidiously approached with the proposition that they shall sell their votes for the purpose when the time shall come to vote. Where they can be reached, they are bribed at the polls. Wherever men are employed they are bribed, their characters and histories are known, and the most powerful influence likely to control each one is found. When the men who will be approached by any means be brought to sufficient vote as desired, the system includes the alternative of keeping them from the polls on election day by legal quibbles, by intimidation, or by other methods within the ingenuity and unscrupulousness of the manipulators employed for such purposes.

The committee has not troops of deputy marshals at command. It will not agree to all the future legislation of congress. It cannot pay now into its party treasury. It will not serve for or give high places in the people's service for money. It will not connect itself or aid any bargain hereafter made by the Republican party under cover of law for any contribution however great.

It appeals to the people to save the country and all of those opponents that corruptly banded against the friends of good government.

We have no resources except what the people furnish.

We call for means not only to spread the truth among the people and to aid in getting to the polls the full and honest vote of every citizen, but, if need be, to prosecute and to punish crimes against the purity of the ballot, wherever committed, by whomsoever committed or attempted.

The publication points to the defeat of the Democratic candidates and, to the triumphant election of Cleveland and Stevenson.

The popular will clearly favors the Democratic cause; all anxiety about the result of the New York election is at an end; it will give his electoral vote to our candidates. All reports from independent and conservative sources in every part of the country are exceptionally promising. With resources not timely applied, with party ties not severed, with pledges, honest ballots will be polled, counted and returned throughout the country, and if this is done defeat is not possible.

The committee calls upon all good citizens for the aid which it requires for these objects. It invites and will welcome contributions from every honest source. No contribution will be refused or counted too small. Whether a bank or a postal money order office can be found in a village, or whether it can be reached by express, the committee will receive the proceeds of this appeal.

Address, WILLIAM F. HARRITY,
Chairman Democratic National Committee.

EDWARD M. DICKINSON,
Chairman Democratic Campaign Committee.

THE DEMOCRATIC TRUST.

The delegates to the World trusts convention have begun to be heard from. Here is an opportunity to see what becomes of the trust issue, which they vote to throw overboard in order to "conciliate organized labor." The Cordage trust, known to our farmers as the Sanborn Twine trust, has announced that the cut of 10 per cent in wages, Mr. John Good, who makes the statement in drawing out of it that it had been paying 10 per cent dividends and could afford to pay a little more to keep its factory going.

Mr. Good is the extra man which went to go to labor when a single man is needed. He is the man who is to be "conciliated" by the Democratic party. He is the man who is to be "conciliated" by the Democratic party. He is the man who is to be "conciliated" by the Democratic party.

WHATEVER

form of printed matter you require we can be of service to you; whether it be

Letter Headings,
Circulars,
Programmes (Musical)
Addresses,
Memorials,
By-Laws of Societies,
Prospectuses and Statutes of Financial Associations,
or any other matter for Publication or Private Circulation.
Everything.

WEEKLY CONSTITUTIONALIST

DAILY PRESS

(Chautauqua Building),

PLAINFIELD N. J

THE CAMPAIGN.

When the McKinley bill was under discussion in the House of Representatives the Democratic members from the South, as a rule, voted against the measure. Some of them, like Mr. Crisp, of Georgia, voted for the McKinley bill. The Democratic members from the South, as a rule, voted against the McKinley bill. The Democratic members from the South, as a rule, voted against the McKinley bill.

Let farmers see to it that he never gets that opportunity.

Home and Landlord Lessen.

The annual report for 1891 of the Secretary of Internal Affairs of Pennsylvania has just been issued from the Department of Internal Affairs at Harrisburg. It contains the following figures: Number of farms in the State, 208,000; number of acres, 20,000,000; number of acres improved, 20,000,000; number of acres unimproved, 20,000,000; number of acres in woodland, 20,000,000; number of acres in pasture, 20,000,000; number of acres in meadow, 20,000,000; number of acres in orchard, 20,000,000; number of acres in vineyard, 20,000,000; number of acres in garden, 20,000,000; number of acres in nursery, 20,000,000; number of acres in greenhouse, 20,000,000; number of acres in hothouse, 20,000,000; number of acres in coldframe, 20,000,000; number of acres in hotbed

The Constitutionalist.

W. L. FORCE, } A. L. FORCE
Editors and Proprietors.

Democratic Nominations.

For President,
GROVER CLEVELAND.
of New York.

For Vice-President,
ADLAI E. STEVENSON,
of Illinois.

For Governor,
GEORGE T. WERTS.
of Morris.

SENATOR-AT-LARGE.
MILLARD P. ROSS, of Middlesex.
PHILIP P. BAKER, of Cumberland.

DISTRICT ELECTORS.
First District—CHARLES MANN.
Second District—THOS. H. PRICKETT
Third District—JAMES DEMLER.
Fourth District—THEO. SIMONSON.
Fifth District—JAMES O. MUNDHAM.
Sixth District—EDWARD BALBACH.
Seventh District—EDW'D H. STEVENS.
Eighth District—MARTIN S. COOK.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.
First District—FRANK H. FORCE.
Second District—GEO. D. WETHERILL.
Third Dist.—JACOB L. GREENSTHALDER.
Fourth District—JOHNSTON CORRESBE.
Fifth Dist.—CORNELIUS R. CADMUS.
Sixth Dist.—THOMAS DUNN ENGLISH.
Seventh Dist.—EDWARD F. McDONALD.
Eighth District—JOHN T. DUNN.

ASSEMBLY NOMINATION.
For Assembly—Third District.
LEONARD G. COHEN, Esq.,
Of Westfield.

COUNTY NOMINATIONS.
For County Clerk—JAMES J. GERBER.
For Surrogate—ROWLAND M. STOVER.
For Coroner—EDWARD B. KELLY.

JUDGE GRESHAM AND OTHERS.

Although some Republican leaders may profess to make light of the political change avowed by such conspicuous members of their party as Judge Gresham, of Illinois, Wayne MacVeagh, of Pennsylvania, ex-Governor Cox, of Ohio, and William Dudley Foulke, of Indiana, there is a belief, but proved by indications created among the people when upright public citizens of that stamp renounce party allegiance and declare their preference for the election of Grover Cleveland, the Democratic candidate for President.

These gentlemen all possess established personal characters, and are well known as clear-headed, long-time statesmen of mature experience, three of them having been cabinet ministers in former Republican administrations.

They have no political axes to grind, nearth partisan pedigree of every grade, and honestly and openly base individual judgment upon ascertained facts. In supporting Mr. Cleveland, they not only express confidence in him as the better candidate, but go beyond that, and commend the Democratic policy of government represented by him as far more conducive to the general welfare of the people than that espoused by Mr. Harrison and party.

This is an age of independent thought and action, designing politicians cannot so readily shackle voters as they once could, knowledge is abroad in the land, and reliable example exists as a mighty factor in the formation of popular sentiment. Scores of Republicans will follow the lead of Judge Gresham and others and vote for Cleveland and Stevenson.

VOTE FOR CLEVELAND.

Every American citizen has the positive right to hold and enjoy such political sentiments as he may deem proper, but no one possesses the right to be politically dishonest.

Political rectitude is an urgent need of this the one hundredth and fifth year of the formation of Constitutional Union.

The best interests of the people demand honest men in office from President down to Policemen and from Congressman to Common Council.

Men competent to discharge aright every incumbent duty, and whom no earthly consideration can swerve a hair's breadth from the straight pathway of honor, justice and truth.

Men who will make equal rights and the general public welfare the guiding star of official action, and who will never, under any conditions, barter patriotism for gold.

Such a man the party of Democracy now presents as a candidate for President of the United States.

He is both honest and capable.

He bears the honorable name of GROVER CLEVELAND.

He has been tested and not found wanting.

For four years he occupied the Presidential chair and gave the people, all classes of people, one of the most reputable, intelligent and practical business administrations that ever existed at Washington.

Elect him again, and every honest man in the land will be a gainer in pocket and in the grandeur of national renown.

Vote for CLEVELAND.

DEGENERACY.

There is one thing observable in this Presidential campaign, not present at the commencement of any administration, and which certainly shows partisan degeneracy.

It is the scoring home under public pay of United States Envoys accredited to England, Russia, South American and other countries, and of prominent Consuls, for the purpose of doing active political work for the reelection of a party in power.

No other President ever dared tolerate such an unjustifiable movement, and for the credit of the American name we hope it will be the last of its kind.

Every day there are new accessions to the Democratic ranks from former Republicans. This is the people's year. Cleveland and Werts will carry New Jersey by handsome majorities.

John Kean, Jr., Republican candidate for Governor, refused to attend Odeonia Hall the evening when he was Candidate.

Hon. John T. Dunn, who was recently nominated for Congress in the Eighth District, is well known in Union County, having resided here one of the latest Liberty Districts at Trenton and honored with the Membership for one term. He is an energetic Democrat and will make an able representative for Congress. There can be no doubt of his election, as the District is strong Democratic. While there was some disappointment in portions of Union County, because Mr. Martine failed to get the nomination, when election day comes all honest Democrats will be found at the polls with their coats off working for the successful candidate for Congress, John T. Dunn.

The candidates for County offices, which will be found at the head of our columns, are gentlemen of worth and integrity, and should receive the vote of all Democrats and conservative citizens. James J. Gerber, the candidate for County Clerk, has before served the public faithfully in Surrogate and retired from office with honor and credit. Rowland M. Stover, the candidate for Surrogate, is a gentleman too well known to our citizens to need any recommendation from us. He possesses the requisites for the office to which he has been nominated. The ticket is a strong one and should receive the support of every honest Democrat in the County.

In a ringing speech at Morristown, Monday evening last Governor John R. McPherson gave a brilliant explanation of the issues of the day. Regarding the nomination of Judge Werts for Governor, the Senator said: "Judge Werts' reputation is of that kind unchangeable. His record in the Assembly and Senate proves that he considers public office a public trust, and I declare truthfully that I have never known him to be faithless to a public trust.

Geo. T. Werts, the Democratic candidate for Governor, is becoming more popular daily. His worth is beginning to be appreciated by those wavering Republicans who cannot see the John Kean coal combine and monopoly.

Judge Geo. T. Werts represents a free ballot, for he is the father of the Ballot Reform law, and this is the honest man monopolists are striving to defeat with money. They will not do it, however.

Re-Assessment Loss Denies Connection With Mr. Dean's Nomination.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE PRESS:—I am somewhat surprised to see in your account of the recent congressional convention the statement that two Summit delegates changed from Follett to Dunn at my solicitation.

It is impossible to imagine a more impossible assumption or one so wholly without the shadow of a foundation upon which to rest. From the time the convention met for organization until it adjourned one day, I did not speak to a single member of the Summit delegation or any other delegation, and have not been in contact nearly enough to be direct, with the action taken by the representatives of Summit in that convention.

THOMAS F. LANE.

Summit, N. J., Oct. 19, 1892.

Resolutions of Democratic Sympathy With the President.

At the Democratic rally in Rivbeth, on Saturday evening, the following, offered by James S. Martine, were unanimously adopted:

Resolved: That the Democrats of Union county in meeting assembled, take this opportunity to express their deep sympathy with the President in the treatment of President Harrison in the death of his most estimable wife. Though in the heat of political controversy, we stop not in the midst of the fierce battle of the hour to offer our heartfelt condolence to the bereaved husband, and do bear willing testimony to Mrs. Harrison's moral worth and many womanly virtues.

A Chance for a Ninth Victory.

The New Jersey Trap Shooters' league will hold their tenth and last meet of the season on the grounds of the Maplewood Gun club to-morrow afternoon, beginning at 1. In connection with the shoot, the Maplewood club will hold a field day tournament; events to begin at 10 a. m. The contests for the league trophy have been won eight out of nine times by the Independent Gun club of Newark, and one by the Maplewood Gun club.

The Favored Classes.

Teachers, Ministers, Farmers, Mechanics, Manufacturers, as well as their wives, daughters and sons, who would like to devote at least a part of their time and attention to a work that would bring them in a lot of ready money during the next few months, would do well to look up the advertisement of E. F. JOHNSON & Co., Richmond, Va., in another column as it may be the means of opening up to many new life and larger possibilities. Those gentlemen have been extensively and successfully engaged in business for many years, and they know what they are talking about when they tell you they can show you how to better your financial condition.

Hon. C. S. Hollwig, who, since her arrival in Plainfield three years ago, has been looked upon as the leader of the Democratic party in the Second ward, is again among the prominent families in this city receiving her friends after a prolonged illness. She is warmly greeted by her numerous friends and pupils.

All young men interested in the study of English branches for foreign-speaking young men, should call at the Newark Mechanical drawing, singing, light gymnastics, arithmetic, or algebra, should call at the Y. M. C. A. Rooms without delay. A committee of the association entitles to any or all of these classes, with the exception of short-hand, for which there is an extra charge of $3.

The musical performances of Sydney Rosenfeld's "The Lady or the Tiger" have been received with extraordinarily favor, and a high degree of satisfaction, by lovers of opera as at Rosenfeld's Bijou theater, New York, during the past week, and the author's cleverly-written comedy, which he has based on Frank Stockton's interesting story, is said to be a production worthy as well as a prosperous successor of "Wang." The production of "The Lady or the Tiger" is a most attractive one, and handsome stage settings and brilliant effects of costume, together with the premiere of evolutions and graceful dances, are accordingly the order. Next month upon the extensive department of Mr. Rosenfeld's excellent organization, and known to be entirely in the enjoyment of a prosperous season, are announced productions of the comedy of Eight Bells opera in New York.

Proved to be the Best.

Tested and proved by many thirty years' use in all parts of the world, Ayer's Sarsaparilla has won the confidence of millions of the afflicted, and the unanimous endorsement of physicians of prominence and standing, who have learned from experience who have learned from experience that it is the most effective blood purifier and strength builder, and the best and cheapest medicine for every family to use. Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the only medicine of which this can truthfully be said. It is the only one you can depend upon to do you good when you buy it. Don't be induced to buy something else because it is said to be "just as good." There is no substitute for Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

LOOK HERE MR. BABCOCK!

HOW ABOUT THIS, MATTER AS MR. WELLS PUTS IT?

THE CONSTITUTIONALIST TO THE ASSESSORS and the Writer of "Never That Rather Work to Belong Down in Other High Schools With Our Number".

TO THE EDITOR OF THE PRESS:—I was glad to see Mr. Babcock had such very good reasons for not voting for Mr. Robinson's reply. Mr. Babcock says, "We should apply to the superintendent of schools." That is exactly what I have done for the past two years, and it is now fully established that the aggregate in favor of the two one-hour sessions is more than two to one. But I think the question should be open to discussion.

Most High schools have one session. The pupils meet at 8:30 a. m. and are dismissed at 1 p. m. Many pupils prefer one hour's work with a short intermission. Here the hours are from 9 to 12, 1:30 to 3 p. m. As the most economical half session, it is contended that the pupil who rushes home for a hasty bite or for the one who stays to eat a cold lunch brought to school, the two one-and-a-half hours given up to school work, which arrangement throws the study period into the evening. It may be best for the primary pupils to have a long session as there are several such departments in the city each drawing from its immediate neighborhood; but there is only one High school and most of the pupils come quite a distance.

One can see why it is necessary for a pupil of six to study under the supervision of a teacher, but I think the pupil of fifteen is capable of studying full as well at home. Would it not be better for the older pupils to make the journey but once a day, giving to a good use the time at most other'wise wasted?

On stormy days when the school has been closed for the session, the reports are that they cannot be carried out, whereas, if one session were the rule, there would be no interruption of work, no lessons left out, and each day's work would be complete.

I fail to see what there is in favor of two sessions and would be glad to hear from Mr. Babcock on the point. I trust that better work is being done in other High schools with one session in the four hours, and I believe it is the duty of the pupils so to do just as well here. I appreciate the fact that being one who pays for the privilege may not add anything to the weight of my remarks. But having had two children in the school for several years and having heard at the exercises in June how much those who pay receive back in the way of taxes, I venture to write as above. How do the regular patrons of the school feel about this matter?

ERNEST B. WELLS,
North Plainfield.

THE CITY'S LIQUOR CASES.

Watson and Miller Agents Arrested for Illegal Sales Once Denied.

Druggist F. A. Miller of South Second street is to be tried Monday before Judge Codington on the charge of selling liquor against the law. Policeman Gross is the complainant. Miller was fined $50 for a similar offense some time ago.

Michael Watson also is to be arrested again for illegal liquor selling. He is out on seven bonds. When he refuses the officers will seize him.

Since the above was put in type, Watson was apprehended. There are three charges against him. One was heard this morning and was held for trial Nov. 5. James McFadden, the father-in-law, for whom Watson is said to have been acting as agent, was also held and leaves the city without any case.

The informer against Watson is said to be a Custer spy.

The President's Great Sorrow.

In his great sorrow President Harrison and his household have with them the unbelievable sympathy of the entire nation—we are sure, we say say, of the world. In the presence of the grim conqueror the din and racket of political warfare is hushed, and the nation will for this small voice of respectful mourning. At such a time the President is merged in the bereaved husband, and the grief of his household commands that he shall be called in the strife of parties, so that even amid the heat of political debate not an unkind word shall be spoken by the one against the representative opponent of the Democracy of this country. Already before the President's bereavement public speakers on the side of Mr. Cleveland have paused for a moment in their addresses and paid a sorrowful tribute to the greatness and suffering wife of the nation's Chief Magistrate. With a chivalric delicacy that is peculiarly his own, Mr. Cleveland refrained from participation in the Chicago celebration, because the dark shadow of death overhung the White House and thereby prevented Mr. Harrison from being present. This both as a private gentleman and as one who is a few days might be called to supersede the present Chief Executive, the ex-President demonstrated to his political antagonist the sympathetic side of his nature. Democracy, but also by all our people, who then realized that it was only a matter of a few days when we should be called upon to perform the last sad rites over the dead and so often filled the position of the First Lady in the land and so aptly practiced even the amenities of social life in the White House. One of the most admirable features of the passing campaign is to be found in the universal sympathy shown the President and his family in the hour of his afflicted family. There is, indeed, a strength and earnestness in the National sorrow of Americans that has no parallel in history.

Caught by a Stepping Auchoon.

Frank Molloy, of Dunellen, is suffering serious injuries received from a stepping auchoon. He and a well-known sport of Dunellen, Jack Keating, had a fight in a saloon on Saturday night, for the purpose of settling Ridge and Furnace-ville were on hand to see the fun. Molloy was having the best of the fight when Keating made a spring and threw him into a corner. Molloy then took his fist to strike a decisive blow and struck his elbow against the stepping auchoon, made a terrible gash in the flesh of his arm, and severed several arteries. Two doctors were called, but Molloy bled nearly to death. It will be quite a while before he recovers the use of his arm.

That New Sheriff Stock.

The Elizabeth and Plainfield Street Railway company made application to the Supreme Court at Jersey City on Saturday for the appointment of a receiver. On Monday night, for the purpose of receiving their books through the two companies, so as to ascertain their financial standing, Receiver Wm. Walsh will hear the application and listen to objections, Nov. 24, and the Chancery Court will convene Nov. 10. North avenue is to be the line of travel.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

PEACEFULLY SHE SANK INTO REST

In the Early Morning Hours Mrs. Harrison's Sufferings Were Ended.

A SORROWFUL GROUP AT THE IN VALID'S BEDSIDE.

THE PRESIDENT OVERCOME

Peace for His Foolish—Close Attention to the Sick Room—Her Worst Greatly Quieted—Nervous System—Mrs. Harrison's Last Words Spoken Yesterday—Her Last Conscious Moments—History of the Gardener—Mr. Harrison's Life—Other Deaths in the Executive Mansion.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—The long vigil of Mr. and Mrs. Harrison is numbered with the dead. The end came early this morning. The President was present when it came.

She sank slowly from midnight, the change in the last two hours being more marked than at any previous time.

For the night just before the end had fallen to sight a calmness, and the awakenings from the intervals of sleep were less frequent and not so startling as before.

The President had been with her for a somewhat stretch of nine and a half hours.

All the members of the family were present at the bedside when the end came.

Shortly before noon Dr. Gardner announced the fact of the death of the beloved patient until noon.

As he left, he stated that the end had come peacefully. Mrs. Harrison's condition was unchanged from that announced at 10 o'clock. She was conscious, and her mind was clear. She was resting easily, and there was no indication of pain.

Dr. Gardner left the White House at 11:40 o'clock, and at that hour the following official announcement was given out:

Mrs. Harrison died this morning at 5:57 o'clock, standing by her bedside when the end came were the President, Mrs. McKee, Mrs. Dimmick, Mrs. Russell Harrison, Mrs. Lord, Dr. Gardner and Dr. Boyd.

The last moment in Indianapolis, the home of the deceased, began in Mrs. Harrison's room.

The family were early gathered in the room adjacent to the sick chamber, and

MRS. BENJAMIN HARRISON.

when Dr. Hadley said that Harrison's condition showed no unexpected change, repaired to the dining room.

Shortly after the President returned to the bedside of his wife, from which he has been absent but a half hour, that she might enjoy enough to obtain absolutely needed rest.

The other members of the family went to the library at the south side of the house on the first floor.

When they returned, the end, still which they had been summoned, had come.

During the morning there were other members of the usual number of callers, who left their cards and left the White House grounds. Among them were many of the Diplomatic Corps, who have just returned to Washington from Chicago.

The visit by Baron Fava, Italian Minister, has been previously announced. Mrs. Harrison's condition in the afternoon was such that the Baron's visit was not made. Mr. Tower, the American Minister to Germany, also called, but was not admitted. Mr. Bayard, Secretary of State, called during the forenoon, and left his card. Mr. Bayard has been in daily communication with the White House during the illness of Mrs. Harrison. Inquiries of her Majesty Queen Victoria, to which formal response has been made, have been received from the Queen herself.

A few of the callers, including Attorney-General Miller, were admitted to the office of the building and had brief interviews with Private Secretary Halford.

At 1 o'clock Dr. Boyd paid a third visit to the White House. He remained but a few minutes, and left word that he would be found at the residence of ex-President Harrison, where he was to lunch.

Shortly afterwards Private Secretary Halford said that Dr. Gardner left word that Mrs. Harrison might live until 5 o'clock.

Shortly afterwards Private Secretary Halford said that Dr. Gardner left word that Mrs. Harrison might live until 5 o'clock.

Mr. Halford was then at the White House, and was in constant communication with Indianapolis. He remained at the White House during the afternoon, and was joined by Mr. Russell Harrison, who came over from Indianapolis.

Mr. Halford said that Mrs. Harrison's condition was unchanged, and that the physicians in attendance upon her were hopeful that she would rally. Mr. Halford said that Mrs. Harrison's condition was unchanged, and that the physicians in attendance upon her were hopeful that she would rally.

CITY DEPARTMENT.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE, THE COUNTY AND THE CITY, AND HAS THE LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY PAPER PUBLISHED IN THE COUNTY OF UNION.

J. A. DEMAREST . . . City Editor.

—St. Joseph's church, Manning avenue, is now furnished with electric lights.

—Walter Scott has been granted a patent on a machine for hanging electric lights and other chandeliers.

—The Courier sets itself up as a model of English, yet pushes the atrocious expression "Home were discovered".

—J. G. Miller, the druggist, made an assignment Thursday for the benefit of his creditors. John Vesterlein was the assignee selected.

—Short-hand lessons are made a pleasure under the instruction of the charming young woman who has charge of the West Front street.

—The 25th anniversary of the Columbus Day exercises at Raritan were under the auspices of veterans Henry Johnson, of Wissahickon Post, Plainfield.

—The Philharmonic concerts are to be held this season, as usual, in the Casino and not in Music Hall. The first concerts will be held in the latter place.

—Brakeman John Walsh, who had his foot crushed in a railroad collision at Weston last week, is recovering nicely under the care of Dr. Jones, who is also attending Conductor Wm. Hall, who was injured in the same collision.

—Miss Lizzie Bedle, niece of W. C. Butler, is visiting friends on Fifth avenue, New York.

Dr. D. C. Adams and Capt. Dunn have returned from their deer hunt in the Adirondacks.

Robert Clark has returned to his home in Washington after an absence of some time in the far west.

Burt Love, formerly of Neuman Bros., has accepted a position as contract clerk in the Pond Tool Works.

All Dunellen sympathizes with Mr. and Mrs. Edward Ayres in the loss of their bright little daughter Florence.

Mr. Bunnell and his tally-ho party from Short Hills took dinner at the Mc Kean House, Bound Brook, Sunday.

John Herrmann, of this city, and Miss Rachel Apgar, of Bound Brook, were married by pastor Kessler last Wednesday.

Frank J. Hubbard has returned to Ocean, N. Y., to resume charge of F. A Dunham's engineering work at that place.

Mr. Bancroft and his tally-ho party from Short Hills took dinner at the Mc Kean House, Bound Brook, Sunday

A TERRIBLE HITTER.

Admiral Ammen's Ram to be Launched About November 1.

Interesting Details in the Construction of This Remarkable Craft—Her Method of Fighting Compared with That of the Monitors.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE INTELLIGENCER, 1861.]

The Ammen ram is a decidedly unique specimen of naval architecture.

Her general shape, the details of her construction and her means of offense and defense are quite unlike those of any other craft yet designed, as will be seen further on.

But these wide departures from the usual practice of a naval constructor are due to the fact that she is intended for one specific warlike object, and that object is to sink her adversary by ramming. In designing her, every feature that would tend to adapt her the better to this style of attack was carefully considered and developed to the highest degree of efficiency.

Other warships, it is true, have powerful ram-bows, and the reader has, doubtless, seen them so shown as dangerous spars projecting from the bows of all our new cruisers. The value of a ramming attachment to a warfare is not overlooked in any of the vessels now built.

But other warships also carry powerful batteries of guns, and, as a rule, torpedo outfits. The gun, the torpedo and the ram are three distinct methods of warfare, the greatest importance being usually attached to the gun.

The Ammen ram, however, will have *no torpedoes, nor will she carry any* guns, save four small rapid-firing guns, added to her equipment as an afterthought, with a view of affording some protection against boat attacks.

She is a square, pure and simple, and nothing else. She is not intended to cruise or to capture prizes or to bombard cities and forts.

Her single mission is to sally forth from the harbor where a squadron lies to attack the hostile vessels, sinking them by means of blows from her deadly beak.

Lying low in the water, she offers a poor target to the enemy's guns, and even if struck she is unlikely to be put out of action, which would be harmlessly deflected from her armored hull-back deck, clad with thick steel armor.

Upon sighting the enemy, the captain of the ram will enter his conning tower, the walls of which are formed of eighteen inches of solid steel, and in this safe retreat he would direct the movements of his destructive craft, his attention undiverted by guns or torpedoes, and his confidence and coolness

STRUCK BY THE AMMEN RAM.

strengthened by the knowledge that his vessel is practically invulnerable to hostile fire.

The tactics suggested by Admiral Ammen with which to use his vessel against the battleships of the hostile fleet, letting them bear the brunt of the battle, letting their fire be wasted, and take the ram should be apparent. When they had performed their mission—that is, when they had sunk or disabled all of the enemy's vessels that was possible—the reserve squadron of battleships and large cruisers would come up and complete the victory.

The contrast price of the ram is $600,000, the cost of a first-class battleship is over $3,000,000, to which must be added an expensive armament of guns and torpedoes. The ram are comparatively cheap to maintain; the battleships extremely expensive.

Yet, on the other hand, the ram have but one sphere of usefulness. They are useless for cruising purposes, for commerce destroyers, for coast protection. The battleships are not only of immense importance in coast defense, but they are adapted for those forms of naval operations named.

The question is a deep one, and the most rational view of the matter would seem to be, as Admiral Ammen suggests, to construct a few rams for use to be added to the remainder of the naval establishment.

Described in semi-technical language, the ram's most important features are follow: Her extreme length, over all, is 311 feet; extreme breadth, 41 feet 6 inches; total depth, from bottom of keel to crown of deck, 22 feet 10 inches. Under normal conditions she will draw 14 feet 11 inches of water, and at this draught her displacement is 2,150 tons. When going into action she can be lowered in the water to a fighting draught of 15 feet 6 inches, and her displacement is then increased to 2,250 tons.

The feature which is apt, at first glance, to strike the observer as most remarkable, is the peculiar shape of the hull, as will be seen on examination.

The lower portion of the hull, instead of being parabolic, as in other vessels, is disk-shaped, or, to be more accurate, which runs completely around the vessel, forming a sharp blade, the edge of which is ordinarily six inches beneath the surface of the water, but one foot below at the fighting draught.

This knife-like side is a most notable characteristic of the ram. It was adopted not only to facilitate exit from an enemy's hull after striking, but in order that, after striking an antagonist's side, the latter might be ripped —indeed, literally cut—away. It also increases the destructive effect of a grazing blow, and it greatly adds to and enhances the ram's structural strength.

Above this "knuckle" or blade the shape of the hull is that of a circular arc, with a radius sandships of about thirty feet. There is thus formed a curved bow, or "turtle-back," which is armored throughout, the thickness of armor tapering from six inches at the "knuckle" to two inches at the crown of deck. Below the "knuckle" extends an armor belt five feet deep, the thickness of this belt is that of a circular arc, with a radius sandships of about thirty feet. There is thus formed a curved bow, or "turtle-back," which is armored throughout, the thickness of armor tapering from six inches at the "knuckle" to two inches at the crown of deck. Below the "knuckle" extends an armor belt five feet deep, the thickness of this belt is that of a circular arc to three inches. The walls of the conning tower are eighteen inches thick. The lower portions of the smokestack and the ventilators are protected with six inches of armor. All the armor is of steel.

The framing of the hull is remarkably strong, it particularly adapted to resist the strains incident to ramming.

This framing consists of a series of stout longitudinal girders, which are connected by bulkheads, to each of the engine, gathering at the bow and stern. They extend below the turtle-back deck as well as to the hull proper.

Between these longitudinals transverse frames are worked in at intervals

THE CAPTAIN IN HIS CONNING TOWER.

of four feet throughout the vessel's length. There is thus formed a very rigid structure.

There is a double bottom, the inner one being of heavy steel plates, while the space between them (one, bottom is subdivided into no less than seventy-two water-tight compartments.

It may thus be seen that the injury that would result to the vessel from a penetration of one bottom would be comparatively slight.

The ram is also built with iron screens, the watertight compartments of her hull, to which compartments are added two iron screens, one forward and one aft of the engine and boiler rooms.

A speed of sixteen knots is confidently expected. The engines required to develop this power, if the vessel will be ordered.

There are two double-ended and one single-ended Scotch boilers, 12½ feet in diameter.

The coal bunker capacity is 700 tons. The vessel will be equipped with all the modern devices for artificial ventilation, and her crew will be furnished thereby by steaming.

It has been found necessary to fit out all new vessels of war with a full complement of torpedo outfit. The Ammen ram will be a notable exception to this rule.

The vessel's crew will number ninety-four all told, officers and men.

The ram is armed with a steam-actuated ram, a working launch and one whale boat.

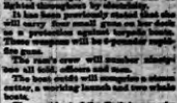
The president of the Sun Iron works is Gen. Thomas W. Hyde, a distinguished officer of volunteers during the civil war, with a fine record.

The designer of this building is Mr. Charles H. Haswell, and his chief assistant is Mr. W. C. Hunnewell.

The government inspector in charge is Lieut. Commander John H. Dowell, U. S. Naval Constructor.

The Lieutenant-Commander is Mr. Henry.

It is interesting to note that there is but one vessel in the world which bears



TRANSVERSE MIDSHIP SECTION—AMMEN RAM.

even the remotest resemblance to the Ammen ram.

This is the British torpedo ram Polyphemus, a vessel built some eleven years ago. She is slightly longer than the Ammen ram, displaces 3,240 tons, she is of steel, with twin screws, and has a speed of about eighteen knots.

She has four guns, and her deck and gunnels contain other points of resemblance to the Ammen ram, from which also she differs, however, in the underwater contour and construction of her hull, and also in the fact that she is not constructed of a ram, but is intended largely, if not mainly, to fight with torpedoes.

Woman's Chief Perception.

"If a woman would only take me in from hand to foot, instead of from head to crown," said a pretty girl, "somehow this street criticism wouldn't seem so insulting, but you see, I'm positively dead like a wooden doll under that searching gaze—not even the shoes and stockings but only the details of your gown."

And how observant the women are! What profit, indeed, to the wearer of defect and illusion taken in every charm, and the critic can tell her every time the color of her eyes, whether she wears false or natural hair, whether the complexion is rouge or not, as well as the sort of corsets and fit of the garments—in short, every and its every detail of your gown and whether you wore flowers or feathers in your hair. This staring is rude, but it evidently sharpens the perception.—Harper's Bazar.

FAIR HANDS FOR ALL.

How to Make and Keep the Finger Nails Beautiful.

A Little Trouble with Almost No Expense Will Be Rewarded—Most Effective Directions Furnished by a Manicure.

What is rarer than a beautiful hand, beautifully kept? Nothing.

What avails a lovely face and figure, though perfectly groomed, if your eyes are soon to be shocked by the sight of a rough, red hand, with ill-kept finger nails, or, rather, nails that are strangers to nail brush at all?

The latest method in artistic manicuring demands that the hands be *give*

A WELL-KEPT HAND. A NEGLECTED HAND.

n thorough massage previous to the commencement of the treatment proper.

It is highly grateful to the tired hands of the professional worker to have the steady, work-inflicted fingers of the typewriter and all others who earn their bread by the toil of the hands. It strengthens and refreshes the hands, giving that feeling of, exquisite cleanliness which a Turkish bath imparts to the body.

The question is often asked, "Why are my nails ridged, brittle and prone to snapping?"

This question is best answered by the Yankee fashion by asking another: "What kind of soap do you use?"

The fair customer looks as though you suspected her of using lye in her article. Ten to one she will immediately give you the name of some highly-perfumed soap and will soon greatly be surprised when you explain that the unperfumed soaps are the best.

A goodly share of all the troubles of the skin of the hands originates from the chemical, fatty matter in highly scented soaps.

Always endeavor to use a soap that will replace as much of the natural oil of the skin as possible, for it is that only which keeps the skin soft and smooth by acting as a protective depository of oil. An accomplished manicure would be held in high estimation if she could tell any lady that her use of "cosmetics" happened wrinkles.

The color or scarf skin, through dryness, becomes looser than the under layer, hence wrinkles.

The right time to file plain to say a word about the "instantaneous wrinkle

TRIMMING CUTICLE. FILING NAIL.

remover," which are professed to do away with wrinkles at a touch—young and old.

There is no preparation that can remove wrinkles by itself—impossible this. But in the hands of a scientific "manipulator" and with the aid of a few oil, lotions and powders, the skin may be made to look as smooth as velvet, but only through any virtue of the preparation used.

Massage alone will strengthen the muscles of the skin and make daily and the old will look and feel younger, thereby causing it to become smooth and firm.

Pure, moist have smooth cuticle hands. Keep them wet at last water. Use a pure soap and always rub them in a soft, dry towel.

Keep the nails clean and well trimmed and with a nail brush and soap and water. Use a pure soap and always rub them in a soft, dry towel.

Never use sharp instruments to cut the cuticle, unless you understand how to do it properly, for you may cut the cuticle so close that it will grow thicker. Then, again, you may cut it so deep that it will grow thinner. Then, again, you may cut it so deep that it will grow thinner. Then, again, you may cut it so deep that it will grow thinner.

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The Constitutionalist,
A DEMOCRATIC WEEKLY.
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3 in.	2.00	3.50	5.00	7.00	12.00	17.00	25.00	35.00
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Addresses,
Memorials,
By-Laws of Societies,
Prospectuses and Reports of Financial Associations, or any other matter for Public or Private Circulation.
Everything

WEEKLY CONSTITUTIONALIST
DAILY PRESS
(Chautauqua Building)
PLAINFIELD N. J.

Dickinson's Office 13 East Front St. Plainfield N.J.

Dr. Miles' Nervine

Dr. Miles' Nervine is a scientific remedy for the cure of all forms of nervous diseases, such as Sick Headache, Nervous Prostration, Nervous Debility, Neuralgia, Hysteria, Dizziness, Sleeplessness, Backache, Nervous Chills, Epilepsy, Fits, Nervousness after the use of Alcohol or Tobacco, Blues, Etc.

Dr. Miles' Nervine is a positive cure for Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Mental Depression, Loss of Memory, Premature Old Age, Impotency, Nervous Headache, Paralysis, Spasms, St. Vitus' Dance, Nervous Neuralgia, Hysteria, Dizziness, Fits, Nervous Chills, Backache, Nervous Debility

The Constitutionalist.

W. L. FORCE, } A. L. FORCE
Editors and Proprietors.

FIDELITY.

There is no grander trait of personal character than that of uncompromising fidelity to hon-sly formed convictions of right. Such loyalty on the part of an individual is the source of both strength and success.

That public man who spurns political chicanery, and resolutely advocates openly avowed principles and measures solely for the sake of their own intrinsic merits, must and will win enlarged popular favor, because the people can safely repose confidence in him.

Grover Cleveland is a marked example of such a noble man.

When he announced through Congress to the people of the United States, in language that could not be misconstrued, matured views regarding tariff reformation, some timid members of his own party thought he had made a political mistake.

He did not make a mistake.

Time has fully confirmed the wisdom of his judgment and action. Tariff reform is now demanded by an overwhelming majority of his fellow-countrymen, including the Democratic party as a unit.

Again, when he bravely advocated a sound financial policy, a co-equal honorable coin currency, doubling past issues imagined that he had clouded his future prospects.

He did not then make a mistake.

The political sky grew brighter and brighter until the eighth day of November, when the beams of victory shone in splendor for him and his principles from centre to circumference of the American Union.

He has the courage of his convictions and no human power can drive him from the position.

"I believe that the President-elect will see and act upon the wisdom of justice, peace and good will alike to the white and colored people in the South. I am sure that he will give no support or encouragement to lawless violence anywhere. I say this because I know the man, and that he stands high above the meanness that would strike down, and because they are weak, unpopular and defenceless."—Fred. Douglass, Republican.

"The provisions of financial and industrial disaster or ruin, following Democratic victory, which are still being made by bigoted, or ignorant, or reckless partisans, are according to support these, they are as untrustworthy as were the campaign predictions of Republican success which were so confidently made upon premises which have been proved false and mortifyingly false."—Philadelphia Ledger, Republican.

No relief from unjust exactions can be assured while the present Republican Executive and Senate hold sway but the country is scourged by the fraud of palming worldly trash on the people and calling it wool will be suppressed, along with kindred impositions.

Democrats had no expectations of carrying Ohio and California and did not exert themselves towards that end, yet both those States came sigh-tumbling at the polls the enslaving of Harrison.

"The fraud of the McKinley Bill on the poor through their shoddy blankets alone contains moral guilt enough to fill one of the biggest penitentiaries in the country with malefactors."—Evening Post.

"If the Republican party is to win any victories in the future it must drop McKinleyism immediately and permanently and send all the men who cling to it to the rear."—St. Louis Globe, Republican.

"Who frew dat brick at our G. O. P.", Sam Jones indignantly exclaimed to Napoleon McKinley—"was it you?"

"Twas not me, so sirree,
Do not ask my Carnegie."

President-elect Cleveland has intimated that he will not consider applications for office until after his inauguration. It is a wise conclusion.

New Jersey this year about doubles the plurality given Grover Cleveland in 1888. Her Democracy is adamantine. It cannot be bruised.

Cleveland and Stevenson would have been elected without the 36 electoral votes of New York. Note that 'ye Republican prophets.

Republican smoke in the Plainfield Block chimneys and vessels what? Essoles returns from all over the land make answer.

The meeting in Philadelphia between Brother Wanamaker and Brother Martin was mournfully affectionate.

Pay up your bets, gentlemen, and the best time don't place so much confidence in political boodle and boodlers.

McKinley adheres to his tariff bill, but the people have cut loose from McKinley.

Free wool heads the Democratic tariff reform programme.

The Tammany tiger is not dangerous, but very keen-eyed.

Those Re Great Talks.

Again this winter there will be given in the Y. M. C. A. rooms a series of practical talks to the young men of the city by prominent professional and business men of the city. Franklin S. Smith, the educational member of the High school, will give four talks on the subject "The Elements of the Ancients", which were Earth, Air, Water and Fire. The first of these talks will be given Thursday evening of this week, Dec. 1, and will be illustrated by specimens, experiments and lantern slides. Mr. Smith is a very interesting speaker and it is hoped that the young men of the city will avail themselves of the opportunity of hearing him. The attendance will be free.

Importance of an Ex-Champion.

Athletes and other who take ordinary outdoor exercise should be troubled with no digestive rising, flatulency, constipation, etc., as they are just the ones to avoid such troubles. The experience of an ex-champion pedestrian will be given to all who are afflicted. Harry Brooks writes:

NEW YORK, April 2, 1892.

"Hop-o-mint stomach tablets to be the source of inhuman pleasure having been brought to my attention, I take this opportunity to state that I have used ALLCOCK'S PORous PLASTERS for over twenty years and prefer them to any other kind. I would both recommend that I was troubled with pain in the back of the kidneys and attribute my recovery entirely to ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS.

I have been troubled with catarrh for 25 years and have tried almost everything without relief. I purchased a bottle of ELY'S CREAM BALM and before I had used it two days I found relief coming. I have used it for a few weeks and am entirely cured. I can recommend it to all sufferers.

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WHAT KIND OF WORK IS THIS?

Pastry Methods of the Present City Clerk—Intimation that He Deserted the Temperance People So that They Are Shut Out of Their Official Ballots.

The city clerk in his correspondence to a New York paper this morning, absolutely says:

"Next Tuesday the Plainfield city election will be held. It was discovered by the city clerk that the petitions filed by the Prohibitionists were not in conformity with the New Jersey ballot law, and the petitions were returned to the party. The petitions can be presented, however, and will be voted on as a matter of courtesy."

This is the city clerk's side of the case. What the temperance people think about the matter is shown in the following letter:

THE PETITION LAW A FREE-SUFFRAGE KILLER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE PRESS:—The petition law robs thousands of voters in our State from voting their principles; for the fact that there is not one voter in one hundred knows how a petition should be made out according to law, especially in the rural districts and towns, and even in the cities. In order that the temperance people desired a temperance or prohibition ticket put in the field for our city election, and one was expected. There was not a lawyer in the party, but the members were told that they must make their nominations and get it out of the number of voters required to sign and send at the last election to sign the petition to make the nomination a legal ticket. The president of the town committee was chairman of the committee appointed to make the nominations and the petitions filled in each ward. I took one for the Third ward and had no difficulty in getting it filled, and took it to the city clerk by one if it was satisfactory. He said it would be necessary to have the street and number of each signer's residence in each ward where I lived if we had a full list for any candidate's name without his consent. He said not. I immediately wrote to Mr. Dykstra, who was away, and got the one-half dozen names and residences, and filled out object. The name of street and num-ber to each petitioner was obtained, and I presented it to the city clerk to see if the petition was satisfactory. He said he "did not see why it was not". I then returned the petition to the chairman, so that the other wards' petitions might be made out in the same way. They were all filled accordingly. Mr. Longer, vice president of the league, took all the petitions to the clerk on Saturday, and the 30th inst. He raised no objections to the petitions. Mr. Longer made inquiry as to what he would receive for printing the tickets, etc., but it was not decided at that time, as I understand it; but he said he should commence printing tickets for the Republican and Democratic first. Democratic second, and Prohibition third; so I understood Mr. Longer. Mr. Longer was further to see after the ticket matter. We heard nothing from the matter until Monday about noon, when I received a note from the clerk requesting me to call at his office that day, as there was some irregularity about the tickets I called near 2 o'clock, but did not find him in. I left word that the notice should have been sent to Mr. Longer, as I had no jurisdiction in the matter. I went to Mr. Longer's house, but did not find him; but finally found him at Mr. Hall's office, and informed him that I was immediately went to the clerk's office to see what was the trouble. The clerk told me that the petitions were filed in time to have the affidavits of five of the petitioners attached, of each ward, and a certificate of every city candidate of their acceptance attached to all the ward tickets, and all the ward candidates their certificates to their several wards. This was an unexpected demand; and Mr. Longer could not very much time we could have to correct the applications, and he said it closed his office at 6:30 o'clock, and the time would be up. As this was only for notice, I suggested to Mr. Longer, whether we could have until the next noon, for which there were the best to be printed; that we would have the tickets ready, and we could not have until midnight. This was refused, and we were left to about 2½ hours. We called on a lawyer to see if we could not get petitions filed for the candidates and petitioners were scattered all over the city, and some in New York. He thought we could not accomplish the thing desired, and we gave it up. I charge no intentional wrong on anyone; but let everyone judge for himself. If I have made any statement in this communication, I wish to be corrected. I thought the public would desire an explanation why there was no temperance ticket put in the field. Hence I write.

P. S. The petitions were in on time; we only asked for a chance for correction. E. L.

THE PRICE OF COAL.

President McLeod Says He Could n't Increase It If He Wanted To.

The Congress sub-committee which is investigating the Reading combine met in the chamber of the United States Court of Appeals at 11 o'clock at Philadelphia Tuesday morning.

President McLeod of the Reading, called as the first witness, was then asked whether, to furnish the sub-committee with rates on anthracite coal to New England points that are reached by the Poughkeepsie Bridge route, as that is the shortest water and rail rates may be compared. He was asked if the monthly circular of the Reading Coal and Iron Company was issued by him. He replied that the demand for coal made the prices. Mr. Bonsh of New York, counsel of the committee, then asked:

"Is it a part of your policy to make any further advance in the price of coal?"

"We regulate our business according to the conditions we find from month to month," said the witness. "We certainly have no intention of raising the price of coal for December."

"Why cannot January?"

"I could n't raise prices in January if I wanted to."

Mr. McLeod elaborated say co-operation toward the election of Reading directors in the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad, and said that the close relations existed between the two roads.

Mr. McLeod further said that if there were no meeting to regulate the output of coal and every producer went to work to keep the channels of trade supplied, the result would be that the price would be reduced to the cost and the more powerful would continue and raise the price of coal. Many producers who were on the verge of bankruptcy were saved by the Reading management, Mr. McLeod continued, and should the output of coal be restricted to the demand there would be wages of miners on the Reading system are on a sliding scale—when prices advance wages advance.

Mr. McLeod did not know what the demand for coal and not the price regulates the output. It is the aim of the company to produce coal at the least cost and make profit. The coal business had been conducted at a loss. Prices are so fixed that they have been, and so, advantages have been made in consequence. The fact that the Reading Coal and Iron company had never paid a dividend, and that the Reading was kept up and running a reasonable profit on the price of coal.

"We want a reasonable profit," he said, "but we do not propose to go so far as to be very rich at the expense of the people."

WHEN WILL CUBA BE BUILT?

President Murray of the Y. M. C. A. Tells How the Japanese Set Plainfield an Example in the Matter of Erecting a Gymnasium Building.

The following interesting account of Physical Association Work" is from the pen of Wm. D. Murray, and appeared in a recent issue of the Young Men's Era:

Japan with an area of less than 150,000 square miles, and 41 per cent. of which is cultivated, has a population of over forty millions, five times that of when Perry in sixty-three days of thirty hours each forced open its doors to commerce with the same population. The same are about twenty-seven millions of whom about one-third are the same ambitious as we, but with them tremendous obstacles have been overcome. It, as we have heard Japan's young man my stand for help to-day.

In America we give as one reason for the establishment of the association for evil causes test that young men do not go to church; that reason has two-fold force here, and ground as to the opportunity of the young men of Christian households for speaking to the young men of Christian American doorways to the church, it is counted for in Japan. Not a single one has an opportunity, but a. Many are as reached through their desire to study English, the coming world language; many, I think, will be made Christians by attended boarding houses, harems is strips in a sea of rice. And so the cost of the work and the possibility of its being successfully prosecuted is all open to us, for issues not to be misunderstood, to do our part.

As everybody knows the International Committee has had a secretary in the field for some years, and it is about the work as well as about the native wor-ers that I wish to write. Of course, I saw our visit to a Young Men's Christian association given quite a different idea from we made in the working season; and, to-day I have seen some of the best-looking young men in the country. In the year that I say many same substantial interest on the part of some in the young men of Japan.

Associations existed in Japan before the International Committee and its agent here. Two of these associations I have had the pleasure of visiting. One was at Uagiya, an inland city, on the Tokaido railway and the other in the suburbs of Sendai, a city of 100,000 inhabitants, stopping out of the Japanese hotel, in which we had passed a most uncomfortable night, we were whisked away by the willing crowd, and taken to a modest one-story Japanese house. There a three small rooms we found the Uagiya Young Men's Christian Association. Before we drove we took off our shoes, as is customary, and as I did so I could not out think of Ex. xxi, 5, "Put off thy shoes from off thy feet, for the place whereon thou standest is holy ground." Sound at so low table in the front room were a number of young men reading the Bible or praying. In the back room was a small library, and between the two was a sort of general room. One of the members, who is the librarian, has given much time to this association and it is now successful and self-supporting.

A few days later I visited the association of Osaka, a city of half a million people. Here is the first association building erected in Japan. Organized in 1881, they started a building canvass in 1883. Helped by contributions from individuals in England, Australia and America, and by missionaries and native laborers, they raised about $5,000. Then on the second day of August 15, 1883 and on November 3, 1885, a day of joy to all loyal Japanese, the Emperor's birthday, they dedicated their building. The building, which has exalted an influence for good, 300 only in Osaka but in other cities also, is not like our association buildings. It is really a gymnasium, 40 feet from 1,300 to 1,500 people. Built of brick, trimmed with stone, with its stone Sittin, iron shutters, it is not that extreme beauty which we think so necessary in cities to one side of the hall stands the reading room and janitor's quarters in a wing of the building. The association has two good officers, Mr. Miyagawa, one is an Ems note head, the president, and Mr. Kabagawa, a government employe, Secretary. Mr. Miyagawa, the latter I spent a pleasant evening listening to the story of their work. They have 180 members—none dues are ten sen (seven cents) a month. They usually have a lecture or address on the abolition of licensed prostitutes; they hold occasional prayer meetings and fall meetings. Not long ago they received a letter from the mayor of the city thanking them for sending books and papers to the city prison. They are also supported and one of the officers visited me that the association has done everything in protecting among the churches that harmony and unity of action which was so necessary in the midst of a fee strong and aggressive.

Then far, about the work outside of Tokyo, to which city the efforts of the International Committee have been largely confined. A few days ago Mr. Miller and I got into Jinrikishas and inspected the plant of the Tokyo association. Across the river, in Mandel City, we were landed at the house, a little back from the street, where the association has opened a reading room and library. Started in January of this year, it has always been full. Here the men are under Christian influences, helpful talks are given, evening prayers are conducted, and the social atmosphere is made to help towards a higher life. It has the honor of being the first Christian boarding house in Japan. But the best place of the work is the gymnasium to my before I close. The best at one time had practically closed the work for lack of association, but was revived by Mr. Harris.

The building now occupied has a five modest rooms, upstairs and down, library, reading room and class room on the first floor, and dormitory above. The gymnasium is a room of about 40 feet square, and the room is filled with apparatus, including a running track around the edge. The association has a membership of 200, and is doing a good work. Mr. Harris is a graduate of Amherst College, and is a man of fine spirit and great promise. Should he remain in Japan he will be a power for good.

Mr. Harris was residing a block away from the building and I was entertained and Mrs. Harris was entertained and Mrs. Harris was entertained and Mrs. Harris

CITY DEPARTMENT.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE, THE COUNTY AND THE CITY, AND HAS THE LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY PAPER PUBLISHED IN THE COUNTY OF UNION

J. A. DEMAREST - - City Editor.

—Judge, get out your gun.

—There are 20 prisoners in the county jail at Somerville.

—Don Williams rolled 230 on the Crescent alleys Thursday afternoon.

—Quite a Movie will open its last repertoire in this city, next week. Don't miss his farewell.

—Carl Reimerdes took one I. and three 21 prizes for Great Danes, at the Bronx Dog show that closed Saturday night.

—J. Howard Leggett is receiving orders for a big lot of fresh Huylers' candies especially for Christmas. Hand in your order now. The goods will be made up especially for you.

—A number of seats have been sold in New York people for the Mount Company here [illegible] event at the Academy of Music, and the company may not appear in New York before their departure around the world.

—J. Lisle has secured the sole agency in this city for the Bartholomay brewing company's Rochester, its celebrated Bohemian and Archers for family and table use. All grocers have at prices to suit and are assorted for inferior grades.

—Elm street is one of the oldest thoroughfares in town, yet it has never been properly flagged. Residents of the neighborhood cattle [illegible] the councilmen to the district for not making improvement. One citizen there says he attends the councilman See only two blocks away.

—Don't get cross when a Republican offers to bet that four months after Cleveland's inauguration the stores and shops of the country will be closed. Just wait your chance and remember that you offered to make the bet after the inauguration the country will be celebrating Independence Day.

—Now that they have nominated Ulrich, they are going to knife him. A prominent Republican in the county is that such discipline is the best for the party. He holds that such differences should be settled in primary and caucus, and that all should stand by the ticket when made.

—Harold Roppelyea homestead, two miles from New Brunswick, was destroyed by fire Sunday night. The house is said was built in 1709. The building was of oak and the foundation stones were hauled from the Raritan river. A yoke of oxen could be driven through the hall. It was a big house.

—G. R. Musgrove, the record-handling furniture deal r of Thorn's block, Somerset street, is meeting with such success as an honest dealer in his new store, that he is compelled to take a larger store to display his goods. He has moved into the store at 39 Somerset street, formerly occupied by Lippincott.

—The Union County Athletic club is a new organization formed for the perpetuation of manly sports. It has rented rooms in the Steele building, Park avenue and Front street, and will welcome all respectable young mechanics to membership. Next Tuesday is meeting night. These fond of light gymnastics and boxing should attend.

—The seven-year-old son of Henry Rock, sexton of the M. E church at Somerville, and his fourteen-year-old sister, while passing in front of Fredin's grocery in Summit, Sunday, were both shot by some unknown person. A quantity of bird shot entered the boy's face, completely blinding his left eye, and the girl was shot in the leg.

—It is n't true, the story of the *Courier* that sergeant Lynch had a head bitten by a drunken negro and was in danger of death from blood poisoning. The big man only scraped the skin off his knuckle against a wall. It's an ordinary scratch, and he is n't going to die from it. The life insurance companies are all cleared. If you see it in the *Courier*, you can't believe it till it's verified.

—The suit of Newhall against Moore before Justice Hendrickson and a jury Friday morning, was won by counselor McClure for the defendant. Newhall sued for rent that he claimed after Moore left his (Newhall's) house. Justice charged for Newhall but the jury found for Moore Newhall has appealed the case to the higher court to be tried before three judges at Elizabeth at the next term.

—As was to be expected, the *Courier* valiantly takes up the cudgel for John W. Murray. It has to fight for the ring and all its supporters, no matter if it wants to or not. But as was further to be expected it has not a word to say to the nomination on the city ticket who is fighting the ring and who only by a combination has defeated the ring candidate for nomination. That nominee already knows of several sources of treachery. He need not be surprised to find more treachery at the hands of the ring organ.

The Next Night of Fun at Music Hall.

Brinkley Stillwell's "Phoenix" *will present the musical extravaganza* "Our Goblins" at Music Hall on Friday evening next. This is the oldest and one of the best of Stillwell's productions of the season. It is sort of a romantic and musical fair, and is calculated to cool and refresh tired minds. "Our Goblins" will be presented by a cast of thirty-five performers, among the members of which are Mrs George P. Knight, whom everybody knows, Richard F. Carroll, late of the New York Casino, William Stinchell, formerly principal comedian of the Pauline Hall Opera company, Miss Annie Southerland, Miss Clara Lathrop and others.

One thing the management desires to say in connection with the presentation; the skit is more coherent than the "Brook" of "Trouville," of the early part of that class. The entertainment includes of all the latest and most popular airs of the day. Certainly such an organization as this, is sufficiently capable to make an evening pass away pleasantly. Seats are now on sale.

A Good Wooden Head Will Be Welcomed Back to Plainfield's Chief.

The New York *World* says that "The candidates for the Union county jail war assembly are so many that there will be quite a scramble for the places, and it may be that their bitter rivalry will result in the retention of the present warden, Charles Dodd, who has made the best of Sheriff in the place that the jail ever had. Mr. Dodd was for ten years Chief of Police in Plainfield, where he proved a most competent officer, and nothing but his pointed would prevent him being his own successor as jail warden. Some of the Democratic freeholders, it is said, are much in favor of making a change, in view of the strike now rapidly for Warden Dodd's job."

Knocked Out His Playmate's Tooth.

Master Charley Dedrick, son of O. G. Dedrick of Manning avenue, was struck in the mouth by a comrade's "shinney" stick, Saturday, and had two t eth broken out.

Arranging for Christmas.

The Christmas programme at Grace church will be as follows:

Christmas Day—Holy communion, 7:30 a. m. Morning prayer, sermon and Holy Communion, 10:30 a. m.; hymns 46, 51, 57, 58, 61. Morning prayer, 4:30 p. m.; hymns 39, 52, 54, 56, 60. Sunday, December 24, 3rd Sunday in Advent; 10:30, Morning prayer, sermon and Holy Communion; 12 m., Intercessory Day; Holy Communion, 10 a. m.; children's festival, 2:30 and 7:30 p. m.

Daily evening prayer, 5:30 p. m.

PERSONALIA.

Miss Phillips of Jersey City is visiting friends in Plainfield.

Mr. Vernon S. Hoge's grandchild is recovering nicely from her serious illness.

David Drake has gone to Boston to visit his aunt, Mrs. Newman, for the winter.

Miss Carrie Mole of Prospect, L. I., spent Thanksgiving with Miss Kittie Gillson of Somerset street.

T. B. Kinmon, of this city, has been granted a patent for an electrical device described as an insulating chair for rails

Howard Tripp, formerly of this city, but now of Bingham, Potter & Fielding's law corps at his old home, 342 South Second street.

Mr. Hamilton of Seattle has been added to New York people for the Mount Company here [illegible] event at the Academy of Music, and the company may not appear in New York before their departure around the world.

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FREIGHT HOUSE TO GO.

WITHIN A YEAR A PAVILION WILL OCCUPY ITS SITE.

New Tracks Will Be Laid Out on Richmond Street and on Second Avenue, and the Old Yard Will Be Made a Handsome Park.

From The Press of November 30.

The Press is permitted to announce the complete and satisfactory settlement of a question that has not only been determined, but already plans for the changes to be made about the site of the present depot, which, when completed, will be one of the handsomest depots in the country. The people will be glad to know that the old freight house is to be removed and that the space it now occupies will be converted into a beautiful park. The new depot will be built on the present site of the freight house, and the tracks will be changed so that they will run on Richmond street and on Second avenue, and the old yard will be made a handsome park.

The plans for the changes and improvements have been prepared by Engineer Berrell, and the plans are now under the consideration of the officials of the company. The plans will be submitted to the city authorities in a few days, and it is expected that the work will be commenced in the spring.

The new depot will be a handsome structure, and will be one of the finest depots in the state. It will be built of brick and stone, and will be a credit to the city. The present depot is a disgrace to the city, and the sooner it is removed the better it will please the people

VALUABLE DOGS.

The National Greyhound Club's Greatest Kennel Exhibition.

One Thousand of the Finest Animals in Canada and the United States—Bathos and His Great Record—All Breeders Will Be Represented.

(COPYRIGHT, 1892.)

Brooklyn's first kennel show, to be held in the Clermont Avenue Rink from the 22d to the 27th of the present month, under the auspices of the National Greyhound club, promises greater attractions than any other similar affair preceding event in this country.

The entries, comprising over one thousand dogs of almost every species, will include rare novelties of native breed and recently-imported kinds, and there will be splendid representations from various parts of the United States and Canada. Over five thousand dollars in prize cups, medals and trophies will be awarded. The list includes one hundred and thirty regular classes, besides some specialties. The most elaborate arrangements have been perfected for presenting the exhibits to the best advantage, and neither pains nor expense have been spared to make complete success to the enterprise.

Among the special prizes offered are a silver cup by Mr. Lorillard Spencer for the best American bred fox terrier; a cup by the American Coursing club for the best American greyhound with a coursing record; a challenge cup by Dr. M. H. Cryer for your breeders' class; a cup by American Kennel club for the best beagle; a magnificent challenge cup by Henry Hellmann for the best English setter-dog; a beautiful challenge cup by Norman L. Munro for the best greyhound, a cup by the Seminole Kennel

BULLDOG BATHOS.

club for the best Irish setter; three handsome medals by the Collie club for the best three collies, and four medals by the St. Bernard club.

The National Greyhound club offers numerous prizes of medals, trophies and cash. W. J. Popp offers twenty-five dollars for the best greyhound dog. Roger Williams offers a fine silver goblet for the best dog puppy in the Russian wolfhound class. The Great Dane club, the Westminster Kennel club, the New Rochelle club, the American Spaniel club, the Bulldog club, and Mr. Clinton Willoughby severally offer a number of attractive prizes.

Among the prominent attractions presented will be a string of twenty-two dogs of new importation, entered from the Hempstead Farm kennels. Mr. Traher Burden will also send his celebrated bull terriers from the Rittner kennels. A string of performing dogs will be presented during the afternoon and evening entertainments.

Of the other canine celebrities that will grace the occasion may be mentioned the champion, Rosenbrook Maiden, and Broomfield Bellan, both of the black and tan species, from the

1. PUG HARRY LACY. 2. FASCINATION.

New Rochelle kennels; the magnificent and peerless imported Modjeska, of the Russian wolfhound species, from the Marlborough (L. I.) kennels; a pair of spaniel, Tamah, owned by Mrs. Serron, of New York; the dachshunde, Jack, from the Homestead Farm kennels; the bulldog, Bathos, owned by John H. Mathews, besides a long list of others of numerous specialties, all severally and respectively possessing merits and attractions, and the loan of which to their particular cities, the entire lot aggregating more than two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The most famous of the choice breeds and of those who have established a reputation among admirers of the breed it is difficult to accord partic-

RUBY ALDRICH, (FIRST SETTER).

ular preeminence, but mention may be made of the following: The black cocker spaniel champion, Fascination, born June 30, 1891, for which Mr. Sells paid 1,000 kennels, Walker house, Toronto. His muzzle is nicely shaped in profile, his skull is beautifully modeled; his dark, lovely eyes, ears beautifully shaped, and small set neck strong and clean cut, capital shoulders, straight back and powerful loin; bones, legs and feet are exquisite and his motion easy and graceful. He has won the following prizes: First in open black dogs, New York, 1892; the same in Philadelphia, 1892; also the first in puppy class Philadelphia, 1892, the same in Boston, Pittsburgh, Washington and Toronto.

Another excellent specimen is the greyhound Lord Neverstill, the property of the Woodhaven kennels, whose record is as follows: Lord Neverstill, First special for best dog in show, Chicago, 1891; first, Chicago, 1892; Special, for best dog in show, Chicago, 1892; first, Denver, 1892. Lord Neverstill, by Lord Neverstille — Parepa, the granddaughter of Lord Neverstill, has long been exhibited but three times, and winning all three classes, and among others having twice defeated champion Gem of the season.

The splendid bulldog Bathos, owned by John H. Matthews, by A. Briton's Beast, out of Nimble Ninepence, was

GREYHOUND LORD NEVERSTILL.

winner, first, New York and Lynn, 1891, and first, New York, 1892. The white-haired fox terrier Bobbie is par excellence the greatest living representative of his class in the United States, and is owned by E. F. Hoyt. He was whelped in 1884, by Brisk, out of Vosch; brother, Mr. Manager; sire of Brittany — Wire woman of first prize, New York, 1892.

The beautiful Irish setter Ruby Gleneora, from Gleneora and Tara kennels, by Tara, owned by A. L. Van Emburgh, winner of first, New York, 1887, fourth, New York, 1891. She is one of the most symmetrical, brilliant and robust specimens of her kind, and never fails to attract most admiration wherever exhibited.

It is almost impossible to do justice to the premier specimens of the Bench Show dog show in this paragraphic description. The accommodations, facilities for exhibition of the thousands of dogs, their [illegible] and every profusion and care assure to the public the highest degree of pleasure and refinement.

The preliminary classification of this exceptional occasion is the fact that it is an innovation upon the amateur "classic" class of the C'ity of Gotham, and the members of the Nelson Greyhound club have made extraordinary efforts to render an event of such brilliant interest to the best class of responsible sporting people. Not only are the entries very numerous, but the exhibits and entries of specimen exhibits will probably exceed

FOX TERRIER BRUTUS.

that of all previous bench shows, no even excepting those of New York.

The various classes will include the following: Mastiffs, St. Bernards, great Danes, pugs, poke dogs, bloodhounds, deerhounds, greyhounds, Russian wolfhounds, Chesapeake Bay dogs, pointers, foxhounds, English Irish, Gordon and Scotch setters, spaniels, collies, poodles, bulldogs, bull terriers, dachshunds, beagles, fox terriers, dandi monts, skye, black-and-tan, Yorkshire and toy terriers, pugs, toy spaniels, Italian greyhounds, Japanese spaniels and a very large list of miscellaneous kinds.

Murder Does Not Always Out.

The old adage that "murder will out" is, after all, more or less of a fiction. Scores of murders go unpunished every year throughout the civilized world largely for lack of proof against the murderers. The number of civilian who are open to criminals as well as to officers. It is possible for a murderer to commit his crime and then be whisked hundreds of miles away before the deed is discovered. He knows just what methods will be used to assess his nature, and he may have planned how to outwit such attempts before they are made. Murder is often, and even usually, discovered and punished, but there are many such crimes that have had no explanation, and it is possible that the Fall River tragedy may be one of these.—Boston Advertiser.

Dame Fashion's Shortcomings.

The necessity which women seem to be under to have something preposterous and deforming in their dress, was never better illustrated by anything —not even by crinoline—than it is by this incoming style of dress which makes women all shoulders. Six inches of waist diameter surmounted by a yard of shoulders is not a whit less ridiculous than a little body sticking up out of the summit of a mountain of skirts, and will not be regarded as less ridiculous by the judgment of an impartial posterity. And this we are to have at a time when people of taste of both sexes were congratulating themselves that women's dress was at last beginning to obey the obvious inspiration of nature, and follow, in a general way at least, the lines of the formal—Boston Transcript.

Had Heard of It.

Teacher—What is a reservoir?

City Boy (who hears a good deal)—It's a place where they keep bad water. —Good News.

Cause of Fire.

Mrs. Jones—Is your

Bad Boy—Yes, pa's real

Good Boy—Well—I love your enemies. —Truth.

WOMAN OF FASHION.

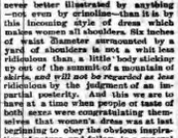
A Rival of the Empire Makes Its Appearance.

What Will Perhaps Supersede the Empire Altogether—Endless Variety—Very Pretty Coats Described—The Diversity in Sleeves.

(COPYRIGHT, 1892.)

Did you say that empire was the style? Did you say that everything which comes from Paris or from the great London modistes has an empire touch, either of the First, under Josephine, with low-cut, short-waisted bodice, or of the Second, under Eugenia, a la crinoline.

But what would you say if you heard that the empire revival was to be only very short-lived; that it was soon so to be superseded by the mists of 1830; that even now Paris had declared herself in



favor of it because she thinks it a graceful "go-between," a style that has all the beauties of both and the extravagances of neither, a little tantalizing—don't you think so—to discover that your newest gown, cut in the very latest fashion, as you supposed, is about to be followed by another which will usurp its place?

Well, don't! Don't cast off your pretty new gown. It will take a long while for this style to become old fashioned and there is such a difference between the old and the new that you will be wise in only getting the latter, and perhaps those of us who are on this side of the water will still cling to our gowns a bit, for there's a good deal of independence even in the matter of dress about the American woman, and a favorite style will often linger long after it has been declared old-fashioned.

This was shown more strikingly exemplified than in the matter of the bell skirt. Long after Worth and Felix had practically abandoned it it reigned supreme, and has could find scarcely a single gown that was not a bell skirt. At present that had not a bell skirt. At present the bell, when it is used, is drawn just

as tightly over the hips, but flares much wider at the feet.

The trimming of skirts grows daily. You can watch it creeping further and further up. Just at present it reaches the knees, and shall it go higher?

There is still, however, much more attention paid to the corsage than to the skirt of a gown. I saw a remarkably pretty one to-day on a young girl. It was quite elaborate for the almost plain skirt, that had only a deep band of bronze at the edge. The bodice had a white satin front, with a full little velvet bell beneath it, the whole under a loop of ribbon. Over the front was a jacket of bronze cloth, heavily embroidered in narrow braid, bronze braid, and edged with beaver. There was also a band of embroidery on the upper part of the back, and one of fur above. The sleeves were quite short—four, puffs to the elbow of this cloth, then a deep frill of ruffles, embroidered and edged with fur.

A pretty dress, also bodice that I saw to-day was of dark green velvet, embroidered with black silk spots, and had a white bell sleeve with heavy black lace ruffles. Over the shoulders was a

[illegible] of white [illegible] and every profusion but open enough to show the white satin front that was almost completely covered by a large bow in black velvet. The effect was very pretty, and not bad simply, a cut on the style of the bell.

I saw another bodice intended for a very young girl. It was all white and green, which is a particularly popular

combination this season, especially for evening wear. This was white gauze with green velvet sleeves, green gauze with a quantity of white spots in the shape of a shamrock. It was remarkably pretty combination, and has another advantage—that of coming in two pieces for separate use. Women who have not the best of alibis can wear it to-night.

The bell sleeve is made of a fine, white material, and had a colored white bell, as well as a large square yoke of white. Over the yoke was a bolero, elaborately covered with exquisite green embroidery, done in fine stitches. The color was the same as that used for the embroidery went around the plain, lower sleeve.

Pretty, fanciful coats, to slip over dress fronts or plain bodices, are growing very popular. A very pretty one is made of black velours, and is trimmed with beaver. The vest fronts are cut down into narrow points that fall just below the full white belt of the same material. These fronts are edged with fur, which also runs around the neck, and two large velvet buttons are fastened at either side.

Some delicious ones are made in white or pale colored satins or brocades, and have short, wide-open fronts, full with lapels, and occasionally a little short pointed piece following over the top of the arm in lieu of a sleeve. They are particularly pretty in the light dancing materials.

Let me tell you of another ballet for evening wear. It is cut quite low and round. It is made of heavy green silk and has a pretty gathering of green silk around the low cut neck. The ruffle on is a bow at the front. There are short, green velvet puffs for sleeves, and a green velvet belt.

What a wonderful revolution the sleeve has undergone, has it not? When we compare the plain, tight-fitting one of a few years back, that had nothing to redeem it from absolute plainness, to the one

The Constitutionalist,
A DEMOCRATIC WEEKLY.
E. L. PRICE & A. L. PRICE, Editors and Proprietors.
AT PLAINFIELD, NEW JERSEY.
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THE CONSTITUTIONALIST.

VOL. XXV. PLAINFIELD, N. J., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1892. No 44.

"Support the Constitution, which is the cement of the Union, as well in its limitations as in its authorities"—Madison.

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SPACE.	1 WEEK	2 WEEKS	1 MONTH	2 MONTHS	3 MONTHS
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4 in.	2.00	2.50	4.00	6.00	8.00
5 in.	2.50	3.00	5.00	7.00	9.00
6 in.	3.00	3.50	6.00	8.00	10.00
7 in.	3.50	4.00	7.00	9.00	11.00
8 in.	4.00	4.50	8.00	10.00	12.00
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WEEKLY CONSTITUTIONALIST
DAILY PRESS
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PLAINFIELD N. J.

VICTORY IN THE AIR.

THE DEMOCRACY'S SKY IS AGLOW WITH PROMISE.

Cheering News All Along the Line—The Battle in the Pivotal States—New York, New Jersey, Connecticut and Indiana for Cleveland—The Fight South and West.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.—There is cheering news from all along the line. Whatever apathy there may have been in the Democratic ranks has been dispelled by the fierce fire of the battle of the political battle covers all the pivotal states, and the roaring of artillery is heard in the west and the great guns of the east. The Democratic hosts are in line here in New York. He is attacking, and not repelling assaults. Everywhere the Democrats are full of fight and are confident of victory. Tammany Hall leads the van. Her orders have gone to the nations ranks. Local issues are dead, and all are fighting on national issues. The orders will be obeyed. Tammany is in the field, and will poll a strong vote in this city. Tammany is moving in a solid body, and will poll a larger vote than ever before. Every district in the city is actively polled in her history.

The reports from the interior of the state are of the most cheering kind. An effort has been made to secure a combination of Democrats, Republicans and Prohibitionists. Governor Flower's friends are taking the stands manfully. Many Republicans have declared their determination to vote the Democratic electoral ticket. A strong effort has been made by the Republican state committee to capture the German vote. Chauncey M. Depew, Republican candidate for governor, is making it a personal matter to Chili, with a score of Republican orators to assist him in the campaign. All efforts to drag them into the fire futile. The Republicans claim the Democratic organization is split, but there are more than balanced by the disaffection in their own ranks.

New York is safely Democratic. The majority of nearly 50,000 last fall cannot be wiped out. The betting on Cleveland carrying the state is $5,000 to $700. Nothing is more sensitive than the pocket nerve, and the pocket nerve is the barometer of political sentiment at this time here. In Brooklyn the last Republican candidate for mayor is put upon his ploughshield for Cleveland. His example has been followed by some prominent Republicans in nearly every town and city in the state.

From Connecticut the news is equally cheering; there is no lethargy in that state. The Democracy is awake and marching. Governor Waller, Robert J. Vance and other Democratic leaders are stumping the state in favor of the Democratic national ticket. The same disaffection among the Republicans is found in Connecticut as in New York. Lyman Harrison, who has led the Republicans in many a campaign in that state, openly espouses the cause of reform and the sterling of the state from the Democracy two years ago. Harrison's defection in New Haven county, where he has always held a majority of the votes cast, should be inconsiderable. The Republican lieutenants left with him, and Morgan Bulkeley still holds over as governor.

While the Republicans, through their rectus, bemoan the disaffection in the legislature may again secure the state offices they can carry their county and city ticket. Mr. Cleveland receives only a plurality to carry the state, while the Democratic state ticket by a majority must have a majority, or the election goes to the legislature. Never were the Democratic hosts more enthused than it is now certain for Cleveland now than it was four years ago.

The struggle in New Jersey is a bitter one. Some think the Republicans have been in a still hard in that state, but no real difference exists in the minds of the electoral ticket. Cleveland will carry the state by a larger majority than four years ago. Fo, the Republican candidate for governor, is a young man with plenty of money. He is spending it liberally in the state, and all of the Republicans are making an effort to carry the legislature. It will have the selection of the United States senator to fill the place of Rufus Blodgett. Kean may succeed in reducing the vote for the Democratic candidate for governor, but he cannot injure the electoral ticket. Senator McPherson, Governor Abbett, Edward F. McGlynn, Dr. Talmage, the cradle-politicians are heading the columns there and making a gallant fight. They predict that Cleveland will carry the state by over 15,000 majority.

Indiana is considered lost to the Democrats, even by the Democrats. All the reports from that state are encouraging. Harrison carried it by a small margin in 1888, and the Democrats are confident that the state all agrees that this margin was wiped out by Governor Bigger. Bynum, Gorman, Bulwaby and other Democratic orators are congressmen express the utmost confidence in the success of the ticket. All over the country the Democratic outlook is encouraging. It is understood that in the last election in Tennessee the Democrats in the state will hold the state with safety. "Soap," however, will hardly prove as effectual as it did in Arkansas.

Walter Q. Gresham's letter in behalf of Cleveland is a letter of strength to the Democracy. It is a letter of power. There is hardly a town in the state in which Gresham has not some followers. The Democrats of Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, will turn the scale without adding other elements of Democratic strength. The Republicans are overconfident. The Democratic state is as certain for Cleveland as it is New Jersey.

In order to fair to all concerned. Disquiring of carrying all of them, the Republicans have been casting their eyes south. West Virginia, North and South Carolina and Alabama. Magnificent work in Alabama, however, has turned the Democratic hosts in the Yellowhammer state. Alabama is safe. West Virginia with the Sixth party ticket to work. The Republicans went in, are to and you for the Weaver ticket, with the view of defeating Cleveland. Should the Democratic electors of West Virginia vote for Weaver electors would turn their votes over to Harrison. But a fractional fight has been made in West Virginia by the Republicans in the party. Tammany is moving in a solid body, and will poll a larger vote than ever before polled in her history.

The reports from the interior of the state are of the most cheering kind. An effort has been made to secure a combination of Democrats, Republicans and Prohibitionists in the state

The Constitutionalist.

W. L. FORCE, A. L. FORCE
Editors and Proprietors.

Democratic Nominations.

For President.

GROVER CLEVELAND,

of New York.

For Vice-President,

ADLAI E. STEVENSON,

of Illinois.

For Governor,

GEORGE T. WERTS.

OF MORRIS.

ELECTORS-AT-LARGE.

MILLARD F. BOSS, of Middlesex.
PHILIP P. BAKER, of Cumberland.

DISTRICT ELECTORS.

First District—CHARLES MANN.
Second District—THOS. H. PRICKETT
Third District—JAMES DESHLER.
Fourth District—THEO. SIMONSON.
Fifth District—JAMES G. MORGAN.
Sixth District—HOWARD BALDACH.
Seventh District—EDW'D M. STEVENS.
Eighth District—MARTIN R. DOOK.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

First District—FRANK M. PORCH.
Second District—GEO. D. WEUBELL.
Third Dist—JACOB A. GEISSENHAINER
Fourth District—JOHNSTON CORNISH.
Fifth Dist.—CORNELIUS R. CADMUS.
Sixth Dist.—THOMAS DUNN ENGLISH.
Seventh Dist.—EDWARD F. McDONALD.
Eighth District—JOHN T. DUNN.

ASSEMBLY NOMINATION.

For Member of the Assembly.

1st Dist.—TIMOTHY M. KELLY.
2d Dist.—THOMAS F. LANE.
3d Dist.—LEONARD G. COHEN, SR.,

COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

For County Clerk—JAMES J. GERBER.
For Surrogate—ROWLAND M. STOVER.
For Coroner—EDWARD B. KELLY.

FREE TRADE IMPOSSIBLE.

(From Grover Cleveland's Letter of Acceptance.)

We anticipate with calmness the misrepresentation of our motives and purposes, instigated by a selfishness which seeks to hold in its relentless grasp its unfair advantage under present tariff laws. We will rely upon the intelligence of our fellow-countrymen to reject the charge that a party comprising a majority of our people is planning the destruction or injury of American interests and we know they cannot be frightened by the specter of impossible free trade.

"Do they not tell you that Grover Cleveland will carry this State by 10,000, but that they expect to defeat George T. Werts by more? Is not that an even lie? Does it not come to you from your Republican friends? Is this true? Is our liberty, our right of suffrage, to be wrested and broken down in the person of the father of free ballots, and that by the intervention of large amounts of money in our State?—Attorney-General Stockton's Speech.

THE LAST CALL.

The hour of action is at hand. Before we again go to press the Presidential contest will be ended.

It therefore behooves every citizen, regardless of former political affinities, who desire equal and exact justice to rule the management of public affairs, and the preservation of that system of free representative government the patriotic Fathers of the Republic established, to vote for

CLEVELAND AND STEVENSON.

Because these candidates will, if elected, to the extent of ability, make sovereign—

Official integrity.
Prudent economy.
Rigid accountability.
Reputable appointments.
Just legislation.
Equitable taxation.
Labor enfranchisement.
Industrial development.
Business activity.
Commercial revival.
Honest protection.
General prosperity.

And because they will offer determined opposition to the Harrison-Reid-McKinley-Lodge programme of

Tariff and kindred laws designed to subsidize and enrich a privileged class at the expense and to the injury of the toiling many.

Laws for the encouragement and perpetuation of heartless monopolies and plundering combines.

Laws for depriving the people of their inalienable prerogative of election, by placing the ballot boxes of the country at the mercy of unscrupulous supervisors and manipulators, backed by Federal bayonets.

And all class legislation that, either directly or indirectly, by libor or sirtht intent, infringes upon popular rights and shackles free American citizenship.

Vote for

CLEVELAND AND STEVENSON.

WATCH THEM.

A freeman's weapon is the ballot, and the unsolicited exercise of it a legally conferred privilege worth vastly more than all the bribe money political corruptionists can raise and proffer.

Every true-hearted American citizen, whether native born or naturalized, loyal to the principles of free representative government and rightly appreciating their value, would on soon resignation a house as to barter his vote for any mercenary consideration.

If he is a genuine patriot, although poor, the combined wealth of the Astors and Vanderbilts would be powerless to rob him of personal dignity and the elective franchise.

And it is proper to add, that the 4th just distinction of all ballot box defilement, they who contribute funds for the vile purpose and they who handle them, no matter how exalted their official position or how loud-mouthed their profession of sanctity and respectability, is behind prison bars.

Watch and there send them.

A MOMENTOUS ISSUE.

A momentous issue of the present time is Plutocracy versus Democracy.

The Republican leaders may suppress their schemes as actually as they can, yet what we have stated remains to be a serious issue, involving as it does the very life or death of popular sovereignty.

What is Plutocracy?

It is a form of Government in which the wealthy classes have supreme power—a controlling class of rich men.

That is Plutocracy, and the McKinley tariff act reveals its repugnant character. The McKinley measure was drafted by mercenary interests for their own aggrandizement, and it was passed by Congress and approved by the Executive as a reward for money contributed to purchase the election of President in 1888, and now in 1892, the same mercenaries are lavishly supplying funds for the purpose, if possible, of rebuking the Republican party in power and thereby riveting their sordid hold upon government.

The Democratic party victoriously fought Plutocracy as championed by the party of Federalism nearly a hundred years ago, and it will continue to pursue the modern monster to its death.

What is Democracy?

It is a form of government in which supreme power is vested in the people, irrespective of class, and the legislative and executive functions are exercised by free and unbiased representatives of the people.

That is Democracy, of the people, by the people and for the people, and the existence of their freedom depends upon its supremacy.

GUBERNATORIAL.

It is of paramount importance to elect the right kind of man Governor of *New Jersey.*

The holder of such an office is the embodied representative of the people, either to honor or discredit them.

He should be practically conversant with the details of State affairs, and of himself fully competent to meet and correctly discharge every official obligation, and never for a moment permit personal interests to outweigh public duty.

Such a man is GEORGE T. WERTS, the Democratic candidate.

He is neither a pampered millionaire nor a sordid monopolist, but a rich possessor of statesman ability and fearless integrity.

Vote for
WERTS.

CONGRESSIONAL.

To the credit of JOHN T. DUNN, the Democratic candidate for Congress, he is a self-made man.

The advantages of wealth and collegiate education were never his, but by persevering industry and studious application he has surmounted all difficulties and attained an honorable standing in the community where he has so long resided.

Mr. Dunn is an intelligent speaker, a keen observer of current events, and has had varied legislative experience. As a Congressman he will continue to be an unswerving advocate of popular rights.

Vote for
DUNN.

ASSEMBLY AND COUNTY.

The Democratic nominees for Assemblyman, County Clerk, Surrogate and Coroner are all gentlemen well and favorably known to the voters of Union County.

They possess the Jeffersonian requirements of Honesty, Capability and Worth, and each of them is justly entitled to receive a majority verdict at the polls.

Vote for
COHEN,
and for
GERBER, STOVER and KELLY.

The Last Week.

The last week of the Presidential campaign opens with a better prospect of Democratic success than has existed since the nominations were made.

The united front and determined spirit of the Democratic party in New York city and Brooklyn, as evidenced by the great meetings and the heavy registration, promises a majority for Cleveland and Stevenson much above the Democratic majority of 1888 or that of last year. Cynical and well-informed politicians put the increase in the majority in these two cities over 1888 at 20,000. No intelligent politician believes that Harrison will get within 15,000 or 16,000 of a majority above Harrison as he received four years ago.

New York is always a doubtful State in Presidential years until the votes are counted. But the Democratic prospects of carrying it are to-day better than the Republicans in the ratio of 10 to 7.

The Democratic prospects are even better in Indiana and New Jersey, and they are at least even in Connecticut. *There is little doubt of* losing a single electoral vote in the South. There is a reasonable certainty of gaining at least four in Michigan and a strong probability of securing five in Minnesota.

The Democratic candidates at the West threaten the Republicans with the loss of forty-eight electoral votes. Some of the Northwestern States they are certain to lose with more electoral votes than they can gain from States heretofore Democratic.

But the weak points in the Republican line are too many and too widely separated to be grouped together by any one campaign effort of fraud at any point or by money. Never before have they had to fight to hold New England, to capture New York, to keep the West in line and to outmeet the solid South. The revolt against the Republican policy, begun in 1890 and continued in last year, still exists in most of the whole country. There is no organization that the people have more thoroughly mistrusted. The disclosures of fraud in the counting over of purchased ballots in Kentucky and Louisiana have undermined the confidence of all ballot box defenders, they who contribute funds for the

Democratic Campaign Committee, Democratic Congressional Committee, Democratic State Committee, Democratic County Committee, Democratic Ward Committee, Democratic Executive Committee, Democratic Committee of Arrangements, Democratic Committee of Finance, Democratic Committee of Correspondence, Democratic Committee of Organization, Democratic Committee of Conference, Democratic Committee of Publication, Democratic Committee of Literature, Democratic Committee of Speakers, Democratic Committee of Printing, Democratic Committee of Advertising, Democratic Committee of Transportation, Democratic Committee of Hotels, Democratic Committee of Reception, Democratic Committee of Entertainment, Democratic Committee of Music, Democratic Committee of Ushers, Democratic Committee of Decoration, Democratic Committee of Police, Democratic Committee of Fire Department, Democratic Committee of Health, Democratic Committee of Charities, Democratic Committee of Correction, Democratic Committee of Parks, Democratic Committee of Public Buildings, Democratic Committee of Docks, Democratic Committee of Ferries, Democratic Committee of Bridges, Democratic Committee of Markets, Democratic Committee of Public Schools, Democratic Committee of Streets, Democratic Committee of Lamps and Gas, Democratic Committee of Sewers, Democratic Committee of Water Supply, Democratic Committee of Printing, Democratic Committee of Law, Democratic Committee of Finance, Democratic Committee of Correspondence, Democratic Committee of Organization, Democratic Committee of Conference, Democratic Committee of Publication, Democratic Committee of Literature, Democratic Committee of Speakers, Democratic Committee of Printing, Democratic Committee of Advertising, Democratic Committee of Transportation, Democratic Committee of Hotels, Democratic Committee of Reception, Democratic Committee of Entertainment, Democratic Committee of Music, Democratic Committee of Ushers, Democratic Committee of Decoration, Democratic Committee of Police, Democratic Committee of Fire Department, Democratic Committee of Health, Democratic Committee of Charities, Democratic Committee of Correction, Democratic Committee of Parks, Democratic Committee of Public Buildings, Democratic Committee of Docks, Democratic Committee of Ferries, Democratic Committee of Bridges, Democratic Committee of Markets, Democratic Committee of Public Schools, Democratic Committee of Streets, Democratic Committee of Lamps and Gas, Democratic Committee of Sewers, Democratic Committee of Water Supply, Democratic Committee of Printing, Democratic Committee of Law.

THE OVERPOWERING ISSUE.

Mr. Cleveland Tells What It Is for the Saving of the Nation From a Despotism of Bribery and Corruption.

Grover Cleveland made a great speech Tuesday night at the business men's big rally in the Academy of Music in New York. He emphasized the declaration that there is only one issue now before the people—the issue of bribery and saving the honor of New York and New Jersey from a despotism of bribery and corruption. The tariff and the force bill are not in it. Men of integrity, however, are united to carry the country.

Mr. President Cleveland speaks well. Even while he was speaking the reports were circulating that Governor Flower was corrupting votes and using money to purchase the votes of the people. The New York World to-day gives the figures of the corruption fund which has been used for Governor Flower. The Republicans in New Jersey, Gen. Sewell expects to have spent $600,000 here by the time the campaign closes next Tuesday. He has already given $60,000 himself. Mitchell contributed $50,000 and has been promised $60,000. Johnson Keen, the railroad candidate for Governor, has spent $70,000, and those in privity with him have spent more freely. Still for all that the Democrats are not alarmed in little New Jersey. They see the majority for Cleveland at 8,000 and for Werts, the sturdy candidate for Governor, at 5,000, and they will get it, too.

Get Together.

(From The Times' Journal.)

As we intimated in referring to the result in Union county last week, we said it will be a very hard thing for the multitude of friends of County Clerk Criswell to reconcile themselves and get the good will of delegates, in depriving him of the usage of the party—a consolidation, which he had a right to expect. But, as the old adage runs, "What is lost is lost, let it be endured"—and the writers of the Democratic party in this county is of too great value to allow such an important office as that of County Clerk to fall into the hands of the enemy. Therefore let all of us who are friends of the party step aside if by the ballot, and not sealed to put a club in the hands of our opponents to break our own heads—to use a homely phrase. We are aware that Mayor Chamberlain, the Republican candidate, is a strong partisan, and if elected will take every political advantage his office affords. Again we say —Democrats, stand by the whole ticket!

WESTFIELD'S BOY FIREBUG.

County Detective Kaven Closes Up the Mystery of Incendiary Fires Saturday.

The people of Westfield for the past month have been alarmed by the number of fires in the village, all of which had the appearance of being of incendiary origin.

On the 20th of October the barn of ex-surrogate Addison Kaven was burned. Two days later another barn belonging to Oliver H. Pierson. They were both large buildings, filled with grain and stock. Two smaller barns were destroyed, and a horse and wagon were consumed.

Prosecutor Marsh's attention being called to the matter, he notified county detective Kaven, who on Monday afternoon went to Westfield, and in his investigations located the perpetrators of the crimes, and placed a complaint before the ringleader and prime instigator, a boy of the name of Charles P. Donaldson. He is only sixteen years of age, but has already graduated from the school in the village and is now a student of the Boys' Reform school, at Jamesburg.

In the latter part of September the Donaldson boy obtained his release from the institution on the promise of his reformation. This attorney to the last, however, was unaware of the boy's participation in the petty crime of which he was accused, he has now developed into a greater criminal.

He is a cool customer and said he first set the ball rolling by striking a match and setting fire to the barn of Addison Kaven. He then went to the residence of Oliver H. Pierson, and after the inmates were all in bed, he and his companions set fire to the barn. Donaldson said he was afraid to go near the house, as he knew Mr. Pierson had a gun, and he was afraid he would shoot him. He then went to the barn of Mr. Pierson and set fire to it. He then went to the barn of Mr. Pierson and set fire to it. He then went to the barn of Mr. Pierson and set fire to it

CITY DEPARTMENT.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE, THE COUNTY AND THE CITY, AND HAS THE LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY PAPER PUBLISHED IN THE COUNTY OF UNION.

J. A. DEMAREST - - City Editor.

—The Park Place chapel should be named Mitchell chapel.

—Ice was formed Wednesday night for the first time this season.

—An evening class in stenography has been started at Harned academy.

—Restaurant-keeper McVay says that the plan of two young men to buy his business has been abandoned.

—The Lost Tool-belt team gave a seventy set exhibition Thursday and defeated the Brooklyn High school 19 to 4.

—Tax Payers is glad to report that the rumor on the streets that Hon. G. M. Pine was stricken with paralysis is untrue.

—The semi-annular examination for teachers' certificates for Union county will be held at Westfield on Saturday.

—The Plainfield Avenue had a still alarm, Wednesday night, to put out a fire in its woods that threatened barns and houses.

—"Count" George Leidy, the author of night and day tricks, has accepted a position in the Pond works and will remain in Plainfield.

—The Hon. William D. Edwards, of Rahway, will speak on the political issues of the Cleveland and Stevenson Campaign club, Friday evening.

—Two mortgages are filable in a few days for $80 for homesteads falling in a New Jersey without first honoring members of a Game Protective society.

—A correspondent asks: "How about Carrigy Hand's communication in the Courier?" Answer: We cannot find Mr Hand says he did n't write it.

—Charles Hand is planning to build another big three-story brick building at Justice and the Crescent Park. There will be three stores, with flats above.

—Charles Hand has already torn down the big hill-board at the front of his vacant Crescent rink land, preparatory to the erection of a row of new buildings.

—The householders seem to have taken the disposition of dead leaves into their own hands. They burn them in big bonfires, regardless of the law, or the artist.

—Before his departure, the Rev. Charles E. Mitchell of the M. E. church, gave photographer Langhorne some settings that resulted in very desirable pictures.

—Thomas Carty has leased two of the fine new stores at Central avenue and Second street, and will open a first-class grocery establishment therein, as soon as completed.

—Complaint is made of the macadamizing of sidewalks on Westervelt avenue near Jackson. The stone used is very rough and sharp, and cuts shoes to pieces. A hop-toad would be put to it.

—Cranford has decided to take twenty-five fire hydrants from the Union Water company at an annual rental of $25 each. That's still a hydrant more than Plainfield pays the same company.

—At the court holding session in Vincent chapel and connected with the M. E. church, a case of horse stealing will come up for trial, and Lawyer Ford of Codrington, with a mixed jury, will sit on the case.

—An entertainment similar to the one given by the Crescent League, at its clubhouse, last Monday evening, will be given at the same place next Monday. The members have the privilege of inviting their friends.

—Seven ex-Republican Cabinet officers are supporting Mr. Cleveland in this campaign—Hugh McCulloch, Walter Q. Gresham, Alphonso Taft, Wayne MacVeagh, Benj. H. Bristow, Daniel McK. Key and Jacob D. Cox.

—The high wind of Saturday tattered all the fine decorative banners so that they had to be taken in for repairs and shattered a show case in front of the theatre. Out fitting company's store and one owned by Mrs. T. J. Gillies.

—The debt-raisers of the Trinity church have hit on another plan of income. Beginning last Friday they will have chicken and oysters cooked on sale at convenient places. The sale to-morrow will be at J. F. MacDonald's.

—George McGinnis of Linden avenue, an employe in McCullough's steam mill on Rahway avenue, Plainfield, was grinding a tool Thursday when an emery wheel burst and made an ugly cut on his hand. Dr. Cornwall dressed the wound.

—All last week the Jersey Central Railroad company have had men at work cutting down the beautiful shade trees around the Grant avenue station, a resident of which complained at the last moment going over the station surroundings now would take it for a barren land.

—The *Courier* spy tried to induce P Lieke, the wholesale liquor dealer on Front street, to break the law and sell him a pint of whiskey. But Mr. Lieke refused and the spy did not have the hoped for evidence. Therefore he was not arrested. Yet the *Courier* is advertising Mr. Lieke and accepting his money for it.

—William H. Brower & Sons, of Broadway and Fifth avenue, who were the florists that made so grand a display in the way of decoration at the recent Squires-Hoveuet wedding, will exhibit a vase and a bouquet at the Chrysanthemum show Friday. Last year the firm was awarded first prize for the handsomest table completely furnished, and did deserved.

—The Rev. Dr. Judge of Missionary society of the First Baptist church is preparing for a fair to be held December 5 and 6. Mrs. Jane Rosmo has granted the use of the "Rosmo mansion" on Madison avenue, (next to the Park club-house), which is so admirably adapted for such a purpose, and as all the rooms are to be in use it will prove to be a brilliant affair.

—The bowling alley connected with Hope chapel, which has been in operation for about six weeks, has been drawing large attendances. Many of the young men belonging to the chapel seem to enjoy the pastime very much. Friday evening the highest score bowled was by Harry Tregar, of 103. The next highest of two weeks ago, by bowling 107. This is pretty good for an amateur who began learning the game only lately.

—Secretary Hoffman, superintendent Passmore of the Street Railway company met with the North Plainfield council and citizens committee Thursday and discussed the matter of the proposed trolley extension. They perfected various details, and agreed on 6 months as the limit for the road to be in operation. As soon as the contract is ratified by the council, the work of construction will be begun, and the road will doubtless be in running order by early spring, unless too severe weather intervene.

—Mr. Dunkerat takes pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Plainfield, a new course of the delightful and instructive lectures at the Y. M. C. A. Music Hall, beginning the evening of the 16th inst. Those who have attended the former lectures by Mr. Dunkerat will need no further assurance to secure their patronage. Each lecture was received with increasing enthusiasm, and there was a number of requests to the management, from impressed, for having secured such an intensely interesting and profitable series of entertainments. The present course will be advertised, promising to be equal if not superior in interest to all preceding efforts, as it will include Paris, the Rhine, St. Petersburg & the Alps, Italy, Madame Le Lion Gougy & the Adirondacks, and Treasures of the Nations. This course will positively commence early in November.

PERSONALIA.

H. P. Reynolds is recovering steadily and satisfactorily.

Miss Ethel Peat is visiting Miss Estelle Bycraft of Hillside avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Mallett have returned from their honeymoon trip.

Miss Minnie Wyckoff, of Bethlehem, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Peter Hodge, at their home on Somerset street.

Arthur W. Tyler, who instituted the Middle Brook Co. Co. shop, is visiting his relative, Col. Mason W. Tyler.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Cadmore and baby Helen are at grandpa and grandma Cadmore's, Bound Brook, for a visit.

Mary E., widow of the late Ephriam Brinet, died Wednesday at her home, 26 West Fifth street, in her seventy-seventh year.

Richard Cordell, of Liberty street, who has been so seriously sick for some time, is on better, and his death is reported any time.

Dr. W. E. Stelle and wife of Park are, were among the starved-to-home passengers on board the Transit which arrived Wednesday.

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Miss Mamie Titsworth, of Dunellen, eldest daughter of the late Dr. Titsworth, will be married this evening to Prof. Green, of New York State.

Martin Wooden of Brooklyn, of the Royal Templars of Temperance, is visiting his mother, Thursday, in North Plainfield, where she has lived over sixty years.

Otto Arens has purchased that very desirable residence site on the west corner of Park avenue and Arlington place, and contemplates erecting a handsome home thereon.

Mrs. Vincent, wife of the Bishop, is visiting at the home of Mulford Estil on Grove street, during her husband's attendance at the Bishops' convention in New York.

Miss Cole Ellis will sever her connection with the "Dr. Bill" company, next Saturday evening, at Elizabeth, where they will make her last appearance as *Mrs. Hawkins.*

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MAY CHANGE ITS SITE.

THE Y. M. C. A. HAS ANOTHER LOCATION IN VIEW.

Assistance to Build but Not to Purchase of the Succession of Boardway the Same Thing.

The Y. M. C. A. directors have at last become discouraged by the selfish and short sighted action of the property owners interested in the site, by visiting his relative, Col. Mason W. Tyler.

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—The high wind of Saturday tattered all the fine decorative banners so that they had to be taken in for repairs and shattered a show case in front of the theatre. Out fitting company's store and one owned by Mrs. T. J. Gillies.

—The debt-raisers of the Trinity church have hit on another plan of income. Beginning last Friday they will have chicken and oysters cooked on sale at convenient places. The sale to-morrow will be at J. F. MacDonald's.

—George McGinnis of Linden avenue, an employe in McCullough's steam mill on Rahway avenue, Plainfield, was grinding a tool Thursday when an emery wheel burst and made an ugly cut on his hand. Dr. Cornwall dressed the wound.

—All last week the Jersey Central Railroad company have had men at work cutting down the beautiful shade trees around the Grant avenue station, a resident of which complained at the last moment going over the station surroundings now would take it for a barren land.

—The *Courier* spy tried to induce P Lieke, the wholesale liquor dealer on Front street, to break the law and sell him a pint of whiskey. But Mr. Lieke refused and the spy did not have the hoped for evidence. Therefore he was not arrested. Yet the *Courier* is advertising Mr. Lieke and accepting his money for it.

—William H. Brower & Sons, of Broadway and Fifth avenue, who were the florists that made so grand a display in the way of decoration at the recent Squires-Hoveuet wedding, will exhibit a vase and a bouquet at the Chrysanthemum show Friday. Last year the firm was awarded first prize for the handsomest table completely furnished, and did deserved.

—The Rev. Dr. Judge of Missionary society of the First Baptist church is preparing for a fair to be held December 5 and 6. Mrs. Jane Rosmo has granted the use of the "Rosmo mansion" on Madison avenue, (next to the Park club-house), which is so admirably adapted for such a purpose, and as all the rooms are to be in use it will prove to be a brilliant affair.

—The bowling alley connected with Hope chapel, which has been in operation for about six weeks, has been drawing large attendances. Many of the young men belonging to the chapel seem to enjoy the pastime very much. Friday evening the highest score bowled was by Harry Tregar, of 103. The next highest of two weeks ago, by bowling 107. This is pretty good for an amateur who began learning the game only lately.

—Secretary Hoffman, superintendent Passmore of the Street Railway company met with the North Plainfield council and citizens committee Thursday and discussed the matter of the proposed trolley extension. They perfected various details, and agreed on 6 months as the limit for the road to be in operation. As soon as the contract is ratified by the council, the work of construction will be begun, and the road will doubtless be in running order by early spring, unless too severe weather intervene.

—Mr. Dunkerat takes pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Plainfield, a new course of the delightful and instructive lectures at the Y. M. C. A. Music Hall, beginning the evening of the 16th inst. Those who have attended the former lectures by Mr. Dunkerat will need no further assurance to secure their patronage. Each lecture was received with increasing enthusiasm, and there was a number of requests to the management, from impressed, for having secured such an intensely interesting and profitable series of entertainments. The present course will be advertised, promising to be equal if not superior in interest to all preceding efforts, as it will include Paris, the Rhine, St. Petersburg & the Alps, Italy, Madame Le Lion Gougy & the Adirondacks, and Treasures of the Nations. This course will positively commence early in November.

SPEAKER BENSON EXPLAINS.

He Considers and Clearly Sets What Powers the "Anti Bill" Gave, and What He and Others Voted For It.

The Democrats had a grand time in Liberty Hall last night. A crowd's full of people filled the room with their cheering and Speaker Benson came in from the front of supper by such a man as Junius J. Bergen.

Upon being introduced he was greeted with such applause as he is well used to hearing, and when quiet was restored the speaker said he would like to explain to the people of Raritan what the bill to repeal the Election law really did. The bill, as you all know, was passed by the Democratic assembly passed the bill. The high price of coal was not owing to the Democratic party but was kept at the top notch only by a political combination that would come down to a normal figure.

The explanation of Mr. Bergen was so clear and simple that it made many votes for the party in the district. Republican speakers who sought to refute it, but as George D. Dilts who ran against Mr. Bergen for the assembly last fall, said, the resolution for Sheriff, and is very popular with the masses, the leaders saw it to hold the big mass meeting in his district in order to turn back the tide of "Big Tuesday," Lucelle Stewart, of Cocksett, with a powerful stereopticon, and the audience of the Monday will upon the immense crowd of the laboring people. As an object lesson it was most successful and with spreading that words of explanation.

Music filled in the time between the speeches. Charles Winfield speaks there Thursday night.

DEADHEADS ON THE STREET CARS.

The Police and Firemen to Uniform With Streetcar Men Free on Plainfield's Trolley Road.

Beginning last Monday, all regular policemen in uniform will ride free at all times on the cars of the Plainfield Street Railway company.

All firemen in uniform will also be carried free at all times.

And all firemen, though not in uniform, upon displaying their badge will be carried free from the engine house to the fire to be extended and until 20 minutes after the recall.

A CURIOUS VERDICT.

The Jurors Wanted a Chemist to Decide Druggist Miller's Guilt.

The question in the Miller case yesterday was whether or not the liquor sold was whiskey or a rough mixture. The stuff had not been analyzed, and none of the jurors was sufficiently familiar with the taste of liquor to tell by the dashed that the substance was. Therefore they drew up the following verdict, which will give rise to a curiosity of legal lore:

We, the undersigned, a jury in the case of the city of Plainfield against Frederick A. Miller, for the State of Rouge, hereby find that if upon competent examination of a competent chemist he shall pronounced disobedient to said proclamation.

Geo. W. Moore,
H. W. Marshall,
Jeremiah Sullivan,
T. S. Randolph,
V. V. Lyons,
S. T. Baker,
F. D. Tweedy,
J. Henry Doane,
J. M. Mosmon,
J. P. Hoelk,
H. O. Newman,
G. M. Duncan.

Judge Codrington very properly declined to accept such a verdict, and on the question of positive guilt the jury could not agree. There will be a new trial Monday.

CLEVELAND'S PENSION VETOES.

The Ex-President's Chief Clerk Tells of Those and Other Speak at the Cleveland and Stevenson Club's Meeting.

Last night Cleveland and Stevenson Campaign club of this city is surely keeping things when this year. There was another crowded meeting in its rooms Monday night and the enthusiasm and unity in the ranks of the Democracy grew apace.

President J. A. Demarest introduced E. C. Parkins as the presiding officer who made a brief and brilliant speech that put in front of the meeting the issues which for the past and promised policy of their parties, in such a way that no honest voter of his country would hesitate about his choice, and honest.

Other speakers were D. I. Murphy, formerly clerk of the pension bureau under Cleveland's first term, and Hon. Leonard Cohen, of Westfield.

Mr. Murphy's speech was a telling one, and the pensions Cleveland vetoed—some letters made by deserters who had subsequently fought with the rebel army, and others being claims that even Repub. been congressmen had disapproved.

Leonard Cohen, of Westfield, and John T. Dunn, of Rimsdorf, the assembly and Democratic candidate for Sheriff, made telling speeches to a highly interested.

In this the third district, Leonard Cohen, sr., of Westfield, was unanimously nominated for the assembly. He is a prominent lawyer, and his nomination will be hailed with joy by all parties. Hon. George W. Kyte, of Parsonsburg, has again been nominated by the Republicans, and though they have a large majority in the district, there is a chance for his defeat with such an excellent candidate as Mr. Cohen. As the people, especially the Democrats, do not like to be ruled, think he's running too much of a church officebolder, being a member of the Board of Freeholders, of the township committee and never consulted for the third time for the Assembly.

Daniel Roberts Sole Owner Again.

All the matters in dispute between Daniel Roberts and Mrs. Elizabeth R. Lyon, and with which L. W. Waldron, jr., was indentally connected, have been amicably adjusted to all concerned. Mr. Roberts is sole owner of the Central and Mr. Lyon is the Every business, the partnership heretofore existing between them has become the general topic, and on account he has been offered $1,000 in cash and the release of Mr. Lyon has been made over to him. The latter has been given towards the purchase of his interest. It is said that Mr. Lyon owns offered to draw out for a horse and wagon.

—J. Howard Leggett, the popular manager of the Central pharmacy, corner of Park avenue and Front street, has secured the agency for the sale of Hegler's celebrated confectionery.

—Joseph W. Ballantine has been re-elected chairman of the Somerset County Democratic committee and C. V. D. Garretson, Jr., V. Elton, of North Plainfield, has been elected to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of John Booker, jr.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

ALL OPINIONS ASKED.

BOROUGHITES URGED TO BE PRESIDENT ON WRITE.

Mayor Saunders and the South Plainfield Council Want to Hear the Supporters or not Interested Pay or Against, Before Voting on the Street Railway Franchise.

On Friday of this week the ordinance granting a franchise to the Street Railway company to operate a road of the Plainfield Street Railway company for Bond purposes before the North Plainfield council. Now without making the fact that the matter has been fully published and invitations extended to the public to be present, it is desired to again urge all citizens of the Borough who are interested to the subject, whether for or against the road, to be present on Friday next, as it is the intention of the Mayor to call for an expression of opinion from the citizens before the ordinance is finally acted upon. Those who cannot be present or who do not care to be present will oblige the council by sending written communications on the subject.

Mayor Saunders at first thought of subjecting the case to a vote of the people, but after the matter was explained to him he concluded that such a course is not just or practicable. A man who owns no property should not have an equal voice with a property owner in the matter. Where property in the Park should not have a vote equal to that of a property owner in the Borough of South Plainfield. Then, again, the question of how much property each man owns, and how far it will be affected, is one impossible to arrange on any basis that will be just which would give any value to a popular vote on the subject.

The Borough council proposes to openly a real street will all lights or no discussion in the street to the possession of vestibule or bicycles at any angle. The call will be superior to the one now in use in Plainfield, and in view of the fact that there will be a single track it is believed that, notwithstanding the narrowness of Somerset street, the road will be in no way objectionable.

REPUBLICANS IN REVOLT.

John Keen, jr., Is Likely to Lose 500 Votes in Union County.

Another leading Republican of Elizabeth, Union county, is opposed to the election of John Keen, jr., for governor. His name is withheld for the present, but it is sufficient to say that he is one of the wealthiest men of the county, and one who has always ranked high in the party councils and has freely given his time and money in years gone by to promote its interests. He is an eloquent and logical speaker, and his voice has heretofore been heard in behalf of the party in campaigns. This year he has remained out of politics entirely, it is alleged by his friends, because he is disgusted with the methods which are responsible for Chief Executive of the State.

The revolt of leading Republicans of Union county against the candidacy of Keen, jr., is growing daily, and has led to attain formidable proportions before Nov 8. It is only necessities the Republican leaders of Union county are going to retaliate for Keen's desertion of their favorites' and pinning their faith hitherto by casting their ballots for George T. Werts.

It is estimated by conservative men who are familiar with the sentiment of the Republican antagonism to John Keen, jr., that not less than 400 Republicans in Union county will vote against him, and that he will lose 500 Republican votes in Union county.

HYMENEAL.

Mather—Runyon.

At the home of the bride, 312 Arlington avenue, Wednesday, took place the marriage of Miss Martha L. Runyon, daughter of the late J. S. Runyon, to Charles Mather, son of Mother of this city, and prosperous law firm of Mather & Powers.

At 7:30, the bridal party proceeded to the rear parlor of the house, which was filled in front of the mantle-piece, which was artistically arranged with potted plants and cut flowers, to represent an altar. Rev. Dr. Judge, pastor of the First Baptist church, who performed the ceremony, after which the bride and groom received the congratulations and good wishes of the 150 invited guests present. Refreshments were then served.

The bride and groom left on the 9:30 train for New York. They will visit many friends in New York State, and on their return will take up their residence in Dunellen, the former home of the groom.

Henry C. Runyon, a brother of the bride, and Miss Edna Estell acted as ushers and also stood up with the bridal couple. Miss Lillian Runyon, sister of the bride, played the wedding march from Lohengrin as the party passed through the room. The gifts were numerous and handsome.

Mr. Venice Weiker—Mr. Beck.

Albert Venice, of this city, the well-known artist, and Miss Lizzie Beck, of Elizabeth, were married Wednesday by the announcement of his new book, entitled "A Pedal System for the Piano." Dr. Wm. Mason has expressly written an introduction to the work, which will be published by Messrs. Silver, Burdett & Co., are the publishers, and the book will appear in January. The Pedal, Mr. Venice says, has always been a stumbling block, and often compels to cover a multitude of sins, by teacher, pupil and pianist, alike, with but few exceptions. The book is a guide for the proper use of the pedal for beginner as well as for advanced pupils. There is no doubt that it will have a large sale, as it supplies a long-felt want.

Lohr—Lohr.

A Plainfielder Founds a New Town.

Jones W. Lohr, of Union, has sold his farm on Rocky hill, to A. D. Thompson, of Plainfield, and Silas D. Drake has been engaged to manage the transformation into a beautiful park to be known as Hyde Park, and in the early spring large and handsome and a large country club house will be erected.

Plan of Hyde Park

Royal Baking Powder
Absolutely Pure

A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—Latest U. S. Government Food Report.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., N. Y.

WERTS NOT INDIFFERENT

HE IS ANXIOUS TO BE THE NEXT GOVERNOR OF NEW JERSEY.

He Makes a Magnetic Denial of the Stories that He Cares Not for the Result of the Campaign, and Says He Reports the Vote and Influences of Every Two Democrats —The Reports that He Did Not Care to Be Elected, He Is Aware, Manufactured Some Those Who Want the Republicans to Win.

(From The New York World.)

One of the stories that has been generally circulated and believed during the campaign with a view to injuring Judge Werts's candidacy is that charging that he does not care whether he is elected or defeated. The story was told before the Judge accepted the nomination, and it has been told and retold so many times since that a good many unthinking persons may have believed it.

Judge Werts himself has heard the story a score of times, but believing that the persons who were engaged in circulating it would eventually see how absurd it was he paid no attention to it.

The position of dignified silence which the Judge maintained in the course of the campaign as a tribute to the honorable position of a cation of the Supreme Court, which he is occupying, and the fact that he toted so hard before the Democratic convention not to defeat his own nomination, gave his enemies a rare opportunity to circulate the lie.

Judge Werts's friends, who were aware of his real sentiments regarding the result of the election and knew that he was earnestly working to win, did everything in their power to show that the story was untrue and unwarranted.

Judge Francis Child, of Morristown, one of Judge Werts's most intimate friends, at last wrote the Judge calling his attention to the story and asking him whether it was true or not.

"For my own part", Judge Childs wrote, "I know it is absolutely untrue and false, but I think a statement from yourself to that effect would forever silence the lies of the ambition of the mischief-makers who are so assiduously circulating it."

Judge Werts, upon reading the letter from his friend, wrote the following reply, which explains itself:

JERSEY CITY, Oct. 31, 1892.

Hon. Francis Child:

MY DEAR SIR—Yours, saying that certain persons, representing themselves to be my political friends, are saying that I am indifferent as to the result of the Gubernatorial election, received.

Such action, by any person or alleged friend, is certainly unwarranted and unauthorized by me, and is a declaration of falsehood. So far from being indifferent as to the result, I am, of course, anxious to secure my election. I will receive the vote and influence of every loyal Democrat in the State.

Although nominated by my official position from any participation in the campaign, I feel that my personal interests in the success of the Democratic party are such that I am in honor bound to exert myself but to the party whose nominee I am.

I must regretfully the motives of the "friends" you allude to more highly were I not fully convinced that they are responsible for the false report that they do not care to be elected, and influences of every loyal Democrat in the State.

Although nominated by my official position from any participation in the campaign, I feel that my personal interests in the success of the Democratic party are such that I am in honor bound to exert myself but to the party whose nominee I am.

I must regretfully the motives of the "friends" you allude to more highly were I not fully convinced that they are responsible for the false report that they do not care to be elected, and influences of every loyal Democrat in the State.

Yours very truly,
STEPHEN T. WERTS.

OBITUARY.

Mrs. John VanWinkle.

Counselor John H. VanWinkle was again bereaved, Sunday morning at 5:45, when his wife, Mrs. Emma T. Jodeck, died, at their home, 19 Duer street. She was married to Mr. VanWinkle in June, 1891, and of late had been in failing health. Her loss will be keenly felt in a happy home and in her adornment.

Mrs. VanWinkle was a sufferer from a fatal form of liver disease. For the three days preceding her death she was unconscious. Mr. VanWinkle spared no effort to cure her trouble. Three different specialists from New York were employed by him and did all they could. Mrs. VanWinkle's mother was summoned to her home in Paris, Ill., and her sister and aunt came from Washington, and were present at the death-bed. The funeral will take place Wednesday at 2 o'clock, and the heartfelt sympathy of the entire community.

A Feast of Classic Song, Crowns Next.

The Fourth Ward Republicans held a chowder party Saturday evening at Smith's hall, 25 Lee place. The hall was filled with attentive listeners who heard remarks from E. E. Anthony on the coming election. The next who spoke was the Hon. John Updike, and the latter is not least was C. B. Corwin, who kept the audience in a roar of laughter all the while he was talking. The speech-making crowd sat down to partake of the chowder, which was heartily relished. Afterwards all present listened to songs that were sung by some of the ladies present. The meeting time closed. Great credit is due president R. F. Millington for the able manner in which the affair was conducted.

Rum Against Rum Men.

(Rahway Record.)

It appears by the following from the New York Sunday Press that it is not lovely in the Republican ranks in this county—feeling, as it also the Democrats, that the parties in Elizabeth are altogether too much mixed with rum:

"The Republicans of Plainfield are disgusted because of the lack of recognition given them by the members of the Republican party in the other districts of the county. The city of Plainfield is the one solidly Republican stronghold in Union county, and the Plainfield people feel that they have not the prominence in the party that their importance demands. The general talking down of the Plainfield faction has been considerable for a long time, and now that resentment has broken out in the form of open hostility and threats. The local Republican league of Plainfield, which is composed almost entirely of the disgruntled members of the party in strong language, following that the leading men of every Plainfield ward should be thrown out of the Democracy may be organized."

Third Precinct Caucus.

The following advertisement was found in the street addressed to the "West end Only Republican" of a certain local paper:

PLAINFIELD, Oct. 31, 1892.

All is confirmed and the papers have a quiet time. Democrats are all right. Keep quiet. Don't say anything. Don't do anything. Truly the N. T. Sharp's politicians are no longer in it.

MR. FOUNTAIN'S FINDS.

Writing for "The Press".

How sweets taste most marvelous,
And how the bells most merrily ring,
Tales of things that 20; Problems
In his backyard has found,
Surely all sweet poesy is sweeter,
When they read the sentence
Of rollies that were penned from
That prehistoric bog.

A heap of sand sweetly like
The sweet sea shore,
(There's what an exotic they did it for
I never have succeeded;
Sand for planting,
That about the last of them;
A rainbow's tooth (the rainbow must
Have been extinct) and its end (think)

A lot of shaker brie-a-brac,
Arrow-heads, "by gosh,"
Or "authentic find may be complete
Without an arrow-head,
Hatchet, service, baby dane,
But still no part of it,
Sweet poesy and
A skeleton of two.

Now, there's just one thought that strikes (me,
As I peruse the list,
And I would like to mention that
(Though I'm no pessimist)
The only explanation to
My theory,
Is that the place was once the kitchen
Of the Plainfield poorhouse.

For rainbows lived with cave bears
In the cheerful age of stone,
While mound-builders and arrow-heads
Have their stories to tell,
And as for that poor buffalo,
I'm sure you'll all allow
He must have been a contemporary hero—
Unless he was a cow!

For cannibals and
And pillsbury won't suit,
Any more than will the verses
Of the Jersey Lyrics and the Style,
And I should dearly love to see
A spy pronounced
By what antediluvian there things,
All mingled in one tent.

Z.

A GOOD PASTOR GOING.

Farewell Reception to Dr. and Mrs. Mitchell.

Vincent chapel was crowded Thursday night with a host of friends of the Rev. Dr. Charles E. Mitchell and wife, to bid a respectful farewell to the popular pastor and his charming helpmate. There were gathered together all classes and conditions of people, the high and the low, the rich and the poor, the old and the young, all bound together in the one unison of sympathy and affection, all sorrowful over the good and worthy pastor who was soon to leave them, all eager to join in the hearty greeting of "Godspeed you both in your new field of noble work."

Every Protestant pastor of Plainfield was present, each expressing a loss of personal fellowship in the change about to be made, and every official board, class, and members of no church, joined with the Methodists in the common regrets and good wishes.

The church was beautifully decorated, with palms and other plants. The air was filled with music from Mitchell's band. The whole scene was one of animation and vivacity; the picture was a pretty one, and one that will long linger in the memory.

Everyone was present, elegantly dressed, where tea, coffee, bon-bons, and other good things, were served in abundance. The spirit of generous hospitality abounded, and the occasion will be long to be remembered.

At the conclusion of the speech-making, everyone in the large throng of people present, shook hands with Dr. and Mrs. Mitchell, and bidding them an affectionate good-bye, prayed that blessings manifold might attend them in their western field.

Oh! Those Independents.

Again have the Independent Gun club of Plainfield shown their superior shooting qualities in the final team contest of the New Jersey Trap Shooters' League, which was decided Saturday on the grounds of the Maplewood Gun club at Maplewood, N. J. The quintet of shooters from the Independent Gun club, were the only winners, with a score of 113 broken out of a possible 125 blue-rocks. This credits them with nine victories out of the ten contests in the league. The team of the Rolling Springs Fishing and Gun club, of Rutherford, finished second in the competition. The winning team receives a handsome silver cup, and the runners-up are valued at $125, and the Rolling Springs Gun club will receive the second prize of $150 in cash. The other prizes are distributed as follows: $100, third; $75, fourth; $50, fifth; $25, sixth. That the Independents have won nine out of the ten team contests is proof conclusive of their superior shooting and all-around qualities that are hard to beat. Charley Smith (Dutch), who has captained the winning team is to be congratulated upon his unique selection of shooters at each contest.

The score:

Independent Gun Club of Plainfield—Slater, 24

IN THE SOUTHERN ALPS.

Hunting Pigs and Goats in Far-Away New Zealand.

Hard Tramps Through Field and Forest —The Viciousness of Wild Animals—Breathless Moment—Tragedy in Hunting an Interloper.

[Special New Zealand Letter.]

It was a party of four sturdy young fellows who found themselves after a weary and dangerous journey of six days from Westport on the top of Mount William, of the southern Alps of New Zealand, in November, 1887.

They had pitched their tent in a gully, that could not have been free from mosquitoes for centuries, but by lying close to the fire smoking and burning leaves they managed to get a little rest. They had brought four dogs with them for the purpose of hunting the pig, and whether it was advisable to take them

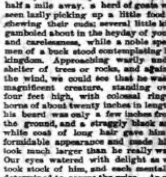
OUR PARTY STARTS.

after the goats was a matter of much discussion. Finally it was agreed upon to leave them up at the hut.

Early in the following morning they set out and soon found that a herd of goats had lately been near their last camp. They hastened on in pursuit through a wild, weird country. Sometimes they struggled through a dense forest with thick undergrowth that greatly impeded their progress and tore their stout buckskin clothing into shreds. Low-growing, beautiful ferns, rough, gnarled limbs and stiff, wiry, tropical plants with white and red flowers surrounded them on every side, while a hundred species of birds warbled and flitted merrily from tree to tree. Then again they would be forced to creep on hands and knees over and under immense bowlders, or, with the greatest difficulty, to round a craggy precipice where the slightest misstep meant a horrible death in the chasm that waited silently below to destroy the men who dared to invade its sanctity.

Extraordinary dangers were forgotten for beyond a sharp turn, and about half a mile away, a herd of goats was seen lazily picking up a little food or cheweing the cud. Several little kids gambolled about in the heyday of youth and carelessness, while a number of men of a buck stood contemplating his kingdom. Approaching warily under shelter of tree or rock, and keeping to the wind, we could see that he was a magnificent creature, standing over four feet high, with enormous ringed horns of about twenty inches in length; his beard was only a few inches from the ground, and a straggling black and white coat of long hair gave him a formidable appearance and made him look much larger than he really was. Our eyes watered with delight as we took stock of him, and each mentally determined to secure the prize. We came slowly nearer and nearer the "still" before we became quite suspicious of some unseen enemy who was threatening the safety of himself or some of his subjects. He sniffed the wind, looked up and down and all around, walked majestically hither and thither, while his family rose and followed. Something had frightened him; what could it be? Look! they are scared and are scampering off.

An expletive escapes each man's lips as we find all our hopes so rudely shattered. But what are we to do? Fire there it is. "Well, I'm blest," exclaimed Jack Pettit. "Look, Mere's



SHOOTING GOATS.

got loose and has followed us." Sure enough, there was the dog. Every gun was leveled at the dog, and we were all to punish him for his faithfulness, but better impulse saved him. No more work for the dog. We slept on the spot. In the morning we secured Mere more firmly and started out again, after having our bones walking and again sighted the same herd. We came upon them unexpectedly at a point on a small ranch about a hundred feet away on the side of a precipice that ran down to a spouting river. Each man had determined on firing one old-fashioned muzzle loaders, so we quietly and carefully put down the load and shot, reforming them into a kind of bower that hid us from sight slowly and cautiously advanced. Each by mutual agreement had the buck for the sake of his horns, so we cast lots for the first shot. George Williams came off best. He aimed for the buck for the sake of his horns, so we cast lots for the first shot. George Williams came off best. He aimed for the buck and fired. Down he fell, struck by foot, nearer we drew while the goats were disturbed by the guns above rattled not over pleased to find us upon us and threatened an avalanche. The wind was blowing strongly against us. Everything was in our favor. Now we are only one hundred yards away.

A little nearer and all will be right. Keep cool, boys, and don't get excited. Now is the chance!

ALFRED TENNYSON

There are two goats just ahead of us, and in their midst stands the lordly male. Now every gun is thrown to the shoulder. No missing them this time. George has the first shot. He seems a little nervous. He draws and down drops the goat on the right of the buck. Ere our astonishment is over Arrigan has fired and brought down the buck. Two more reports and two more goats fall, literally shot. The others have disappeared.

After three days' hunting we left this field of danger and sport to seek another.

Accompanied by our dogs we started across the ranges for the Motueka valley, between which and us many wild pigs nose the forest and feed. On our journey, which lasted a week, we also killed daily on royal fare. A young kid would serve us better than the most dainty dish of tenderest lamb. Fat as butter and tale formed a meal fit for a Lucullus.

Now for the pigs. A few years ago the descendants of Capt. Cook's gift to the Maoris became so numerous in this fertile land that they caused a serious annual loss to the farmers. For in their search for roots they destroyed the grass and hence the food of sheep and cattle. A bonus was offered of half a crown—a little more than half a dollar—for every pig. This reward aroused the slumbering energies of natives and settlers, and hundreds of pig killers made a handsome living. Their method was to hunt the pigs with their dogs and to fly at the ground and hold them by the ear until the hunters could give the straggling hound a blow or gouge by sticking them to death with a knife or bullet at the end with a short heavy piece of iron or stick.

Now, however, the pigs are not so numerous, although there are plenty for sport. We had a fine time of it, each with hunting spears and determined to have as many fun as possible. On the eighth day, as we were making our way through the bush with our dogs at our heels, we were startled by a perfect grunt from our leader. Mere gave a deep growl as to a large enemy of thereby and out rushed a big sow with a litter of young ones. Mere was after her straight at the first dog, but not before the sow had given one fearful gash right off the dogs. The mother, by the time of attack, intercepted the dog, and

GEORGE IS FORCED TO THE SHOOTER.

their jaws and haunches locked fore and breast, and their eyes glared with a wicked flash. Ha, that is the kind of game we want. The dogs rose higher and mightier for and go for the boars. Each of the dogs springs at an ear, but both are thrown off as if they were rats.

Men and hounds feel that there is to be a serious struggle. We all rush for our guns and other implements from us and abide our attack. Mere is down, but manages to stick close to the dogs with their long curled mane, but the hounds slowly create them, at the same time biting at the flanks and out of the fight. The latter set to and make desperate efforts to shake off the dogs and attack the men. The excitement becomes too for the sow has come upon the scene, and in self-defense we are obliged to shoot her down. One of the boars has left the dog hanging to its legs, makes a rush towards George Williams. He draws steadily awaiting the onslaught with his feet firmly planted on the earth and his spear pointed at the boar's breast. He is a strong man, and we see all sent that he will be lucky this time to destroy the first attack. Each man is ready to spear into the side of the boar, but instead of falling it rushes on, tossing George over its head and on to the dog. The

The Constitutionalist,
A DEMOCRATIC WEEKLY.
M. L. FORCE & A. L. FORCE, Editors and Proprietors.
AT PLAINFIELD, NEW JERSEY.
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THE CONSTITUTIONALIST.

VOL. XXV. PLAINFIELD, N. J., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1892. No 45.

"Support the Constitution, which is the consent of the Union, as well as its limitations as to its authorities."—Madison.

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STORY OF OLD LETTERS.

Newest Plaiting Tells of a Masked Affection.

Showing That Good Fruit Cannot Grow Up from the Seed of Evil—Reading on His Own Old Home Was Always Golden.

[COPYRIGHT, 1892.]

When Maude found that packet of letters in my desk she instantly knew by the appearance of her husband's identity of intuition that they were from a woman. She also knew that this woman was perfectly horrid, and that I had loved the dreadful creature all the time, and never told one word about it to my wife. She knew that if she read them she could never be happy again, and she instantly set about making awful entanglements to do it. She wished that I were present so that she could see me squirm; but though I

OLD HOUSE WAS WAITING.

was due to return in about two minutes and decided not to wait. With her breast full of that perplexing satisfaction which comes to all of us when our worst fears are realized, she broke the seal, and taking the oldest letter from the bottom of the packet read these words:

ST. THATH, May 17, 1872.

DEAR HONEY: Father has got it in his head of the money. I am a goose. Old Bones is waiting on the plains. He will have his money, too, the rope is in Nicodemus's room and I owe him for it. Nicodemus is a fool. He will sell you his own father, and if you haven't any money, apply. I am forgive the English, for that is evidently his stenographer's, but the sentiments, I fear, are Fony's.

POST.

P. S.—O-yes.

I know it just as Maude, having finished this letter, was trying to look as if she hadn't opened it and anything in particular.

"What thought you'd found some love letters?" said I. "Well, they're not what you took them for, but there's a horrible affection, and more than one nineteenth century blight on it in that little bundle that you'll find in a drawer of the divorce court, since you've brought these letters. It's the light, let's look them through and see what's the matter of the only man I ever really loved."

"So we will, Ben."

"Signed Fanny Brown, called 'Fony' as college, where that note was written. Those are his letters to me. You see, I was a little girl within the influence of a seminary varied, the subject of which was myself. Fony was one of the pupils. In that note I must also add a ball bat, telling him to pay Nicholson, and that's what Fony was to me. Nicholson is down, so he pays Nicholson. He would only have to pay me if I were entirely satisfied, and Fony bought a play bat with the 40 which remained. He was to have his next letter, which he did on the paper of Holcomb, Reardon & Co., Rides and Leather, 17 New York. He wrote that for the first at the seminary after his graduation with highest honors at college. Here you are:

NEW YORK, Oct. 17, 1872.

DEAR HONEY: Send me fifteen dollars by return mail. I am dead broke. I will be flush on receipt of your letter, for will send up a draft for $100 on Monday. I will be with you for Sunday to pay back the fifteen and the rest of the money. I am dead broke and have a red-eyed cousin with me. Ever yours, FONY.

"Do you need to go on reciting?" said Maude, in the severe tone of a woman

HE REFUSES OF HIS SIDE.

who thinks that she has drawn a diamond out of the rubbish.

"I might go on and say that the money Fony spoke of." I replied. "I never saw it. The old man threw a cane to bear with all his possessions, and I had to pay him $50 to get rid of him."

"And didn't he pay you at all? I thought he was real rich."

"Ye, he's rich enough in these days. He was poor. He would have given me anything he had in the days when he didn't have anything. Take this note for instance."

"Dear Honey: I will be up on Monday and for your money, and if you don't have it ready for me I will make you wish you had. Yours, FONY."

"Now, you see, he would have done it if I had had him. I must have had a fancy for him, and I was pretty young, though the goddess

[illegible] and then he [illegible] to the other.

"Here are a number of notes I received from that precious old man. I was at all times so [illegible] that I could not see [illegible] the others. Here is one:

"DEAR HONEY: I've got the money. Have [illegible] and I'll be up on the 5 o'clock train. Don't keep me waiting. Don't keep me waiting. Don't keep me waiting

The Constitutionalist.

W. L. FORCE. } A. L. FORCE
Editors and Proprietors.

DEMOCRACY.

The Democratic party nobly maintains its original and eternal position as the stalwart defender of popular rights against every species of hostility.

For a century it has fearlessly battled for the people, for civil and religious liberty, and, if necessary, it will wage like warfare for a hundred years to come.

It has seen opposing parties rise, boastingly flaunt their banners on the political field, resort to desperate expedients to prolong existence, at times attain temporary success, and then sink into oblivion.

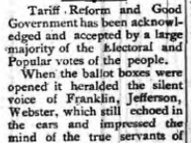
And still the Democratic hosts have onward marched, keeping step to the tunes of Constitutional loyalty.

A government deriving its just powers from the people and for their permanent benefit, regardless of class, creed or worldly condition, and guaranteed by a written and ratified Constitution, and upheld by a Union of co-equal States, in the full enjoyment of reserved rights, is the sure basis of Democratic fidelity.

Democracy is for the people, the free and independent people, not to fraudulently enrich and crown with governing authority a privileged portion, but to protect the equal rights and promote the prosperity and happiness of all.

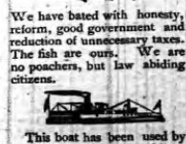
On that solid rock is planted the standard of Democracy.

269 Electoral Votes!
Grant's Great Victory over Greeley Outdone.



Tariff Reform and Good Government has been acknowledged and accepted by a large majority of the Electoral and Popular votes of the people.

When the ballot boxes were opened it heralded the silent voice of Franklin, Jefferson, Webster, which still echoed in the ears and impressed the mind of the true servants of the people—The Democratic Party!


We have bated with honesty, reform, good government and reduction of unnecessary taxes. The fish are ours. We are no poachers, but law abiding citizens.

This boat has been used by all parties. The Republican Party have been tendered the use of the boat by the majority of the people of this broad and enlightened land.

TOM AND JERRY

Will be dispensed with in the 53rd Congress.

Hon. TOM WATSON of Ga., and the Hon. JERRY SIMPSON of Kansas.

THE LATEST FIGURES

Cleveland's Plurality in the Electoral College Will Be at Least 266.

OHIO AND CALIFORNIA CLAIMED BY THE DEMOCRATS.

RESULT DOUBTFUL IN BOTH STATES.

Weaver, Third Party Candidate, Has 22 Votes so Far and Chelses Him—His Party Will Probably Hold the Balance of Power in the United States Senate—Democrats Have About 100 Majority in the House of Representatives—Latest Returns from States and Counties.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—The latest returns do not materially change the result as first announced.

Mr. Cleveland is elected to the Presidency, having carried the solid South and a great number of hitherto doubtful States, as is shown in the table printed below.

The surprises of the day are the possibility that he may have carried the State of Ohio, and the strengthening of the possibility that he may have carried California.

Kansas gives her vote to the People's party.

Indiana, Illinois, and Wisconsin are safe for the Democratic candidate.

The Legislatures elected in the various States have changed from Republican to Democratic, and the United States Senate will probably have a small working majority in the United States Senate.

In the House the Democratic majority will not be far from 100.

The majority in New York State is 4,288 for Cleveland. In New York city it is 78,849.

The Assembly is Democratic by 10 majority.

THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE.

Table Showing State Votes for Republican, Democratic and People's Parties.

STATES.	Harrison.	Cleveland.	Weaver.	Bidwell.
Alabama		11		
California				8
Colorado			4	
Connecticut		6		
Delaware		3		
Florida		4		
Georgia		13		
Illinois		24		
Indiana		15		
Iowa			13	
Kansas			9	
Kentucky		13		
Louisiana		8		
Maine	6			
Maryland		8		
Massachusetts		15		
Michigan		14		
Minnesota			9	
Mississippi		9		
Missouri		17		
Nebraska			8	
Nevada			1	
New Hampshire		4		
New Jersey		10		
New York		36		
North Carolina		11		
North Dakota			1	
Ohio		23		
Oregon			4	
Pennsylvania		30		
Rhode Island		4		
South Carolina		9		
South Dakota			2	
Tennessee		12		
Texas		15		
Vermont		4		
Virginia		12		
Washington			4	
West Virginia		6		
Wisconsin		12		
Wyoming			1	
Total	144	276	22	8

Necessary for choice.....223

THESE WERE BIG BETS.

Some of the Money That Will Now Change Hands.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—The man who made bets on the results of the election are now looking around for the stakeholders.

Michael Dyner is said to have won $75,000. He put up about $180,000 at big odds to win.

Joseph J. O'Donohue won over $60,000. Edward Murphy, jr., wins about $60,000. Edward Kearney will be $25,000 better off when he collects his bets. Sidney Dillon Ripley, Wall Street, loses about $12,3000. Bookmaker J. Mahoney made $50,000.

Eddie Talcott wins $6,000; Louis Bell, $5,000; Peter Palmer, about $60,000; Bill Dinkins, $5,000; William J. Thompson, $30,000; Pat Duffy of New Orleans, $60,000 to Peter Palmer; Solomon of Georgia, boys; H. A. Hart, $15,000.

Dave Hirsh lost about $60,000; Bookmaker Wheelock, $30,000; Billy Edwards, about $200,000 to be paid in London; Bookmaker Fred Lees about $12,000.

CONGRATULATING THE WINNER.

Mr. Cleveland Receives a Party of Prominent Men.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—Several gentlemen from the Democratic National Headquarters went up to see Mr. Cleveland at his residence, soon after the result of the election was known, to congratulate him on his victory.

There were in the party Chairman William F. Harrity, Don M. Dickinson, Comptroller A. Fairchild, William C. Whitney, C. D. Baldwin, Henry Villard and others.

Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland were not upon the portico and Mr. Cleveland made a short speech, in acknowledgment of the congratulations.

Mr. Cleveland said:

"This seems to be the hour for rejoicing. We have earned a great victory. I attribute it to the rank and file of the party and to the efficient work of the National Committee."

WEST.

CHICAGO, Nov. 9.—The latest returns do not materially affect the Democratic majority in the State of Illinois, either in the State or Congressional districts. Governor Altgeld's majority will probably reach 30,000. All parties now concede the State to Cleveland by a majority of 25,000. Harrison will be apparently 15,000.

THE NEXT HOUSE.

It Will be Democratic by a Large Working Majority.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—The best possible compilation of the election returns for Congressmen, made up from the latest returns, is presented below.

The returns, as yet, of course, are very incomplete, and changes will have to be made to the figures as both sides, as the latter reports will probably steer the defeat of a number of Congressmen now said to be elected, and vice versa.

The figures, however, clearly indicate that the next House of Representatives will be Democratic by a large working majority, which will doubtless finally be found to be somewhere between 50 and 80.

According to the present compilation, there will be 224 Democrats, 122 Republicans, and 7 third party men in the next House, with 3 additional to be made to complete the quota of 356 members.

There were in the last House 238 Democrats, 99 Republicans and 9 Independents, or 332 members in all. The result is a Democratic gain for the Republicans, as compared with the recommendations candidate of two years ago, at that the Republicans will still need those two votes in the national legislative chamber for their measures.

But though the Democrats have lost a score of votes, as compared with the present House, their majority is certainly large enough for all practical purposes, and the strength of the Republicans will be pretty nearly the same in the next House as in this, but they will raise the pressure of their two most aggressive representatives, Tom Watson of Georgia and Jerry Simpson of Kansas—Democrats with Davis, of Kansas, will be the leading Third party men in the next House.

CONGRESSMEN ELECTED.

STATES.				
Alabama	9			
Arkansas	6			
California	3	1		
Colorado		1		
Connecticut	4			
Delaware	1			
Florida	2			
Georgia	11			
Illinois	15	6		
Indiana	13			
Iowa	7	4		
Kansas		1	7	
Kentucky	10			
Louisiana	6			
Maine	1	4		
Maryland	6			
Massachusetts	3	12		
Michigan	9	5		
Minnesota	3	5		
Mississippi	7			
Missouri	13	4		
Nebraska	1	1	1	
Nevada		1		
New Hampshire	2	2		
New Jersey	7	4		
New York	20	19		
North Carolina	9			
North Dakota		1		
Ohio	15	8		
Oregon		1		
Pennsylvania	26	7		
Rhode Island	2			
South Carolina	7			
South Dakota		1		
Tennessee	10			
Texas	13			
Vermont		2		
Virginia	10			
Washington		1		
West Virginia	4			
Wisconsin	8	4		
Wyoming		1		
Total	224	122	7	3

Necessary for choice.....178

NEW JERSEY.

Pluralities for Cleveland and Worts—Legislature and Congressmen.

TRENTON, Nov. 10.—Returns up to this morning show that Cleveland has carried the State of New Jersey by 7,749, and that the Democratic, for Governor, has been elected by a plurality of 4,000.

The next Legislature will stand as follows:

Senate—Republicans, 4; Democrats, 17; House—Democrats, 36; Republicans, 25.

The Democratic majority on joint ballot will be 21—which leaves a net Republican gain of 1.

The candidates for Congress elected in New Jersey are as follows, with their respective pluralities:

	Majority.
1—C. C. Londenslager, Rep.,	2,000
2—John J. Gardner, Rep.,	5,500
3—Edward Andrews, Dem.,	2,000
4—Johnson Cornish, Dem.,	2,000
5—Marcellus Cadwalader, Dem.,	600
6—Thomas H. Dudley, Dem.,	600
7—George H. Fielder, Dem.,	4,000
8—John T. Dunn, Dem.,	900

Vote by counties:

COUNTIES.				
Atlantic				150
Bergen				
Burlington				
Camden				1,200
Cape May				
Cumberland				
Essex				
Gloucester				
Hudson				
Hunterdon				
Mercer				
Middlesex				
Monmouth				
Morris				
Ocean				
Passaic				
Salem				
Somerset				
Sussex				
Union				
Warren				
Total				
Cleveland's majority				4,000

OHIO.

Result to Hinge—Democrats Made Gains in the Reserves.

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 10.—Returns do only surprising Democratic gains in the reserve counties, and the result hinges on the fact that the result is in doubt, and that Ohio's electoral vote may be cast for either Cleveland or Harrison.

At present, Harrison has a margin of 700, but these are estimated and not yet official. James R. Garfield, of Mr. Garfield's executive committee, has estimated that Cleveland will have 1,000 plurality, and Mr. Foraker claims that the election by a majority of 500. It is not the entire duty of the Democrats to do.

VIRGINIA.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Nov. 10.—A fifth, more than two-thirds of the State has reported, and Cleveland's majority is 20,000, with indications of an increase to 25,000. Democratic majority in the Fifth District for Congress in formerly doubtful county is about 2,000; Democratic majority in the Fourth District, 2,000; majority of about 3,000. It is the entire duty of the Democrats to do.

NEBRASKA.

OMAHA, Sept. 8.—Republicans have probably elected the Governor and entire State ticket in Nebraska by a small majority. Democrats claim the State by a small majority. Boyd, Democrat, for Congress, will run have over 500 majority.

WISCONSIN.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 10.—Democrats Claim—Gain Will Help Cleveland and Pack—Returns received by midnight indicate that Cleveland has carried Wisconsin by 15,000, a net Democratic gain of 25,000 over the vote of 1888.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Harrison's Plurality Over 24,000—Republican Gain Over Congressmen.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 8.—Harrison's plurality in Philadelphia is 24,000. In Philadelphia alone 24,000 Republicans and 10 Democrats, an increase of one Republican, as follows:

First district, Henry H. Bingham, Rep.; 2, Charles O. Bell, Rep.; 3, John Dalzell, Rep.; 4, John L. Hill, Rep.; 5, A. C. Harmon, Rep.; 6, Charles B. Brumm, Rep.; 7, Robert H. Foerderer, Dem.; 8, Wm. H. Hutchison, Dem.; 9, C. Brister, Dem.; 10, Samuel A. Davis, Rep.; 11, J. C. Sellers, Rep.; 12, Wm. H. Simonton, Dem.; 13, James B. Reilly, Dem.; 14, Wm. McAleer, Dem.; 15, Robert Adams, jr., Rep.; 16, A. C. Harmer, Rep.; 17, J. P. Kay, Rep.; 18, Thomas S. Butler, Rep.; 19, F. E. Beltzhoover, Rep.; 20, W. A. Stone, Rep.; 21, E. F. Acheson, Rep.; 22, Philip C. Wright, Rep.; 23, Wm. Mutchler, Dem.; 24, John Buchanan, Dem.; 25, Samuel A. Craig, Rep.; 26, W. A. Duncan, Rep.; 27, C. W. Stone, Rep.; 28, Thomas Marshall, Rep.

Following is the vote by counties:

COUNTIES.				
Adams				
Allegheny				
Armstrong				
Beaver				
Bedford				
Berks				
Blair				
Bradford				
Bucks				
Butler				
Cambria				
Cameron				
Carbon				
Centre				
Chester				
Clarion				
Clearfield				
Clinton				
Columbia				
Crawford				
Cumberland				
Dauphin				
Delaware				
Elk				
Erie				
Fayette				
Forest				
Franklin				
Fulton				
Greene				
Huntingdon				
Indiana				
Jefferson				
Juniata				
Lackawanna				
Lancaster				
Lawrence				
Lebanon				
Lehigh				
Luzerne				
Lycoming				
McKean				
Mercer				
Mifflin				
Monroe				
Montgomery				
Montour				
Northampton				
Northumberland				
Perry				
Philadelphia				
Pike				
Potter				
Schuylkill				
Snyder				
Somerset				
Sullivan				
Susquehanna				
Tioga				
Union				
Venango				
Warren				
Washington				
Wayne				
Westmoreland				
Wyoming				
York				
Total				

Returns are still incomplete owing to new election law and poor canvassing. Figures so far received indicate that Weaver will carry the State by 3,000.

On Governor the result is very doubtful. Gen. Hastings (Rep.) will have a Vote as expected, and Norton (Dem.) probably a majority of 14. Van Wyk (Independent) has no strong showing in any locality, Quay is defeated.

The Legislature will be about 25 per cent. Republicans, 40 Independent and 20 per cent. Democratic.

CONNECTICUT.

Cleveland Has Over 5,000—Senate Rooted Democratic—Governor Makes a Run.

HARTFORD, Nov. 10.—Nothing in the later returns received changes the result here materially. Cleveland's plurality is 3,647.

The report that sufficient Prohibition votes were cast to prevent the election of Morris' election is now confirmed by the drift of the official returns, more than enough.

The State Senate is a tie. The House shows a Republican majority of 14.

Lewis Sperry, Dem., is elected to Congress from the 1st district by 347.

Miles S. Pupin, Dem., is elected in the second district by 2,045. Charles Hall (Rep.) elected in the third district by 527, a falling off of 618 votes from last year's vote. Sidney E. Dean, Dem., is reelected from the fourth district by 3,091. The State Senate is a tie on joint ballot, but have about 30 majority in the House.

COUNTIES.				
Fairfield				
Hartford				
Litchfield				
Middlesex				
New Haven				
New London				
Tolland				
Windham				
Total				
Cleveland's majority				

VIRGINIA.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Nov. 10.—A fifth, more than two-thirds of the State has reported, and Cleveland's majority is 20,000, with indications of an increase to 25,000. Democratic majority in the Fifth District for Congress in formerly doubtful county is about 2,000; Democratic majority in the Fourth District, 2,000; majority of about 3,000. It is the entire duty of the Democrats to do.

NEBRASKA.

OMAHA, Sept. 8.—Republicans have probably elected the Governor and entire State ticket in Nebraska by a small majority. Democrats claim the State by a small majority. Boyd, Democrat, for Congress, will run have over 500 majority.

WISCONSIN.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 10.—Democrats Claim—Gain Will Help Cleveland and Pack—Returns received by midnight indicate that Cleveland has carried Wisconsin by 15,000, a net Democratic gain of 25,000 over the vote of 1888.

CANADIAN COMMENTS.

How the Result Is Looked Upon by Leading Journals.

TORONTO, Nov. 9.—The "Mail" says: Coming on the heels of the Presidential election comes the news of the overwhelming majority of Mr. Gladstone and the Liberals in the British elections. The Liberals have practically control of the House of Commons, and will be able to form a Government without the aid of the Irish members. Gladstone will be the head of the Government, and will be able to carry out the policy of Home Rule for Ireland. The Liberals have also a majority of the Scotch members, and will be able to carry out the policy of Home Rule for Scotland. The Liberals have also a majority of the Welsh members, and will be able to carry out the policy of Home Rule for Wales. The Liberals have also a majority of the English members, and will be able to carry out the policy of Home Rule for England. The Liberals have also a majority of the Irish members, and will be able to carry out the policy of Home Rule for Ireland. The Liberals have also a majority of the Scotch members, and will be able to carry out the policy of Home Rule for Scotland. The Liberals have also a majority of the Welsh members, and will be able to carry out the policy of Home Rule for Wales. The Liberals have also a majority of the English members, and will be able to carry out the policy of Home Rule for England.

The Delights of Travel Without Its Discomforts.

Special re-engagement of the distinguished traveler and lecturer,

Mr. H. H. Regan,

In a brilliant new series of his

ILLUSTRATED LECTURES,

At Music Hall, Plainfield, N. J.,

Under the management of Mr. Demarest.

Dates and subjects as follows:—Wednesday, Nov. 16—"Paris, the Magnificent." Monday, Nov. 21—"Switzerland and the Alps." Wednesday, Nov. 23—"The Lake Region and the Adirondacks." Saturday, Dec. 3—"Sunsets of the Tropics."

Four tickets will be superbly illustrated.

POPULAR PRICES—Course ticket, including reserved seat, for the four lectures, $1 50; Scholar's course ticket, including reserved seat, $1 00; single reserved seat, to either lecture, 50 cents; to boys 25, 40 and 75 cents.

Sale of reserved seats will open at the Central Pharmacy Thursday morning, Nov. 10. Lectures at 8; curtain rises at 8 20.

We have just completed our stock of

BUSINESS SUITS

For the Fall season, and can show you a choice line of selected styles in any quality you may wish.

$10, $12 and $15

Are popular prices for Business Suits, and we are showing a line of suits that we have never seen equaled at these prices. They are trimmed in the best manner, thoroughly well made, and a perfect fit is guaranteed. In

Boys' and Children's Suits

We have manufactured a great variety of styles in Cheviots, Cassimeres, Worsted Beltings, etc., and as our stock is entirely new this season, we can show you all the latest shapes and styles.

KILPATRICK & BETTS,

745 & 747 Broad Street,

NEAR ACADEMY, NEWARK. 10 20 2m

THE ELECTION.

Additions to Mr. Cleveland's Electoral Vote—Ohio Probably Democratic—California Almost Sure for Mr. Cleveland.

Cleveland	300
Harrison	118
Weaver	22

Returns received since yesterday materially increased Mr. Cleveland's lead in the Electoral College, and he now seems likely to receive 300 votes. The most remarkable change made by the latest returns is in the State of Ohio, which is now claimed by the Democrats by about 2,000 plurality, and conceded by the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette (Rep.) by a few hundred. California also is said to be Democratic by small majorities. Indiana is safe for the Democratic candidate for President. In Indiana the majority will be decisive, the Democrats claiming 7,000.

The returns of Representatives in Congress elected indicate that the next House will have a Democratic majority over all of 80 votes. The returns of members of various State legislatures which will elect United States Senators at present indicate that the Democrats will outnumber the combined strength of Republicans and Fusionists in the Senate, the estimate standing 45 Democrats, 36 Republicans, and 5 People's party.

Nasty Winter in Indian Summer

Three inches of snow fell Wednesday in Plainfield and vicinity. The snow was wet and clinging, and combined everything in its feathery folds, making a beautiful picture. Rain fell during the night and washed much of the snow away. The weight of snow broke down wires and interfered with the fire-alarm system. The storm was a very cold one, and caused considerable suffering on the shivering things.

CATARRH

ELY'S CREAM BALM

Opens the Nasal Passages.

Allays Pain and Inflammation.

Heals the Sores.

Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell.

HAY-FEVER

DO YOU COUGH

DON'T DELAY TAKE KEMP'S BALSAM

FOR COUGHS

Ely's Cream Balm Co., Owego, N. Y.

IT'S FREE

To Patrons

OF THE

NEWARK BEE HIVE!

Who buy $10.00 worth of goods at one time, or that amount traded out on several occasions before Jan. 1st, '93.

"GOOD FORM"

A Monthly Magazine for One Year Free under above conditions.

IT TREATS OF

Bobby Gems and Beauty,
Beautiful Flowers, Health,
The Nursery,
Social Customs, Current & Character,
Amusements,
Literary Work,
Etiquette,
Household Hints,
Fiction,
Romance & of other interesting things.

IT WILL PROVE A VALUABLE ADDITION TO THE READING CIRCLE OF YOUR FAMILY.

SEND YOUR NAME

WE'LL SEND FULL DETAILS

Or leave yes, apply for Magazine Card when you come in person.

If you buy $10.00 worth of goods from us, you get it for one year free.

If you wish to subscribe for the Magazine without the purchasing condition, it can be obtained at publishers' price of $1.00 per year. Sent postpaid upon receipt of an order.

NO BRANCH STORES.

L. S. Plant & Co., 707-721 Broad St.

FURS!

We invite attention to our large assortment of Furs and Fur Garments in all the latest Imported and Domestic Fashions.

Shoulder Capes and Neck Scarfs are our specialties for the fall trade.

A full assortment of Gentlemen's Furs, Robes, Rugs and Coachmen's Outfits always on hand.

W. H. & R. BURNETT,

(Branch Geo. C. Trendwell Co.)

17 Academy Street, Newark, N. J.

$75 to $250 A MONTH can be made by those with a little capital to handle Stocks and Bonds on Margin. Particulars free. Address, with stamp, T. POTTER WITHERS & CO., Bankers and Brokers, 45 Broadway, New York.

NOTICE

In keeping with their F. S. Motto of the city of Plainfield, and that they make all the people of Plainfield and vicinity their friends, the Plainfield Gas Light Co. will hereafter allow a discount of 10 per cent. on all bills paid on or before the 10th of each month.

PLAINFIELD GAS LIGHT CO.

Plainfield, Oct. 15, 1892.

$5 REWARD for any dog lost in or outside of our Dispensary limits, and from any cause, except poisoning, during the past year. Dogs found killed by poison will be buried free of charge. Apply at Dispensary, corner Main and Liberty streets.

Plainfield, Nov. 1, 1892. 11 2 1m

Woven Wire Bedsprings And Mixed Mattresses

GIVEN AWAY!

I will give to every purchaser of a Bedroom Suit a Mixed Mattress and Woven Wire Bed Spring until further notice.

28 Antique Oak Bedroom Suits, 8 pieces, regular price $30, Reduced to	$25 00
20 Antique Oak Bedroom Suits, 8 pieces, regular price $40, Reduced to	30 00
10 Antique Oak Bedroom Suits, 8 pieces, regular price $50, Reduced to	35 00

These prices include Woven Wire Bed Spring and Mattress with every suit.

CARPETS.

Tapestry Brussels Carpet. Only per yard	60 Cts.
Only 5 frame Body Brussels. Only per yard	$1.00
11th Wire Brussels Carpet. Only per yard	60 Cts.
Low-priced Ingrain Carpet. Only per yard	35 Cts.
Velvet Carpet. Only per yard	$1.00
Moquette Carpet. Only per yard	1.10

PARLOR SUITS.

Good parlor suits, mahogany finished frames, covered in plush. Only	$35.00
Good parlor suits, mahogany finished frames, in rep covering. Only	42.00
Good parlor suits, mahogany finished frames, in silk tapestry covering. Only	60.00
Good parlor suits, mahogany finish frame, in silk hair cloth covering. Only	75.00

PORTLAND RANGES.

One hundred and fifty sold last month. That tells the whole story what the Ranges are. Every one warranted or money refunded. The largest line of Parlor Stoves in the city.

Terms:—

$ 75 down and	$ 75 weekly	on $10 00 worth
2 50 down and	75 weekly	on 25 00 worth
4 00 down and	1 00 weekly	on 50 00 worth
6 00 down and	1 25 weekly	on 75 00 worth
8 00 down and	1 25 weekly	on 100 00 worth
12 00 down and	1 50 weekly	on 150 00 worth
16 00 down and	2 00 weekly	on 200 00 worth

Telephone 580! Elevator to Every Floor!

Goods Delivered FREE OF CHARGE to All Parts of the State!

FULL NAME

AMOS H. VAN HORN.

My only place of Business is at

73 Market Street,

Near Plane St., Newark, N. J.

NO BRANCH STORES. 10-6-1y

Misses A. L. & M. D. GORSLINE,

Fancy Goods, Notions, Art Needle Work, Painted Novelties, &c.,

14 WEST FRONT STREET, PLAINFIELD, N. J.

STAMPING AND DESIGNING A SPECIALTY.

ARTISTIC OUTLINING AND EMBROIDERY. 4 9 tf

43 YEARS AGO

We began talking to this community about Men's and Boys' Clothing. We are still at it and propose to continue.

Our stock of Suits and Overcoats embrace every desirable shade and pattern for the season of '92. They are the most perfect-fitting garments we have ever produced. All our own reliable make.

No other house does—ever did—or ever will—give such sterling qualities at such low prices as we quote.

MEN'S SUITS $8 TO $25.
MEN'S OVERCOATS $8 TO $22.
BOYS' SUITS AND OVERCOATS $4 TO $15.
CHILDREN'S SUITS AND OVERCOATS $2 TO $10.

Stoutenburgh & Co.,

Newark Clothiers,

779, 801, 803 and 805 Broad Street. 10 13 2m

STOVES. STOVES.

The finest line of Heating and Cook Stoves in the city. Parlor Stoves from $4.50 up; Cook Stoves from $12 up.

Agents for the celebrated "Palace King" furnace, conceded by everyone to be the best furnace in the market.

Also all kinds of Hardware, Housefurnishings, Paints, &c.

ZIMMERMAN & RUMPF'S,

Successors to Pierson Hardware Co. 7 11 tf 42 West Front Street.

SEPARATE storage rooms with fireproof walls for the furniture of those in the element and best in the city. Also office rooms. Apply to Wm. M. Stillman on the premises. 10 15 4-y 10 4 cow

Read This 6 1-2 Per Cent 50 Yrs.

Absolutely Safe Investment.

Quarterly Dividends. Can be sold at par at any time. Pamphlet free.

Geo. Leonard, 245 Washington Street, Boston, Mass. 10 15 2m

Dime Savings Institution

OF PLAINFIELD, N. J.

In now receiving deposits payable on demand, with interest at the rate of three (3) per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually.

JOHN W. HUBBARD, President.
WILLIAM WOOD, Vice-President.
RALPH BAILEY, Secretary.
ELIAS S. DARR, Treasurer. 10 8 3m

TOWNSEND'S

Marble & Granite Works,

30 SOMERSET STREET,

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

If you have not purchased your work, I should be pleased to call on you. Prices and designs are as low and better than can be found elsewhere. Orders left with residence of Mrs. Dr. Hall, 24 Somerset street, will receive prompt attention.

Having purchased the entire stock and business of Mr. Wm. Wood, I am enabled to make a reduction in the price of my work to my customers, and will guarantee satisfaction in every case.

I am under a very small expense in running my business, and can afford to sell at a small profit. Having had many years' experience in the trade, and having had the best of workmen in my employ, I feel safe in saying that I can give satisfaction in every case. Please call and examine my stock and work before purchasing elsewhere. Thanking you for your patronage, I remain,

Yours truly,

J. E. TOWNSEND,

Manager. 9 11 tf

Branch Yard, Plainfield, N. J.

CITY DEPARTMENT.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE, THE COUNTY AND THE CITY, AND HAS THE LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY PAPER PUBLISHED IN THE COUNTY OF UNION.

J. A. DEMAREST - - City Editor.

—Don't miss the Regan course this year.

—The four new overcoats of the fire department drivers cost the city $90.

—An entertainment will be given at the Boys' club rooms next Monday evening.

—A new electric light is to be placed on Beckman street between Front and Second.

—It was John Mahin, not James, who was fined $5.50 for drunkenness by Judge Codington last Friday.

—Walter Wyckoff of West Eighth street was married Monday to Miss Rhoda McCormick of Railway.

—The Republican leaders received returns in the Crescent club, but got sick at midnight and deserted the tickets.

—The negro in the First ward started to vote the entire four tickets, and wound up by depositing an empty envelope.

—What are the commissioners doing in the matter of widening Front street? That thoroughfare should be widened at once.

—Thanks to councilman Evans's efforts, the people of West Third street between New and Central avenue are to have a new electric street light.

—Councilman Galpin and Johnston were the absentees from the city council meeting. The session was brief, and only routine business was done.

—An anxious Republican in North Plainfield, who is absent minded as to his exact address, had a receipted grocery bill, put it in the official envelope and vote it.

—Corporation counsel Craig A. Marsh says that R. B. Townsend, who was stunned and damages because his wagon was smashed in collision with a fire truck, has no case against the city.

—Grootnaat & Co., wholesale dealers in diamonds at 20 Maiden Lane, New York, have failed and made an assignment to Frederick Lewis of this city. The liabilities are about $6,000.

—Motion of councilman Erickson, J. F. MacDonald was given a vote of thanks by the common council Monday night, for his service in securing the new engine-house lot at a moderate price.

—The sale of reserved seats for the Regan course of illustrated lectures at Music Hall, will begin at the Cosgrove pharmacy Thursday morning. Price for the entire course, $1.50. Scholars, 31.

—On the recommendation of Mayor Saunders, the borough lamps committee will look into the matter of re-arranging the street lamps for more efficient lighting, to report at the December meeting.

—Keen ran behind his ticket in every ward in Plainfield in spite of the hundreds of dollars openly spent in his interests. The majority for the Republican ticket in this city was 411; Keen's majority, 274.

—The ordinance to macadamize West Third street as adopted on second reading Monday night, and ordered engrossed and advertised. The property holders will pay 80 cents per lineal foot, of the expense.

—The borough council will make the Edison Electric Light company pay the contract penalty for lamps left unlighted. Double the amount charged per lamp will be deducted for each lamp left unlighted each night.

—Car No. 1 of the Plainfield Street Railway company, with motorman McDowell and conductor Hedges in charge, fired its run over the extended line to the railroad station, Thursday. The trip was made at 10:30.

—Councilman Marsh spotted a disreputable-looking person prowling about in the councilmen's private room, Monday evening, and immediately had the constable order signs "Private" and "No admittance" put on the door.

—A paper on "A Bicycle Trip in Europe in the Summer of 1893" will be read by F. G. Whiland at Mr. Leal's school, at 45 south church; Park avenue, to-morrow evening at 8. All who are interested are cordially invited to be present.

—E. C. Mulford, the North avenue broker, has just received a large map of the Columbian Fair, showing the position of the Exposition Hotels. Call at his office and see it and get other valuable information concerning the great event.

THE VICTORS WILL MARCH.

And it is Requested That Everybody Along the Line Will Illuminate.

The victorious tariff reformers, friends of good government and Democrats, will have a parade through the streets of Plainfield this evening in honor of the election of Grover Cleveland.

The line of march will be: From at Crescent building, through Peace street to North avenue, to Park, to Front, to Somerset, to Emily, to Grove, to Front, to Liberty, to Edwards, to Park avenue, to Ninth, to Broadway, to Seventh, to Park avenue, to Fifth, to Peace.

The Democratic association of North Plainfield will join the ranks.

Where Quail and Deer Abound.

The best quail shooting may be had in the Shenandoah Valley, Va., and the best deer hunting in the mountains of West Virginia. Both sections are accessible by Baltimore and Ohio express trains from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington. For detailed information as to rates, time of trains, etc., write to Chas O. Scull, general passenger agent, B. & O. R. R., Baltimore, Md. 3

Committee A Fish's Big Sorrow.

Councilman Fisk caused considerable merriment at Monday night's council meeting by a motion to borrow $600,000 for the fire department fund. "What are you going to build?" queried councilman Marsh—"an engine house?" Mr. Fisk meant $600. This was ordered borrowed, and $4,500 for the general fund. $600 was returned to the general fund from the general fund, and $1,089 was appropriated from the general fund for the streets.

Charming Women of Plainfield Who Will Take Part.

In the entertainment to be given in the Casino, Thursday evening, the 17th inst., for the benefit of the Creche, the following young ladies will positively will represent the mothers of the different nations:

Miss Lena Rose, India.
" May Kinkead, Italian.
" Amey Gross, Spanish.
" Flora Williams, Alexander French.
" Frances Hunnicutt, French.
" Jessie Forest, Dutch.
" Lotta Lewis, Norwegian.
" Augusta Hoisser, Swedish.
" Minnie Hoisser, Japanese.
" Bessie Miller, Siamese.
" C. Bellwig, Bronze French.
" Clara Shepherd, Arabian.
" Mary Robinson, Irish.
" Jennie Morrison, Scottish.
" Jennie Lewis, American.
" Minnie Stewart, Creole.
Mrs. William Saunders, Hungarian.

Caloric is Not Explosive.

It's Grant Bain, grocer, 1 Somerset street, who sells the Caloric stove. Call and see it. Prices low. Terms easy. Wash & Co., 1 Somerset street.

An article of fruit merit. C. P. Allen, Orange, Mass., says: "I can say with truth and pleasure that Hood's Sarsaparilla has done me more good than any other medicine I ever took. I was all run down, had no appetite, and was troubled with dizziness. Hood's Sarsaparilla has built me up, and I am now in excellent health." Get Hood's Sarsaparilla. It will do you good. Sold by druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

PERSONALIA.

Gen. Long and family have returned from their summer home.

George Wetmore and family are at Hotel Savoy, New York, for the Winter.

Mrs. Gill and family of Nutley ward, have removed to 22 East Second street.

Harry VanKleeck has resigned as F. A. Fitchett's clerk at Boston, N. Y., for the winter.

Miss Carpenter, of East Front street, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Gillespie, at Round Brook.

Wm. G. Ayres has been appointed commissioner of appeals, vice Manning Yerkeslie, deceased.

Miss Kate Tuite, a popular young lady of Somerville, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Davis of West Second street.

The Rev. C. E. Herring, in all probability, will be installed as pastor of the First Presbyterian church, Tuesday evening, Nov. 22.

One hundred and fifty borough Democrats enlisted Mayor Saunders as a soldier on his books, and made him give a rousing speech.

Erkurius B. Dunham, waste of gas-master R. R. Pope, died of consumption at Railway, Saturday, aged 37 years, 7 months and 16 days.

The executive committee of the Methodists has voted it necessary to change the dates of this season's concerts to Dec. 6, Feb. 9 and April 10.

William R. Brower & Sons were awarded prizes for a basket and a vase of chrysanthemums, at the New York flower show, last week.

Mrs. T. O. Doane, wife of Plainfield's efficient chief engineer, is the victim of a severe attack of rheumatism, which is thought to be the result of an election proper bet of her husband's, id case Cleveland got elected.

At the home of the bride on West Third street, in this city, Sunday, the marriage took place of Mary Alice Stevens and Charles Robert Baker. The Rev. A. H. Lewis officiated.

Mr. Marr, of West Third street, merits the sympathy of the entire community. He has lost three children in two years. His wife, Mary, died Sunday, in her twenty-seventh year.

Jeremiah Head, "the carpenter preacher", was formally ordained pastor of the First Church of Christ Monday night, the Rev. J. B. Cheever officiating. He will make an earnest and successful minister.

A young Democrat arrived at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Dubois, on the Craig farm, Rock road, Thursday morning at 10. He is a big boy. The Colonel out arrived too late to register his vote for Cleveland.

Charles Stillwell and wife, of Hamilton, Ontario, were guests of the latter's father, Samuel D. Frazee, in this city Friday. Mr. Stillwell is superintendent of the Edison Electric Light Works at Hamilton, which employs over 1,100 workmen.

The Rev. Charles E. Herring, the new pastor of the First Presbyterian church of this city, held a most impressive communion service in the church Sunday morning. Five new members were received by letter from other churches.

The sympathy of a host of friends is extended George Lyons of South Brook, in his sister. The funeral announcements in the office of the corporation counsel, this city, in the death of their aged mother, who passed away aged 68 years.

George Washington DeMeza has been expediting two days at Trenton. He went there a plain citizen, and came back last night a full-fledged sitting justice. In passing passed a highly creditable examination, and being admitted to practice at the New Jersey bar, Judge Backentoss complimented him on his excellent rank.

Master Frank Demilkie of East Second street is deservedly proud of a solid-gold pin presented to him by the Jr. Christian endeavor society of Trinity Reformed church. The pin was offered as a prize for the member who would return the largest list of boys and girls at an Sunday-school connection who promised to attend the Trinity school.

Edward Winter, of the firm of Schapelin & Co., died early Friday morning in his fifteenth year, after an illness of a few weeks. He was a man of high moral worth and sterling integrity, and was of quite equity in the business world. He will be greatly missed from his wide circle of friends and acquaintances. He was a consistent member of the M. E. church.

The date of the Women's Foreign Missionary meeting has been changed from Tuesday, the 5th to Saturday, the 12th inst. Miss Elizabeth Bliss, daughter of Samuel Milliken, of this city, a missionary from Japan, will address the ladies at 2:30 p. m. in the parlors of the Crescent Avenue church. The will be present at 4. A cordial invitation is extended to all women and also to all the Mission Bands.

At the funeral services of the late Robert Winter, on Friday, the Rev. Mr. Dr. Hurlbut, officiating clergyman, was assisted by the Rev. James B. Bryan, of Washington, Warren county, formerly a pastor of the Plainfield M. E. church. The display of floral tributes at the funeral was very beautiful. The singing was very sweet. The selections "Rock of Ages" and "Abide with Me" were rendered by Mrs. W. A. Freeman, Miss Gussie Runyon, E. S. Runyon and Fred. Freeman. The pallbearers were Garret G. Packer, George R. Cornwell, C. H. Rogg, John Valvane, W. H. Griffen and Ezra Loomis.

Col. Electric Light Scores Here.

H. Newton Spencer is to be congratulated, indeed, for the gallant fight he made in his own district. His majority in North Plainfield was unprecedented. If ever a Republican deserved a majority, Spencer does. The townships of Franklin and Bridgewater defeated him. Spencer was traded there at wholesale for Ditts.

Let It Be Somerset.

A North Plainfield councilman expressed himself as satisfied that there is in the borough sufficient petitioning against or for up the proposed Somerset street railway, and that the railway will be put through that thoroughfare. Somerset street is the only available and convenient route.

Winter Excursion Tickets

To all Florida and other southern health and pleasure resorts, to Havana, Cuba, to Asheville, and Hot Springs, N. C., Luray, Old Point, Comfort, Atlanta City, and other winter resorts have been placed on sale at Baltimore and Ohio ticket offices at greatly reduced rates.

For detailed information as to rates apply to C. P. Craig, 415 Broadway, New York; A. J. Simmons, 211 Washington street, Boston; James Potter, 630 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, or Chas O. Scull, general passenger agent, Baltimore, Md.

—All colored Democrats are requested to meet at William R. Johnson's, 91 East Front street, this evening, for the purpose of turning out with the Democratic parade.

Registration.

To secure a normal and regular blood change throughout the body use BRANDRETH'S PILLS. This thorough cathartic gradually purifies and renovates every portion of these and its functions. BRANDRETH'S PILLS are the best solvent of the poisons of disease, the best invigorator of the system, and increases their efficiency. They are an alterative and tonic, a combination which adds irritation and removes obstruction by giving power and tone to the digestive organs, a cause of temporary and natural constipation. Sample free. Sold everywhere. Prepared only by B. Brandreth & Sons, Brandreth House, Liverpool, England. Brandreth's Pills are purely vegetable, absolutely harmless and safe to take at all times.

THE LOCAL VOTE.

REPUBLICANS HOLD THEIR OWN IN CITY AND BOROUGH.

The Democratic Whitewash Brushes Scrubbed and Tickets on Guard at the Rear of the County—Results of the Balloting.

First Ward.

Republican ballots	258
Democratic ballots	240
For President—	
Harrison, Rep	258
Cleveland, Dem	240
For Senator—	
Stockton, Rep	258
Pitney, Dem	240
For Assembly—	
Republicans all but John W. Mercer	
Democrats	
For Sheriff—	
John Keen, Jr., Rep	
John T. Watts, Dem	
For Coroner—	
W. L. Hutchinson, Rep	
John T. Dunn, Dem	
For County Clerk—	
Chas. Chamberlin, Rep	258
Jos. J. Gerber, Dem	240
For Surrogate—	
Chas. Chamberlin, Rep	258
Jos. J. Gerber, Dem	240
For Freeholder—	
Republicans	
Democrats	
For Commissioner—	
Republicans	
Democrats	

Second Ward.

Republican ballots	271
Democratic ballots	229
For President—	
Harrison, Rep	271
Cleveland, Dem	229
For Senator—	
Republicans	
Democrats	
For Assembly—	
Republican candidates, all but Mercer	
Democrats	
For Sheriff—	
Republicans	
Democrats, all but Clark	
For Coroner—	
Republicans	
Democrats	
For County Clerk—	
Republicans	
Democrats	
For Surrogate—	
Republicans	
Democrats	
For Freeholder—	
Republicans	
Democrats	
For Commissioner—	
Republicans	
Democrats	
For County Clerk—	
Republicans	
Democrats	
For Surrogate—	
Republicans	
Democrats	
For Coroner—	
Republicans	
Democrats	
Prohibition votes, 10; Socialist Labor, 1	

Fourth Ward.

Republican ballots	191
Democratic ballots	177
For President—	Gain.
Harrison, Rep	191
Cleveland, Dem	177
For Congress—	
Connelly, Rep	191
Dunn, Dem	177
For Governor—	
Kean, Rep	191
Werts, Dem	177
For County Clerk—	
Chamberlin, Rep	191
Gerber, Dem	177
For Surrogate—	
Chamberlin, Rep	191
Gerber, Dem	177
For Assembly—	
Harris, Rep	191
Dunn, Dem	177
For Coroner—	
Conring, Rep	191
Conring, Dem	177
For Sheriff—	
Kyte, Rep	191
Cohen, Dem	177
Prohibition vote, 10; Socialist Labor, 1	

The City's Majorities.

For President—	
Harrison	271
For Congress—	
Connelly	271
For Governor—	
Kean	271
For County Clerk—	
Chamberlin	271
For Surrogate—	
Parrot	271

North Plainfield.

	Maj.	Gain.
For President—		
Harrison, Rep	278	4
Cleveland, Dem	224	4
Bidwell and vice-president the same.		
For Governor—		
Kean, Rep	272	
Werts, Dem	224	
For Congress—		
Wm. T. Hoffman, Rep	272	
J. A. Quackenbos, Dem	229	
For Surrogate—		
H. F. Hoffman, Rep	272	
Abram T. Reid, Dem	229	
For Sheriff—		
Jos. A. Ditts, Rep	282	
Jacob S. Hoagland, Dem	227	
For County Clerk—		
Henry C. Adair, Rep	278	
John F. Brady, Dem	224	

Watchung.

For President—	
Harrison	106
Cleveland	46
For Governor—	
Kean	106
Werts	46
For Congress—	
Connelly	106
Dunn	46
For County Clerk—	
Chamberlin	106
Gerber	46
For Surrogate—	
Chamberlin	106
Gerber	46
For Assembly—	
Harris	106
Dunn	46
For Coroner—	
Conring	106
Conring	46

Majorities in Western Township.

For President—	
Cleveland, Dem	46
For Governor—	
Werts, Dem	46
For Congressman—	
Quackenbos, Dem	46
For County Clerk—	
Gerber, Dem	46
For Surrogate—	
Reid, Dem	46
For Coroner—	
Conring, Dem	46
For Assembly—	
Dunn, Dem	46
Coles	46

Majorities in Warren Township.

For President—	
Cleveland, Dem	46
For Governor—	
Werts, Dem	46
For Congressman—	
Quackenbos, Dem	46
For County Clerk—	
Gerber, Dem	46
For Surrogate—	
Reid, Dem	46
For Coroner—	
Conring, Dem	46
For Assembly—	
Dunn, Dem	46
Coles	46

Somerset County's Majorities.

Cleveland over Harrison	111
Werts over Kean	1,000
Quackenbos over Hoffman	1,000
Conroy over Van Derveer	1,000
Reid over Hoffman	1,000
Gerber over Chamberlin	1,000
Dunn over Adair	1,000
Coles over Adair	1,000

—Democrats elected in Somerset county is George A. Ditts for Sheriff.

Staff's majorities over Spencer: Bridgewater, 201; Somerville, 1,000; Bound Brook, 100; Branchburg, 37; Franklin, 32; Hillsborough, first district, 50; Bernard's majority, 1,000; Hillsborough, second district, 25; North Plainfield and Warren give 46 majority.

UNION COUNTY.

Railway's Majorities.

Powell, R., ward	40
Powell, R., ward	40
Kean, R., ward	40
The entire Democratic ticket by about 200 majority.	
In Elizabeth, average majority for governor, Kean 1,000.	
Cleveland, Dem	40
Werts, Dem	40
Kean, Rep	40
Werts, Dem	40
Kean, Rep	40
Werts, Dem	40
Kean, Rep

FICHUS AND JABOTS.

Dainty and Elegant Neckwear for Fastidious Women.

Writer That Are Quite Easily Made at Home and Require Very Little Expenditure of Time or Money—Some Ordinary Notions.

If you have a limited dress allowance, you find it difficult to keep well supplied with dainty ornaments in the lace, silk, muslin and chiffon, the chief beauty of which lies in their freshness. These neck furnishings are expensive and perishable. Because of their expense one is tempted sometimes to wear them when their pristine glory has departed and they are beginning to look a trifle soiled. Do not allow yourself to fall into that trifle better a linen collar than a soiled bit of gauze or chiffon about your throat. Fortunately, there is a way by which these trifles are quite easily made at home and require very little money or time. Even those who are skillful fingers and ideas. The main use of these fancy accessories is to supply half-worn gowns so that the eye will dwell on the pretty cravat or jabot rather than on the shabby and faded frock. All sorts of odds and ends of material may be utilized these days for this purpose. Chiffon, gauze, silk, muslin, soft silk and lace come in play, and the materials employed may be either plain or figured. Lace used for edging are as a rule light and delicate, but guipure lace may be used with good effect.

JABOT.

The Marie Antoinette fichus are in vogue once more, and no other neck ornament is so becoming to the woman with a soft, full throat. They may be made of silk mull with a plain hem stitched edge; crepe, tucked and edged with flimsy lace, or of chiffon finished with deep frills. The jabot shown in the illustration is a favorite style. It is made of a yard and a half of embroidered organdie frilling about five inches wide. The two headings are put together and the material is gathered up through the center, the lower part being shaped to a point with two short mitered ends falling below it. A very narrow plaiting of plain organdie in a lighter color is sewn on under the scallop-edge of the flouncing, and the point, which is at the waist, is drawn in with a ribbon bow. This is pretty in dark green, blue or black crepon, embroidered with a narcissus with ribbon to match. The collarette shown is made of white organdie muslin tipped with little tufts of black ostrich feather; the ruche, which is very full, and for which three or four yards of the frilling are required, is mounted on a ribbon band, and is tied in front with stripped of black velvet ribbon. A novel jabot may be made of black net studded with sequins in flame, green, purple and gold. The band is of black silk covered with the spangled net, and the

COLLARETTE.

jabot is arranged in the usual fashion, being much shorter on the shoulders than across the bust. This is particularly effective with a low gown.

A smart finish to a frock is a plastron of almost any kind of ribbon on which one or more frills are tacked, each length being plaited a little at the top and sewn to a point at the end, the center band of ribbon is pinned down to the waist and ornamented with bows and ends of ribbon. The collar consists of two bands of ribbon, either in a narrower width, or folded if too wide, having a band of net between, and fastened at the back of the neck with a bow. Nine yards of ribbon are required for this fashion.

USEFUL BASKET.

To RESTORE black cashmere, wash it in hot suds with a little borax in the water; rinse in very strong bluing water, and iron while damp.

Tar soap mixture is made from gum tragacanth and water. When well dissolved, add a few drops of oil of cloves and a tiny piece of alum.

A good cement for china is made this way: Mix with astrong solution of gum arabic and plaster of paris to a thick paste. Apply this with a camel's hair brush to the broken edges and unite.

ADD to each quart of well-boiled starch half a teaspoonful of powdered borax and a tiny piece of lard, and dip the collars and cuffs in while the starch is quite hot. Use a polishing iron, and your collars and cuffs will look like new.

DURING the summer months it is a common thing to have more than one light dress stained by the grass. Such marks are easily removed with alcohol. Put a little of the liquid in a saucer and wet the stained part with it. Rub well, and the green will disappear

NEWSPAPER WOMEN.

A History of Their Long Struggle for Recognition.

The Women's National Press Association of Washington—Something About the Ladies Who Organized It—Mrs. Briggs' Enterprise.

(Special Washington Letter.)

An infant was born here in 1881, but it was so obscure that very little attention was paid to it, save a passing notice in one of the daily papers. This infant has grown quite rapidly, and is already taking its rank among the men of the world, and astounding everybody with its parents were Necessity and Ambition. It was christened the "Ladies' Press club," but of late years it has been changed, (as all ladies' names are or should be changed), and is now known as the "Women's National Press association."

In former days all ladies who aspired to journalistic honors, with bread and butter on the side, were obliged to work singly against the terrible odds of prejudice and adverse criticism concerning their real aims and ends. Young men who are compelled to struggle with the world for existence and recognition, without paternal aid, soon find themselves narrowed and told by feelings of their own race and sex, but rather by a mob of wolves, tigers, sharks, hen canaries, jackals and hyenas. They learn that this life is indeed a terrible struggle of selfishness and that the survival of the fittest results. But if young men find themselves in a maelstrom of ungodly and unfeeling fellow men, by the tens of thousands, what must the young lady feel who clings helplessly to the surface of this sea of sympathy in that surging, seething mass of humanity? Then it was peculiar to the year 1881, young ladies were dared to lift their heads in the sea of journalism immediately before the tigers for the rarefied shafts of small men. Their abilities were questioned, their tenderness misapplied, their reputations handled from mouth to mouth by forked tongues, and on every hand they were met with the most chilling smell of the waves of disappointment and all the billows of despair rolled over them.

A few months ago a number of these ladies met and decided that the time was ripe for a change in the programme. While others went down to the bottom of the sea, and their bodies were given to the mermaids, they would not. Then they have contented themselves with "keeping house" and "attending to the wants of the infant press club."

This organization resulted from the suggestions of the lady correspondents of the press, engaged in the struggle of the preceding decade. The organization was effected, and the Ladies' Press club might some day become a power. The idea of a territorial temple to Mrs. Hayes and it seems it is not to be for the occupancy of editing journalistic ladies who have come to enter upon the struggle of life, as their elderly sisters have before them. Such has been the case. The idea of a territorial temple to Mrs. Hayes is a very good one, and while it will be a very proper and well deserved honor to the young ladies who were thrown suddenly upon the stage of active newspaper life, it would be a mistake to locate the building. Long live the Women's National Press association!

SUSETTE D. FAIR.

A Smart Yankee Stripper.

A writer in the Rantical Magazine tells a story of a young Yankee who was aspiring to free his ship from rats. While he lay in port he discovered that one of the Liverpool packets in the harbor had among her cargo a great quantity of cheese. He therefore found an opportunity to purchase a pinch, and carrying his own pocket altogether. The next step was to procure a pinch, and this he did with so much success that he returned with an assortment of red herrings, and place it so as to bait trough one of the ports on board the Englishman. The rats speedily benefit was a wholesale emigration of the rats from the American ship's hold to the Liverpool vessel (Crawford's Chamber's Journal.

HON. JOHN T. RICH.

The Republican Candidate for Governor of Michigan.

Mr. John T. Rich, the republican nominee for the governorship of Michigan, is a farmer. His parents, originally from Vermont, moved to Crawford county, Pa., where he was born Com. ... to which state in 1836, when only seven years old, he began life for himself, and has won both position and fortune. In 1870 Mr. Rich was elected to the lower house of the state legislature, and during his six years service in that body was chairman of several important committees. During the session of 1877 and 1879 he occupied the position of speaker of the house. In

HON. JOHN T. RICH.

1880 he was a prominent candidate before the convention for governor. In the same year he was elected to the senate, where he has since been reelected upon his election to congress to succeed Mr. Conger. He served but one term in that body, however, being defeated by a few votes. Returning to private life he has been active in agricultural circles, being associated prominently with the state association, and is also vice president of the National Wool Growers' association. In 1890 Mr. Rich was appointed by Secretary Foster, of the treasury department, as a member of the commission to select the standard of wool samples of the government. In 1891 Gov. Luce appointed Mr. Rich state railroad commissioner, and reappointed him to the same position two years later.

MUNICIPAL COLORS.

Town Colors and White Ballot to Be Used in Washington.

Alfred Jessen Boswell's suggestion for "municipal colors" for the nation's fair city has been adopted by the committee which was assigned the duty of making a design for the official flag of the district. The committee has completed its work, and the following is a description of the flag which is to be used hereafter:

A ground of white, with a border of red, blue and white. The white ground is to be 2 feet 6 inches wide, and the red, blue and white borders are to be 6 inches wide each. The white ground is to have in the center a design of the seal of the district, which is to be 1 foot 6 inches in diameter. The seal is to be surrounded by a wreath of laurel, and is to have in the center a shield with the arms of the United States. The shield is to be supported by a female figure on the right and a male figure on the left. The female figure is to represent Columbia, and the male figure is to represent the genius of the republic. The female figure is to have in her right hand a staff, to which is attached a liberty cap, and in her left hand a shield with the arms of the United States. The male figure is to have in his right hand a staff, to which is attached a liberty cap, and in his left hand a shield with the arms of the United States. The female figure is to have on her head a helmet with a plume of feathers, and the male figure is to have on his head a helmet with a plume of feathers. The female figure is to have on her feet sandals, and the male figure is to have on his feet sandals. The female figure is to have on her body a robe, and the male figure is to have on his body a robe. The female figure is to have on her arms bracelets, and the male figure is to have on his arms bracelets. The female figure is to have on her neck a necklace, and the male figure is to have on his neck a necklace. The female figure is to have on her head a crown, and the male figure is to have on his head a crown. The female figure is to have on her feet shoes, and the male figure is to have on his feet shoes. The female figure is to have on her body a robe, and the male figure is to have on his body a robe. The female figure is to have on her arms bracelets, and the male figure is to have on his arms bracelets. The female figure is to have on her neck a necklace, and the male figure is to have on his neck a necklace. The female figure is to have on her head a crown, and the male figure is to have on his head a crown. The female figure is to have on her feet shoes, and the male figure is to have on his feet shoes.

DESIGN OF A. J. BOSWAR.

was easily adapted to banner or shield as well as flag, Mr. Boswell, whose suggestion for municipal colors has been adopted, is a native of Copenhagen, Denmark. He is an architect and civil engineer, and came to Chicago in 1880. He entered the bureau of construction of the world's fair, and made most of the detail drawings for the interior frames of the manufactures and liberal arts building. Mr. Boswell is forty-four years old.

Local Yardage.

An old Missouri deed for forty acres of land is a curiosity in the matter of verbiage. It conveys "all and singular ...appurtenances, appendages, advowsons, ... and hereditaments, ... messuages, ... curtilages, dairies, dovecots, ... and the reversion, remainder and remainders, rents, issues and profits thereof, ... and also all the estate, right, title, interest, property, claim and demand whatsoever, ... and all the ... and ... thereof, ... and ... and ... and

The Constitutionalist.
A DEMOCRATIC WEEKLY.
W. L. FORCE & A. L. FORCE, Editors and Proprietors.
AT PLAINFIELD, NEW JERSEY.
TERMS—TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.

THE CONSTITUTIONALIST.

VOL. XXV. PLAINFIELD, N. J., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 1892. No 47.

"Support the Constitution, which is the consent of the People, as well as its limitations as to its authorities."—Madison.

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4 in.	2.50	3.00	3.50	8.00	12.00	15.00	25.00	40.00
5 in.	3.00	3.50	4.00	10.00	15.00	18.00	30.00	50.00
6 in.	3.50	4.00	4.50	12.00	18.00	20.00	35.00	60.00
7 in.	4.00	4.50	5.00	14.00	20.00	25.00	40.00	70.00
8 in.	4.50	5.00	5.50	16.00	25.00	30.00	50.00	80.00
9 in.	5.00	5.50	6.00	18.00	30.00	35.00	60.00	90.00
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BAFFLED THE CZAR.

Some of Miss Bentley's Remarkable Performances.

One Ruppert, Two Prince Kings and a King to Prince Rested in One Chair and Lifted by Her Namesake Sisters.

Miss Bentley, the English magnetic girl who accompanied Mr. and Mrs. Cunningham Gisborne on their visit to Copenhagen, before the golden wedding party broke up rather surprised the subject of Count Moltke's attentions. He keenly watched the efforts of the prince royal of Greece to win the heart of Miss Bentley. The highly bald Mr. Bentley is her uncle, and with characteristic generosity he has left his nephew's place other than failed. The rear grasped the one with both hands, and pulled with all his strength into the effort to get the point of the one to the ground. It bent and quivered, but all his master's efforts could not get his prostrate form one inch from the ground.

But a still greater surprise was in store. He placed his hands under Miss Bentley's elbows and lifted up most effortlessly with the rest of her body. He had almost touched the ceiling. Then Mr. Cumberland exploded that on the occasion Miss Bentley had effected herself to be lifted, but when his majesty next tried he would find it impossible to budge her an inch. The next moment the smile quickly gave way to a look of perplexity when all his efforts to lift Miss Bentley's head an inch from the ground were unavailing. Still more surprised was he when Miss Bentley, upon taking her self

The Constitutionalist.

W. L. FORCE, } A. L. FORCE
Editors and Proprietors.

VICTORY.

The Democratic party under the leadership of Cleveland and Stevenson has achieved the grandest of political victories.

It is glorious, because the recorded edict of unprecedented popular condemnation, the voice of the spoken mandate declaring in thunder tones that no partisan artifice shall barter away their rights and shackle their freedom to serve the purposes of mercenary interests.

It is glorious, because it seals the death warrant of a scheme to fasten upon this country the odious and tyrannical system of Protectionism, the absolute governing power of ill-gotten wealth.

It is glorious, because it heralds the coming time when labor, industrial pursuits and business enterprises of every kind will be free to prosper and expand, when equity shall animate law, and an honest administration of public affairs be a protecting shield over all.

The President-elect is a Democrat!

It is an honor to be a Democrat!

Many Republicans wisely take the defeat of their party in a good humored way, while a few, transforming themselves into blocks of evil omen, go around incessantly predicting ruin to all business and industrial interests because of Cleveland's election. That same croak was heard eight years ago, and complacently echoed by the disappointed, practical and prospering first administration of President Cleveland, and it now has no more effect upon intelligent minds than the screeching of owls or braying of donkeys.

It is astonishing how some people will obstinately cling to a delusion. Not a few Republicans honestly proclaimed that Chauncey M. Depew and Reid was a fore-ordained certainty, when a little common sense and political sagacity would have led them to entertain the possibility of a doubt.

Our sympathy is extended to that ardent Plainfield Republican who laid in such a large stock of fireworks wherewith to gloriously celebrate the sure re-election of President Harrison. He had better become sensible and now explode them in honor of President Cleveland, the people's choice.

Every observing citizen must admit that the recent Presidential campaign was a good moderate improvement. It was conducted quietly, yet earnestly, educational, principles and public measures being freely discussed and criticised, but personal detraction avoided.

The obnoxious McKinley tariff will be repealed, and a strictly equitable and honestly protective one enacted into law as soon as possible after the 4th of March. So the people have demanded and so the party of Democracy will respond.

The Republicans were told a terrific political storm was brewing West that would capsize their party, but they treated the information as an idle tale. The cyclone burst with fury, and now they are scrambling the best they can from out the wreck.

The mental condition of those Republican politicians who reposed unlimited confidence in the elective power of money, and vociferously asserted that Harrison-McKinleyism would swoop the entire North and West, is not to be envied.

The Tammany tiger mangled Dave Martin, the notorious political stroke, dubbed "Honorable" by the New York Tribune, terribly. He however escaped with life and has gone to join congenial associates in Philadelphia.

No party in this country can exercise the Divine Right of Kings by claiming the Presidency as its own exclusive inheritance. The American people are and will continue to be sovereign.

The visit of such a man as Frick Carnegie's special agent, to the Republican National Committee on financial business, cost Harrison a vast deal more than cash could purchase.

A very large majority of American voters have justly protested against wearing shoddy and paying all-wool prices for it, as McKinleyism decreed they must.

Loss of millions of contributed and wagered money, damage to partisan reputation, and the coming loss of Federal offices, is the G. O. P.'s pitiable plight.

From ocean to ocean and from the lakes to gulf, the voice of the people, ringing loud and clear, inaugurated Democratic victory on election day.

The secret ballot is a grand protection to honest voters. It blocks the artfully laid schemes of conspirators and corruptionists.

Democracy is triumphant. Let the eagle proudly soar aloft and all the roosters in the land flap their wings and crow for joy.

Some things can be done, but New Jersey cannot be bought with either John Kean's or Andrew Carnegie's money.

We predicted that Napoleon McKinley was marching straight onward to Waterloo, He has reached that fatal field.

When outraged public opinion is aroused to action, political boodlers must flee like chaff before a whirlwind.

In less than four months Mr. Wanamaker will be set at liberty to attend his bargain counter in Philadelphia.

Don't number catchers until the eggs are hatched, nor elected candidates before the votes are all counted.

Democracy has got Plutocracy by the throat and will make an ending of the monster.

In sunshine or in storm New Jersey's Democratic anchor holds fast.

Congratulations on Silo Acquitted.

(Atlanta Journal.)

The verdict of the jury in declaring young Alfred Rosehil, of Plainfield, not guilty of the charge of larceny, was very generally approved. The jury were not a whit too lenient.

Rosehil is a son of the Rev. Mr. Rosehil, of Plainfield, and has always borne an exemplary character. He received many congratulations at the pronouncement of the verdict by the jury.

THE BOND WILL CASE.

The Plainfield Standards Still Contesting the Annie's Estate.

In the Orphans's Court at Newark, Tuesday, the Bond will case came up again. As has been stated in these columns, Mrs. Annie E. Bond willed the bulk of her property to the Rescue Aged Women. The will is contested by her husband; her brother, E. Lott Merchall, of Park avenue, and her nephew, Harry Marshall, proprietor of the American Steam laundry, East Front street. The grounds of the contest are that Mrs. Bond was of unsound mind, and the will was executed by undue influence.

At the previous hearings of the case it was shown that the will was drawn by Daniel Lawrence, read to Mrs. Bond when away in Lawrence's office, and a paper, which Lawrence says is the same document, later placed before Mrs. Bond for her signature and signed by her.

Miss Mary Baldwin says that Newark Evening News, in its report of the Intherlay case—was the first witness on the stand Tuesday. She is a teacher in the Rescue Home, and was on very friendly terms with Mrs. Bond and that on her advice Mrs. Bond agreed to make a will in favor of William and Mary Intherlay, the husband and child of her first husband. It was through the insurance on her first husband's life that she became possessed of means, and Miss Baldwin thought through the will it was only just to will that money to the Danas, especially as Mr. Bond and the Merchalls did not need it. In the said conversation Mrs. Bond told her that she had remembered her in a will which she had made. The sum of $1,000 was mentioned, and Miss Baldwin urged her to be just when she was generous.

"You would n't take that $1,000 if she had willed it to you?"—asked Lawyer Gould.

"No, sir; I would give it to Mary Dunn"—was the answer.

"Was Mrs. Bond penurious?"—Mr. Gould asked.

"Well, she was thrifty"—answered Miss Baldwin, and when the laugh had subsided she said in an apologetic way: "I wonder if derogatory to a woman to be stingy."

"What do you think of stinginess in a man?"—asked Lawyer Hartford.

"Oh, that's an times worse"—replied the witness.

For months before the making of the will, the witness stated, Mrs. Bond was not in a sound condition of mind. She had a habit of repeating things over and over, and saying at times that she feared she should go to a lunatic asylum.

The witness, in answer to lawyer Gould, said that Mrs. Bond had never shown her letters addressed to her. She had seen the handwriting on envelopes, but never spoken about his business or even spoken about his being unfaithful. She was jealous of his taking his own daughter out riding and not taking her. She thought instead of having neglected her in such ways as that.

Daniel Lawrence testified that the whole property is worth about $8,000 or $9,000.

Vandeveer Bond, the husband, swore that his wife had a fine memory for a very long time previous to her death. She had a habit of throwing her arms around men who were comparative strangers to her and kissing them. She was very much opposed and was violent when angry. He never knew her to give a cent for any charitable purpose. He said in answer to his lawyer that at one time the witness labored under the delusion that he was dead.

"Was she drunk?"—Judge Kirkpatrick asked sharply.

"She was,"—answered the witness.

Mr. Gould got the witness to admit that his wife was always able to attend to her property, and had some enough to consult a lawyer if in any doubt as to its management. In answer to Craig A. Marsh he said his wife would sometimes get out at night until midnight or later and would not tell him where she had been. He also stated that she was not in the habit of out at night and wander aimlessly about the house.

Mrs. Phebe Marshall, the mother of the deceased, went on the stand and swore that she did not think her daughter competent to make a will.

Miss Hettie Allen, a stenographer, swore that Mrs. Bond had told her she would leave nothing to the Marshalls, but would leave all equally to Mary Dunn, Miss Allen and a Mrs. Stone. About a year and a half ago she drew up a will at Mrs. Bond's request, providing for the disposal of the property in that way, but leaving blank spaces for the names of the beneficiaries. In January of this year Mrs. Bond got her to change a couple of minor clauses in the will, and a few days after she took both the said will and the one she had disposed of her property in the way which she had spoken of.

The uncertainty of Mrs. Bond's mental condition was shown by Harry Marshall, her nephew, from this city, one of the contestants. She told him at one time, he said, that she was going to leave him a few minutes she would change her mind from motives which she never explained to him. It is unfurnished, and he selling house and furniture. He saw her have what he called a "laughing and crying spell", after her last attempt to embrace his brother-in-law.

"She would never let me go upstairs alone"—said the witness.

"Why?"—asked Mr. Gould.

"I suppose she thought I would steal something"—said the witness.

He related other instances of his aunt's eccentricity.

A sister of the last witness, according to her testimony, was promised that she would be given all of Mrs. Bond's wealth. She noticed that Mrs. Bond acted queerly and did not think her competent to make a will.

Mr. Intherlay moved for the dismissal of the caveat. He said he had plenty of witnesses, but he did not think the other side had made out a case and he did not like to trouble the court unnecessarily.

Counselor Craig A. Marsh objected. He said that Mr. Gould was merely trying to count the court in order to get a decision. He was instituted to a decision in his favor. Judge Kirkpatrick decided to hear the evidence, and the case went over for two weeks.

LOCAL MATTERS VIEWED ABROAD.

Interesting Matters of Plainfield Kite Told to Good People All Over the World.

The following paragraphs of Plainfield news and comment appear in this week's Church Recorder from the pen of J. D. Spicer:

The recent death of Brother Rudolph H. Titsworth strikes a severe blow in our church and community. He was especially in a botanical, where his wife's sojourner has been so frequent a visitor, having taken from it five adult members and several from the town. The deeper affliction of family have the warmest sympathy of a large circle of friends.

The visit of the Rev. Dr. A. E. Main and Rev. E. B. Saunders to our city on Monday evening was the occasion of an occasion of unusual interest. Each preached the sermon to be referenced by sitting and standing vote, and the congregation of Rev. Saunders to our young men and women to remain loyal to God's law, and to fit themselves to fill worthy positions in the world. Dr. Main's sermon, speaking to them who are capable and willing to fill them, was pleasing and instructive. Would that the young people in every church could listen to such sermons frequently to such able and able instead of the unwarrant and

A VALUABLE FARM HAND

Dogs That Save Much Labor on the Farm.

Why Most Kind—What They Should Be and How to Make Them Do It—The Shepherd Dog Compared to the Sheepdog—Many Other Points.

(COPYRIGHT, 1892.)

There is now a movement going on for the benefit of the useful order of dogs. Especially those that are of service on the farm.

Recently I said: "A breed is a plant developed by man, and has been cherished, and the farmer's dog in all parts of the country may be classified in a similar way.

Farmers as a class are not very quick to adopt what is of practical benefit to them, and even when it is something that cannot be accomplished by their own efforts, they are slow to come to the front with their money. Both of these positions are spoken of as successful preachers and pastors.

We are looking forward with interest to the Annual Meeting of the New Jersey and New York city churches, which will convene with us on the eighteenth instant, and hope to see many from the Brooklyn churches. Both of these positions are spoken of as successful preachers and pastors.

New Market matters are treated by the Rev. L. R. Livermore, who writes: The new church edifice is being brought on our first score, and even then it came much earlier than usual in this part of Jersey. This was followed by rain which was very much needed, for the supplies of well water in this State, quite generally, have been entirely affected by the long drouth which prevailed. But in this vicinity were very good as the drouth came too late to do much harm to vegetation.

We were favored on the first Sabbath in this month with a bright and beautiful day, and the large congregation that greeted the faithful words of brethren A. E. Main and E. B. Saunders. They presented to our people some of the important lines of work which are being carried on, sympathies and support. We were stronglyed, stimulated and encouraged.

Our young people's meeting have again become a success this year by the energy and removal of one of our most prominent and faithful members, Miss Maude Thewlett. We are sentiment, however, that the loss in a special sense to Prof. E. I. Green, who has drawn the prize, and also to any community where they may locate. At present their home is in Baltimore, Md.

The New Market church has voted to spare their pastor to make a tour of a few weeks among the scattered Sabbath-keepers of the South, in company with the Missionary Secretary. They anticipate visiting North Carolina, Alabama, Louisiana, and perhaps some points to Georgia and Florida. The Annual Association is to open on the 1st of December, at Hammond, La., which meeting we hope to attend.

OR HURLBUT SPEAKS.

He Tells What Howards Attend Sunday-School Teachers' Work.

The fourth triennial convention of the Mercer County Sunday-school association was held in the Roseville M. E. church Wednesday.

A prominent figure in the gathering was Theodore Dr. Jesse L. Hurlbut of Plainfield, general secretary of Sunday-school work in the M. E. church, who at 11:15 made an address upon "The Duties of the Sunday-school Teachers". He said in part: "I always like to attend a Sunday-school convention. I have known people who have come to me and ask a question who thought they were not competent to teach their classes. The question had been of too high a character for them to answer, but after a little consideration they were able to give a satisfactory answer. The present Sunday-school and the weakest teacher in the land hold a position of great worth. Find the poor Sunday-school teachers. What are the wages the Sunday-school teacher gets for his or her toil? The first reward and only reward is recognition. People say that it is not very much recognition to teach some classes. I believe in putting every man in charge of boys' classes and men in charge of the girls' classes. Let every man have a thoroughness routine of work through the week and the teaching of Sunday-school is only a part of that.

"I don't know of anything that will give a man more exercise than to put him in charge of a Sunday-school class"—declared Dr. Hurlbut in his description of the church that reaps such a harvest at so small an outlay of money. The superintendent and teachers are not paid with money, but they get their reward, which is more glorious than any money that could be paid. Another benefit that comes from teaching, Dr. Hurlbut declared, was a spiritual quickening which can be received in no other way. Another benefit to the teacher is the love of the scholars. There is just the same pride in a Sunday-school teacher. He gets his reward in the good he does for the scholar."

The point—says the Newark Advertiser—was well illustrated by an amusing story with a moral lesson. The speaker is a good story-teller and holds his audience spellbound while he tells it.

A great reward to the teacher—he said—was the good he did as he saw the class transformed under his fatherly influence.

"Many teachers want to give up their classes after listening to the remarks set up by conventions, but, truly, the Sunday-school teacher is the one who has done good than no teacher at all. The millions of teachers in our Sunday-schools are more consecrated than any other company in the world.

"The first reward of the Sunday-school teacher is recreation, for after the work of hard study comes rest, whether in the home or office, Sunday, with its class, is a recreation. More people die from doing nothing than by being tired to death. The work of the church to-day is to come in contact with people and in factory or shop the activity is gained which gives us strength. Knowledge is not gained from association with people and books. So from that one Book, the Bible, the strength is gained, and that knowledge which is gained is powerful.

"The benefit is the love of his scholars; the teacher will gain it if he is faithful; moreover, what a priceless treasure it is to gain the love of a child for its teacher."

M. M. Dunham of Plainfield was elected to represent Union county on the state committee to serve for three years in Andrew Wilson of North Plainfield was one of Somerset's delegates present.

In the afternoon Dr. Hurlbut spoke on "The Relation of the Church and the Home," and had the location in a conference meeting.

—The second of the Regent lectures will be given next Monday evening, Subject, "Washington and the Army."

—There will be shooting at the Oriental Hall Thanksgiving afternoon and evening. All lovers of sports and exhibitions from 12 to 6 and 7 to 12 P. M.

—The New York city Sunday-Day Pageant school will hold an oyster supper Wednesday, the 19th, at corner of Fifty-fourth street and Third avenue.

—The first of a series of lectures to be given by the Y. M. C. A. will be delivered on Thursday evening, November 24th, by Rev. Dr. Hurlbut, on the subject of "Washington and the Army." Dr. Hurlbut is a very popular lecturer and a large audience will be present to hear him.

—The Rev. Dr. Hurlbut, general secretary of the Sunday-school work of the M. E. church, will address the Sunday-school convention of this city, which will be held in the Roseville M. E. church, on Wednesday, November 16th, at 11:15 a. m. Subject, "The Duties of the Sunday-school Teachers." All are invited to be present.

—Mr. Hurlbut

CITY DEPARTMENT.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE, THE COUNTY AND THE CITY, AND HAS THE LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY PAPER PUBLISHED IN THE COUNTY OF UNION.

J. A. DEMAREST - - City Editor.

—The first concert of the Plainfield Choral society, has been arranged for Tuesday evening, Dec. 20, at Music Hall.

—The Newark *Evening News* calls it "Somerset's Sovereign" in speaking of the great Democratic sweep in that county.

—The Central Railroad of New Jersey has accepted plans for new stations to be erected at White House, North Branch, and Round Brook.

—Superintendent Passmore, of the Plainfield Street Railway company, has filled the positions of conductors Roberts and Bowne with others.

—Here is the counter at a glance: There are forty-four States. The Republicans carried thirteen. They lost fourteen that they felt honestly sure of.

—Now that the Park Avenue Established North avenue as a part of entry to New York, it is in order for aspirants, for the office of collector of the port to make themselves known.

—Many Plainfield women are students in china decorating, and turn out very creditable work. Plain china for decorating is kept in stock at Cox's Arcade, where all wants in that line are readily supplied.

—City clerk Runyon says that in spite of the popular impression the city council is not obliged to divide the First and Second wards into two districts each before the municipal election, and that such division will not take place.

—The Somerville *Democratic Gazette* says: "H. Newton Spencer made a brilliant fight at his own home in North Plainfield, and received the handsome majority of 321. He was cut by Republicans in many parts of the county."

—A special committee of the Somerset county board of freeholders has reported in the matter of changes and claimed by William A. Woodruff of this city, and recommends the payment of $87.50 from Somerset's funds.

—The new schedule of trains on the Central railroad of N. J., that went into effect Monday, contained few changes. The 6:14 a. m. train for New York now leaves Plainfield at 6:05, and the 5:51 p. m. leaves at 5:57.

—Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Smalley of Smalleytown were driving home from Plainfield Saturday evening, when their horse was taken decidedly ill and died at the corner of Somerset street and Johnston drive.

—Joseph A. Haynes, who made such a gallant run for Dominican on the Democratic ticket in the First Ward, for years ago would be the most popular and successful candidate the Democrats could nominate this year, if he could be induced to run.

—The Democrats will hold no primaries for the nomination of candidates for the nomination of candidates for the city election of Dec. 6. They will simply a committeeman in the Fourth ward; and there will be no Democratic city convention nor a party nominee for mayor.

—The Plainfield Young Men's Lyceum will produce by local talent at Music Hall, on Thanksgiving evening, the 24th inst., an Irish drama entitled "Eileen Oge, or Erin's Day Hour Before the Dawn". The play is being thoroughly rehearsed under the direction of H. J. King.

—James Martin, an employe at Yoger's meat market, while putting up an electric lamp, Thursday afternoon, slipped from a box and ran a meat hook into his left wrist, literally tearing it. The two stitches had to be taken. Dr. Long dressed the wound. It will be some time before Mr. Martin will be able to use his hand again.

—Mr. Harrison lost his ward, city, county, State and the country. He probably lost his old home also, as Northern Indiana always goes Democratic and Mr. Cleveland carried the town and State of his birth, his old home Buffalo, every Assembly district in the city in which he now lives and swept the country in cyclonic fashion.

A Seventh-Day Convert to be Baptized in Plainfield.

The Sabbath Recorder says: "On the 19th of October Rev. Dr. Leslie, a New York convert to the Sabbath from the Episcopal church, will present his letter of experience and ask for membership with the New York Seventh-day church. The Rev. Dr. Leslie's home in Plainfield, N. J., during some session of our Yearly Meeting."

—W. C. Emory, of West Sixth street, is the happy father of a baby boy weighing nine pounds. The little fellow's birthday anniversary will occur Nov. 19. His father named him Grover C., in honor of the people's choice.

Of this season's course of lectures at Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, that on Monday evening, the 21st inst., will be by George H. Babcock, of this city, president of the Babcock & Wilcox Co., on "The Genesis and Growth of Steam."

Miss Maud Grace Tingley, daughter of Jacob S. Tingley of West Fourth street, was married to Edgar O. Chappell of Great Barrington, Mass., at the home of Lewis, on the 10th of last April, and the marriage is just now announced.

Thomas Crosley, sr., father of borough magistrate T. R. Crosley, died at his home in Trenton last Monday, aged 84 his 86th year, from a stroke of paralysis. He was a devout Christian, and died in full faith. The funeral services on Friday were largely attended.

In the Westerly *Daily Tribune* last Monday, was published a two-column letter by Ethan Lamphear of this city, which gives his views on the Prohibitionist at the late election. He says the Republican party has supported a drunken nation, and calls out "Will some clergyman who voted the Iron Republican ticket, set me right, if I am wrong?"

C. J. Noel of Netherwood avenue is favorably spoken of for councilman from the First ward. He views on the subject of improvements for that section are well known. The grading of North avenue back of Netherwood depot was soon completed through his instrumentality. He can be relied upon to further the interests of the ward in particular and the city in general.

HYMENEAL.

Drake—Stiles.

The marriage of Miss Emma Laura Stiles to James Day, both of New Market, took place last evening at the home of the bride's father, Joseph Stiles. The affair was private, only the near relatives of both families being present. The Rev. J. H. Cubberley tied the nuptial knot, and after a bountiful spread the happy couple left for Elizabeth where they will reside in the future. Showers of rice were heaped upon them as they departed in the carriage.

The bride wore a dress of gray Jaille silk trimmed with steel passementerie and carried a bouquet of bride roses. Mrs. Peter Pringle of Cranford, sister of the bride, was bridesmaid. She wore a dress of lavender chiffon silk trimmed with white swansdown. Stanley Day, jr., brother of the groom, was best man. Ushers of prominence. The tables where the presents were displayed, showed the high appreciation of the guests towards the bride.

PERSONALIA.

R. B. Grinnell, of Fotherwood, who has been ill for the past six weeks,is now convalescent.

Letter carrier Ed Hand has had an addition to his force. It is a male article, too, and all parties are happy and well.

City clerk F. W. Runyon was out again to-day after an unpleasant four days' siege of the grip.

The boiler-manufacturing firm of Babcock & Wilcox has dissolved partnership, and George H. Babcock of this city has taken entire control of the business.

Andrew Mantz has bought of Alonzo Dunlap, of Chester, Mass. county, the property where he lives, 14 Jackson avenue.

The Young Daughters of the King will hold their regular meeting Saturday afternoon at the home of Mrs. A. E. Faber, 26 Rockview avenue.

Mrs. W. H. Corbell of New street is able to be around again, after three weeks' of disability on account of a broken toe on the left foot.

Mrs. J. Peterman of this city, visiting friends in Valatie, N. Y., picked on Oct. 30 a quart of fine red raspberries from the garden.

J. W. Reinhart of Netherwood leaves to-day with a party of friends for an extended trip over the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad.

H. F. Reynolds was able to attend his office Monday and to go to Newark to see his physician. He is feeling greatly relieved since his optional operation.

Miss Blanche Fellows is now taking the place of Mrs. Knight as soprano in the First Presbyterian church, and her sweet voice is delighting large congregations.

Mrs. Henry VanMiddlesworth of 3 Elmwood place, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Charles Foster, at 320 Consumpaug avenue, Forney City, formerly of Plainfield.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Hall of 203 Second street, will spend the winter months at the home of their granddaughter, Mrs. H. T. Crawford, Williamsport, Pa.

Amateurs of this city will give "Young Mrs. Winthrop", under the direction of H. C. Blake, at the Casino, Dec. 16, and "Mr. Trumpeter's Box", at Netherwood, Dec. 29.

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JOY!

THAT FREIGHT - HOUSE TO BE MOVED AT LAST.

The Old Stone Structure Used the New Site Contemplated — Railway Officials Talking Annihilation — THE PRESS'S Long Fight.

From the Press of November 12.

Officials of the Jersey Central Railroad company came by "fast" engine to Plainfield this afternoon for the purpose of investigating the freight-house matter.

The officials include Mr. Maxwell and Mr. Ottalengo.

The Press can now assure the people that the great public improvement for which so long it has clamored is to come at last.

The details are not yet completed, but the plan under consideration is to remove the freight-house to the old Beiler lumber yard, and open up a fine railway station approach from Somerset avenue, which will be to it what Park avenue is to the ornamental park and circular driveways.

The officials are in conference with Bolce, Runyon & Co., perfecting the plans.

Good things never come singly. The removal of the freight-house and development of its present site into a fine station approach is an object lesson in the value of the Chronicle and the triumph of Tariff Reform.

PLAINFIELD'S TAX RATE.

Compare It with that in Other Cities, and Compare Local Advantages.

For a place with so many improvements and advantages, Plainfield has a low tax rate, in comparison with other cities of the State.

The inhabitants of the township of Greenwich, Warren county, have the distinction of being the least taxed of any people in New Jersey. The rate in that township is 50 cents on every $100 or $1 a $1,000. The highest rate in the State is in the borough of Rahkenfield, Bergen county, and is $2 12 per $100, or $27 20 of every $1,000 or valuation. This is higher than the tax rate of any of the large cities. In Newark the rate is $1.57, in Jersey city it is $2.84, in Paterson, $2 50, and in Plainfield $2.20.

These rates are taken from the State Board of Assessors' report for the counties and cities, and the basis for the distribution of the railroad tax collected by the State for the localities. The rates all over the State are generally higher that last year.

The rates in the principal cities of the State for 1892 are as follows:

Asbury Park	$2.10	Perth Amboy	$2.20
Atlantic City	1.80	Paterson	2.50
Bayonne	2.20	Passaic	2.20
Bergen	2.12	Phillipsburg	2.20
Bordentown	2.20	Plainfield	2.20
Burlington	2.20	Princeton	2.20
Camden	2.20	Rahkenfield	2.12
Elizabeth	2.20	Rahway	2.20
Gloucester City	1.80	Salem	2.20
Hoboken	2.20	Trenton	2.20
Jersey City	2.84	Union	2.20
Long Branch	2.20	Vineland	2.20
Millville	2.20	Woodbury	2.20
Morristown	2.20	Total	2.20
Newark	2.20	Total	2.20
New Brunswick	2.20	Total	2.20

Fellowship Meeting to Their Minister.

The Rev. W. H. Hodgman has been minister of the First Presbyterian church during its lack of a regular pastor, and for the past nine months he had occupied the parsonage of the church. He officiates with the coming of the new pastor. At a recent meeting of the congregation a resolution was unanimously adopted thanking him for his faithful and efficient work, and several complimentary speeches were made. Every one was pleased that matters had progressed so nicely, and regret was freely manifested with expressions of good wishes and good will.

A Sturdy Old Citizen Stricken.

Voorhees Van Vliet, one of the oldest residents of Plainfield, lies very low from a stroke of paralysis. He stopped to chat at Warren Stewart's wheelwright shop, Thursday morning, and while talking he left at 4 for his home, corner of Dunr and Emily streets. On the way a strange sensation came over him, and before he reached his dwelling he could not speak articulately, nor remove his coat. Now he is at the point of death. He has been a sturdy old citizen, and the years, and the stroke is attributed entirely to the enfeeblement of old age.

Why Not Mayor Pick?

The Press has no right or power to interfere with the privilege of the Republicans of Plainfield to nominate and elect whom they please as mayor. But as in the current rumor that Mr. Gilbert wants to retire, and as even we Democrats are interested as citizens in who shall rule over us, we would inquire:

What's the matter with Charles Pick?

Welcome to the New Pastor.

The installation services of the Rev. G. E. Horsey, pastor of the First Presbyterian church will take place next week Tuesday. In the afternoon at 3, the Presbytery of Elizabeth will meet at the church, to receive the Rev. Mr. Horsey into Presbytery of New York. The congregational exercises will be held at 8. The Rev. Mr. Kerr of Elizabeth is expected to preach the sermon. Dr. Gillingham of Elizabeth will deliver the charge to the pastor, and the Rev. Dr. W. B. Richards the charge to the people.

A Sensible Fellow.

(From The Elizabeth Press.)

The Press says that on account Republican in North Plainfield was so absorbed in the political excitement as to neglect his grocery bill, put it in the official envelope and vote it. Sensible fellow was that North Plainfield Republican. Far better was it to vote a township grocery bill, than to vote for Harrison and Reid.

Borough Real Estate Transfers.

The following record shows that North Plainfield property has recently changed hands as follows:

Mary A. Phillips to Virginia Barry, $25.
Samuel H. Rider to Lewis B. Codington, $1.00.

L. H. Codington, sheriff, to Edmund D. Rogers, $1.00.

Sarah Locke to Henry Dedrick, $500.
Peter Vogel to Henry Dedrick, $500.
Frederick Hughes to Henry D. Harrison, $1.
Ida W. Codington to Lilian T. Hoyt, $1.00.
Lilian T. Hoyt to Wm. J. Codington, $1.00.

Incendiary Language at the Central prayer meeting, in the absence of all the newspaper fanatics and novelists in his line, in Plainfield. His latest is a box of the choicest baby powder at 25 cents, and he gives you a big baby with it.

Regenerations.

To secure a normal and regular flow of pure blood, take Hood's Sarsaparilla. It purifies, vitalizes and enriches the blood, and thus imparts to it the power to carry health to every part of the body. Hood's Pills are the best cathartic and liver medicine. Gentle, prompt, reliable. Sold by druggists. 25c. per box. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

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LIFE IN A COAL MINE.

Busy Workers Who Spend Half Their Life Underground.

The West Has Proved the Most Miserly Spirit Out of Pennsylvania by the Greed of the Anthracite Barons.—Visit to a Mine.

[Special Letter.]

Coal miners have formed the subject of scores of recent newspaper articles, not because the public is particularly interested in this branch of labor, but because the importation of thousands of Hungarians by the great anthracite coal companies of Pennsylvania has become a national question. The cruel contract labor law passed a few years ago has, in a measure, corrected the abuse, but enough of the most degraded Huns

THE MINER AT WORK.

were brought to the United States during the period from the fall of 1877 to 1886 to present the social and economic conditions of a number of once prosperous and law-abiding communities.

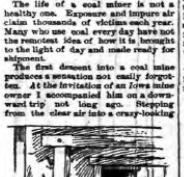
Unquestionably, the Hungarians, who at first came in small detachments, became imbued with American ideas and asked for higher pay, but they were soon defeated by their own countrymen, who came by thousands to take the places of their unorganized fellow-workers. At the present time scores of mining villages in Pennsylvania are little else than settlements of Huns, which, English and American miners have drifted westward. Their ignorance and almost total disregard of moral and sanitary rules and regulations prevail in communities once noted for their cleanliness and enterprise.

The mining of coal became an important industry in the west many years ago, and mine owners in Illinois and Iowa were glad to get hold of the workmen in these sections who had compelled to leave their homes in the east.

A recent visit to Iowa, made after an investigation of the condition of the miners in Pennsylvania, impressed me more than any previous comparison between the labor problem of the east and the west. In the anthracite region ignorance and squalor go hand in hand in the bituminous coal region of Iowa a fair degree of comfort makes the life of the hard-working digger of the black diamonds endurable. Schools and churches are to be found in every settlement, and drunkenness is, to say the least, not a prevailing vice.

The life of a coal miner is not a healthy one. Exposure and impure air claim thousands of victims each year. Many who do not die every day have not the remotest idea of how it is brought to the light of day and made ready for shipment.

The first descent into a coal mine produces a sensation not easily forgotten. At the invitation of an Iowa mine owner I accompanied him on a downward trip not long ago. Stepping from the clear air into a crazy-looking



MULE TRAIN.

little structure, dignified with the name of "tower," we entered a sort of elevator, which in the twinkling of an eye landed us on the main thoroughfare of the subterranean industrial city. Although supplied with a miner's lamp, the unexperienced visitor will remain virtually blind for several minutes after reaching the bottom.

The mine is divided into streets and alleys. East street was the name of the main artery invaded by the writer. It was nothing more than a long, narrow passage about eight feet wide and six feet high. Stars frame the top of the halls, and this is held up by rafters at intervals varying from five to six feet. A diminutive railway, propelled by mule power, runs through the hall. Along the "street" are innumerable small openings closed with heavy curtains. Rolling back one of these the discovery was made that it concealed a small apartment in which two miners were busily at work.

When the men in one of these sportives have dug two or three loads of coal they ring a bell for the mule train. The equipment of this primitive transportation line consists of a truck mounted on wheels and a pair of disreputable looking mules. After the car has been loaded it is taken to the lift. The teamster—or "engineer," if you please—flings the mine bell once, the international mining signal that a load waits to be hoisted up. Before the miner allows the load to leave the gallery he first attaches a metal tag to the cart, so that he may receive proper credit for his work on the books of the company. After the coal has reached the surface it is weighed, and the net weight placed to the credit of the man whose name was found on the truck. It is, of course, needless to add that all miners are paid by the piece.

After the coal has been weighed it is pulled either a long distance, at the end of which is an immense screen, which separates and assorts the product.

I have made mention of certain doors covering the openings of the mine apartments. They are put up so as to allow only a limited amount of air to reach the main shaft to go into any one room. Not a particle of it is allowed to go to waste, as carelessness in this respect might imperil the lives of all workmen.

The locks on these doors are quite simple. They have picks, short and very sharp and perfectly flat at the end. Their depth is not shown at such a diameter and from six to ten feet long. After a hole is drilled to sufficient depth, the augur is removed and powder put in the hole. A fuse is then attached and lighted. The explosion following this operation makes a terrific noise. As many as twenty tons of coal have been brought down at one charge in the mine of which I am writing.

Most of the coal now taken from the interior of mines is blown out by powder or some other explosive. In former years this work was performed by hand, and in some sections of the country the old system still prevails. After the coal has been loosened it is broken into pieces of various size by the miners with the aid of their picks.

The social life in a mine is, of course, restricted and monotonous, but still the busy workers find time to exchange an occasional call with their fellows. In one of the rooms visited in need of a little coal to keep the chilliness in the air under control, a number of miners were adjusting belts or before a small brazier, over which he can always find room or less comfort.

From the description of these social gatherings it must be supposed that there is nothing like a game of cards to relieve the monotony of the work. To save one's self from being a "greenhorn" at the game of cards is a necessity, and the miner who is a day amid surroundings that would strike terror to the heart of the cool-

AT THE CHUTE.

est citizen. One trip down into a coal mine cannot be a long enough preparation for the man who brave indescribable dangers for the sake of providing for his family's needs. Even the old miner, who passes under the rough jackets of the hostile diggers upon whom he plies the cards of that name with contempt.

It is not necessary to tell of the hours of labor of miners. It is a matter of history that many times young fellows have risked, and sometimes sacrificed, their lives to save their companions from death by suffocation or other dangers peculiar to mining life.

That the miner has considerable to absorbing the best of the eastern miners shows that, despite all arguments to the contrary, the mine of the west, as Chicago must henceforth and forever, more be considered the mecca of the American laborer, who finds he holds good not only of unskilled labor, but of the skilled artisan.

The only relief asked by the miners of the west is the immediate passage of an anti-contract law which will practically bring the best of America the peer labor of Europe, and to such legislation they certainly are entitled.

O. W. WHITMORE.

Queen Victoria's Kindness.

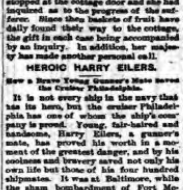
Queen Victoria's kindness to the poor people at Balmoral Castle is the subject of an incident recorded by the London correspondent of an English journal. A poor woman, the widow of the old estate Hous as old retainer who had for many years been familiar to her majesty during her visits to Scotland. On arriving at Balmoral the queen learned that the poor old fellow had been stricken down by an illness. Not a long time elapsed ere her majesty's little pony-chaise had stopped at the cottage door and she had inquired as to the progress of the sufferer. Since then baskets of fruit have daily found their way to the cottage, the gift in each case being accompanied by an inquiry. In addition, her majesty has made another personal call.

HEROIC HARRY EILERS.

How a Brave Young Gunner's Mate Saved Many Lives on the Philadelphia.

It is not every ship in the navy that was its hero, but the cruiser Philadelphia has one of the ship's company is proud. Young, fair-haired and handsome, Harry Eilers, a gunner's mate, has proved his worth in the moment of the greatest danger, and by his coolness and bravery saved not only his own life but those of his four hundred shipmates. It was at Baltimore, while the sham bombardment of Fort McHenry was in progress. The big breech-block guns of the cruiser were belching forth flame and smoke in mimic warfare. Officers and crew were at quarters.

Young Eilers was down deep in the vessel's hold superintending the hoisting of ammunition. With him were four or five men to help him to do the



HENRY A. EILERS.

work. They were busily engaged in the magazine when the premature explosion of a time primer in the after starboard gun on the upper deck terribly injured the officer in command and three or four members of the gun's crew. Fragments of the burning cartridge which wrapped the primer had fallen upon the chute into the small iron compartment where the men were at work, and the contents of powder and hundreds of shells were stowed. Instant destruction was threatened. If the fire communicated to the powder the ship would be blown up and every living soul on board instantly buried into eternity.

It was a time for heroism, but all but one of the men there gave in to the rush of the upper deck, shouting: "Fire in the after magazine!" Alone and unaided young Harry Eilers remained at his post, the flames all about him, fighting the fire with his naked hands. Death seemed to be the fate of the brave boy, but hesitate and he succeeded in smothering the last spark that remained. He stood at his post of duty until the excitement on deck had subsided and he was regularly relieved. Then he went on deck to muster with his division at quarters. The ship was saved.

FIRED SANS CEREMONY.

One of the Peculiar Phases of Journalistic Life.

[No Class of Workers Treated with as Little Regard as the Washington Correspondents.—The Newspaper Managing Editors.

[Special Washington Letter.]

Margherita Arlina Hamm, in a recent article printed in the Journalist, commented very truthfully upon the treatment which newspaper workers usually receive from the managing editors of great daily papers. Among other things she said that the average newspaper reporter and society writer, as well as the editorial writer, were regarded by the managing editor of the business department and the proprietor as the farmer regards his horses and cattle. As long as they are fleet upon the track and able to win money for their owners, or as long as they are sleek and fat and of good shadders along the field they receive compensation sufficient to keep their souls and bodies together, but when they themselves sufficiently well to appear to advantage in the company in which they must move they are discharged and the assignments given them by the managing editor. But when they cease to be of first-class value to the paper, are reduced or else they are immediately summarily discharged having any warning given them in order to have time to secure employment elsewhere. Miss Hamm thus gave some personal facts like these and followed them with some good advice to newspaper writers of both sexes in general. After reading she said was that it was always necessary to keep a powerful connection and to appreciate to every property before the world; because when any newspaper worker anyone else, even on the acknowledgment of failure or even partial failure, or a temporary reverse, the notice would be served upon a lot of hungry ready to break the ties and tear the unfortunate one to pieces.

Miss Hamm's article upon this subject reminds me of the experience of a number of persons who have been connected respectable, leading daily papers of the country in the national capital. Some of them have had the misfortune to be cast out with their followers by the proprietor of the paper in need of a little room for some of the friends of the editor, or to make room for some of the friends of the editor, or to make room for some of the friends of the editor, or to make

The Constitutionalist,
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THE CONSTITUTIONALIST.

VOL. XXV. PLAINFIELD, N. J., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1892. No 47.

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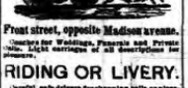
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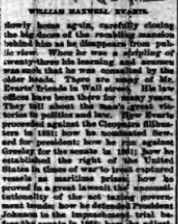

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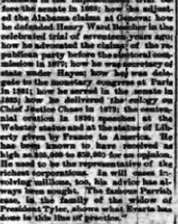

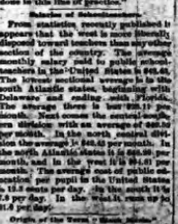

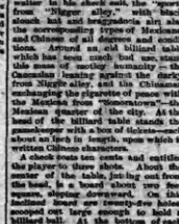
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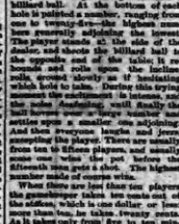

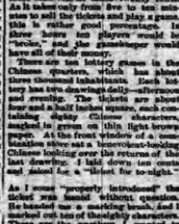

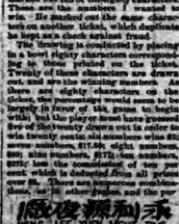

The Constitutionalist.

W. L. FORGE. A. L. FORCE
Editors and Proprietors.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY.
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
TRENTON, Sept. 12, 1892

In accordance with the law and considering the duty we owe to God, the Almighty Ruler of the universe, I do hereby appoint Thursday, the 15th day of December next, as a day of thanksgiving and prayer, on which day I recommend that all secular business be suspended, and that the people meet in their several places of worship, and there render thanks to God for his bounties and mercies to us as a people or nation, the many and great blessings we enjoy, and pray for the continuance of the same.

Given under my hand and private seal, at the City of Trenton, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and seventeenth.

LEON ABBETT, Governor.
Attest—LEON ABBETT, The Private Secretary.

ELECTION ECHOES.

Robert Purvis, a worthy and intelligent colored resident of Philadelphia, an old time Abolitionist, after expressing satisfaction that the negro vote in the South is dividing between the two parties, pays this tribute to the Democratic President-elect:

"I consider him a man of the highest type of Americanism, who believes in the right and has the courage to carry out his own ideas of what is best for the whole interest of the country. I believe that the country has everything to hope for from Mr. Cleveland's Administration, and think that he will newly guard, as far as he is able, the rights of all the people."

Which is a well spoken and merited testimonial.

The President of a large iron manufacturing company, in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, thus writes to a New York stockholder, and a Republican:

"The election is no doubt satisfactory to the majority of our citizens throughout the country, and the result is, in response to some natural law, intended for the general good. We know I never have been charmed with the Mr. Kinley Bill, and do not fear disaster to existing industries on account of the change. Those who use prudence and well-proportioned zeal in the conduct of their business have nothing to fear."

"Our company started under the Cleveland Administration, and its progressive transition will not seriously suffer result on his account. When I compare our treatment and results with other countries, and think of our ability to employ and support a vast army if we choose to do it, as those already here, I fail to see right reason in the plaintive murmurings of depressed parties. Four years of six years ago, viz., 'Say nothing, but vote and work,' is probably as good to-day as it was then, and perhaps better, as we have results, and one fact is worth many theories."

That evidence-level headed business sense, and its allusion to "the plaintive murmurings of depressed partisans" is certainly very reasonable and appropriate.

CROAKERS.

Nearly half a century ago when James K. Polk was the Democratic candidate for President political croakers prophesied that the return of Democracy to power would devastate the country.

What happened?

Polk was elected President, he gave the people an efficient and enlightened administration of government, and every industrial and business pursuit prospered exceedingly.

Eight years ago Grover Cleveland was the Presidential candidate of the Democratic party, and the same chorus of croakers came forth prattling and whining as the sure result of his inauguration.

What happened?

Cleveland was elected President, and filled the office with marked ability and right honesty, for the general welfare of the people and the national honor.

Now, Mr. Cleveland is again the Democratic President-elect by a tremendous majority, and the same feelings of "depressed partisans" fill the land with silly forebodings of coming ruin.

Moral:

Their windy talk has no more effect on sensible men than water has upon the back of a duck.

What happened before will happen again.

Our Republican friends are busily engaged in endeavoring to find out the cause of their recent terrible defeat. They differ in judgment, some laying blame at the door of Mr. Blaine and his friends, others standing it upon Tariff Mr. Kinley, others because of the office holders nomination of Free dent Harrison and the unwise selection of White law Reid, while a detachment think the manipulations of Martin and Daven port did partly more harm than good. All these causes no doubt combinedly exercised a defeating influence, gentlemen, but bear in mind that there was a powerful lever that started the Democratic avalanche, and that was popular dissatisfaction with the doings of your party in general.

The tariff bill as reported by Mr. Mills and passed by a Democratic House of Congress made wool free, and levied an ad valorem duty of forty per cent. on woolen goods. That was encouraging capital and labor at both ends. Freeing the raw material would have given the manufacturer a chance to compete with other nations, and at the same time broadened the field for employment of labor, while taxing foreign fabrics at the rate named would have afforded ample protection to both employer and employee.

When Grover Cleveland was first elected President of the United States, some rampant Republican partisans avowed their determination to close up business interests and retire. They nevertheless continued in trade and made money. Silverman Bunnell, of Bridgeport, Conn., a large owner of real estate, at the same time proclaimed his intention to sell out. Notwithstanding which he remained the happy possessor of enhanced property values.

In 1873 the then editor of the New York Tribune was overwhelmingly defeated. In 1885, twenty months afterwards, the present editor of the same journal as a candidate for Vice-President encountered similar disaster. Defeat killed Greeley and has made Reid very unwell. Both cases attest the fact that Donner Dopers is an incalculable political practitioner.

Minnesota was saved to the Harrison column through the personal popularity and well known sentiments of Governor-elect Nelson, who, as a Republican Congressman advocated and voted for the free Democratic tariff bill, and who remains to be an outspoken champion of tariff reform and free of McKinleyism.

General Benjamin F. Butler has escaped from obscurity to condemn the Australian ballot system because of the harm it has done the Republican party. He also endeavors to both ridicule and vilify the secret voting law of the state and that it originated in a British penal colony. It would be advisable for the General, before again referring from public notice, to read a little perhaps of history and thereby learn that the South Australian ballot law was devised and enacted in a land that is free was a convict settlement. The Australian ballot is freedom's safeguard and that is why it makes Butlerism shun its shadow. Blocks of five Dudley's illegal e naturally antagonistic to it.

"My belief in our principles and my faith in our party constitute my trust that we shall answer the expectation of our countrymen and shall raise high aloft the standard of true Democracy, which for more than forty years has been of a prosperous, a happy and a confident people."—President-elect Cleveland.

To the credit of the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey, we believe the managers of that corporation did not send circulars upon the subject of their political duty.

"The Democrats in the recent campaign appealed to the self respect of the people and to their consciences for equal rights for all and opened a field for none."—President Eliot of Harvard.

To let every legally entitled citizen, without intimidation or favor, vote as he deems proper, is a fundamental code of the Democratic party.

Political Notes From Exchanges.

There will be 25 Senatorial seats vacant at Washington on March 4. Of these 13 will fall to the Democrats, 9 to the Republicans and 3 to the People's party, one of these being Senator Stewart of Nevada, who has deserted the standard of the G. o. p.

The Democrats gain Senators-elect from the Republican states of California, Montana, New York, Wisconsin and Wyoming respectively, while they do not lose one of those they hold at present. The People's party ousted Republicans from Kansas and Nebraska, besides gaining Senator Stewart, who succeeds Senator Wolcott. The Democrats have 44 Senators to 40 of the Republicans and the 4 of the People's party—as many as the two parties mentioned have between them, can, if so inclined, call on the Vice-President-elect on the case of a tie. As Arizona and New Mexico will certainly be admitted to statehood and Utah probably, the Democracy will then by gain two Senators apiece from those States.

At the Manhattan club banquet to Mr. Cleveland on Saturday night held in the upper room of the club, president Gorham in proposing the health of the guest of the evening dwelt on the fact that the Democratic victory was not only a party triumph, but a popular triumph.

"He was in no great," said he, "that he is greater than his party. The great w of men is the man who is with the people and the people, and trying in the people's behalf."

Governor Werts's Bride.

Perhaps but few of our citizens are aware of the fact that the wife of governor-elect Gen. T. Werts was a resident of Plainfield at the date of her marriage. Her maiden name was Ellen Runyon, youngest daughter of Hon. Theodore Runyon, of Piscataway township, and sister of ex-postmaster Albert Runyon, one of the oldest and most esteemed residents of Plainfield. Miss Ellen Runyon, the old homestead wherein the marriage was celebrated about eighteen years ago is situated just below New Market, and now owned by Joseph Field. In the ancient family graveyard near the house in which governor Werts was married, will be found the handsome new granite of grandfather and great-grandfather of his wife. Among the many guests at the wedding of governor Werts, were John P. Stelle and wife, who are now residents of this city, but who at that time lived on a farm near the old homestead. Mr. Stelle is the well-known Weyman of West Front street. The fact that Governor elect's family were of strong, Republican proclivities may account for the large increase of votes in his favor in Piscataway township.

Want Roads Like Plainfield's Everywhere.

(Elizabeth Journal.)

Now that electric roads have reached within a stone's throw of Plainfield, why would it not be a good thing to project an electric road running out Watchung avenue, Somerville, to Springfield and Milburn and thence to Summit? The Southern part of Union county has always lacked proper connection with its county seat, and its headlines, its commerce, its society, and indeed nearly all its relations have, in consequence, been with Newark, Morristown and other places. An electric road running to Summit on the line mentioned would divert a large traffic to the city, and would bring the different sections of the county into much better business and social relations.

New Jersey's Favorite Son.

THE PRESS heartily re-echoes the sentiment of many prominent papers of the State who name the Hon. John R. McPherson for a cabinet portfolio. If loyal service and unflinching fidelity to party are considered as qualifications for political advancement under the incoming administration New Jersey's claim to recognition is undoubtedly the honorable distinction for which he is named. All Democrats would be proud to have one of their own, called into the councils of the nation, and Senator McPherson would represent the State with honor and ability. But in such an event there would be two United States Senators to elect and there is little likelihood that Leon Abbett could be kept out of one of them.

Monks Married.

Gratified by the kindly reception and Saturday interviewed accorded him by Plainfield's highly cultivated and hospitable people, Father Monks has been commanded to give a violin recital in this city, Thursday evening, December 1, assisted by that talented young pianiste, Edward Smart, at Mavis Hall, under the management of Mr. Demarest.

This will be the opening of the musical season in this city, and we predict that Father and Professor Monks will appear before a full house. We should not be surprised if there be an occasion of special interest and attraction, yet there will be no extra charge in prices. The hall is reserved seats at 50 and 75 cents will begin at the Central pharmacy, Monday morning, November 28.

New Market Notes.

Mr. and Mrs. T. F. Osmun, of New Market, celebrated the fifteenth anniversary of their wedding Monday night. A number of their friends were invited, and a large event attended.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Plant, of New Market, will celebrate the anniversary of their wedding Thursday evening.

A dance will be given at the home of Lloyd Nelson, New Market, on Thanksgiving evening.

HE WILL STILL BE BOSS.

THE FIGHT OF THE ANTI-BOSSITES ON THE WANE.

The Republican Palmetto Men at Liberty as Anti-Bossites—The Grand Executive Committee and Ward Officers and City Committee Reorganize—The Fourth Ward the Only Fighting One.

The off-er of most Republicans to defeat Boss Hedden's ballot law has resulted the party's and the city's affairs in already wretched confusion. For there have been made to-day out of the ashes of a county secret to the many of the Plainfield Republicans. It has been openly avowed that a little attorney who has always acted in the old and notorious ring rule whose yoke has chafed so many necks for so long. The one-man power, the bossism and, would have been the case for many years to come of a prosperous, a happy and a confident people."—President-elect Cleveland.

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AN ENGINEER INSANE.

JERRY DUNIHAN FORSAKES HIS LOCOMOTIVE.

All Donation Visits Call to Remain for Him, But He Resists the Benevolent Attempts—His Wife Has Her Reasons, Not Recognize His Neighbors.

Jerry Dunihan cast a gentleman's train from New York to Dunellen Tuesday and ran it as well that no one ever dreamed that it was in charge of a maniac.

The engineer was Jeremiah Dunihan, of Dunellen. He is 50 years of age, and the third oldest engineer in point of service on the Jersey Central.

He has been given responsible runs, making a four day's week, and the work and worry added to loss of sleep, were a great deal to him. Dunihan is a man of the mental strain, he lost a favorite daughter, Mrs. Denham, a good age. It is reported that the mind of the engineer has been affected, but yesterday's acts were altogether.

He completed all day of 301 better, and, engine he had charge of, ran in to head. His fireman noticed his queer actions on the run out from New York and was much alarmed by them. He himself could no longer stand it and returned in some Dunihan's remarks foreign his attention and left him incapable of his work, but Dunihan performed the duties of the engineer quite skillfully to Dunellen. Then he forsook it. He swung down from his cab with his dinner pail, and started swiftly homeward, while in the opposite direction from his home.

The news of Dunihan's "queer" ness spread, and the townspeople in the vicinity of the depot were on the lookout for the insane engineer. Every one feared he might do himself some bodily harm.

He was not found till next morning. Peter Hartlieb saw him from a train window, walking up Clinton avenue. Even from the direction of the residence. Dunihan's deserted home, and he was taken home by Timothy McCarthy and other friends. He did not know his own name, and said he lived in Mr. Gardner's barn. He expressed a fondness for nothing.

His clothes were tattered, and his face and hands were scratched and torn from the brambles and bushes he had evidently wandered about the woods and meadows all night.

He will be examined with a view of putting him in an institution for the insane.

SCHOOLMARMS STORM SOMERVILLE.

A Hand-Rousing Crisis Minutes on Their Petition.

All of the school trustees, male and female, principals, supervisors, and those attending the Institute of Somerville and somerset counties this week in Somerville hall, Somerville. Bright and early Monday morning the town began to assume a mutiful tint liment of pedagogues and as they thronged up the street in the direction their feet were guided was the court house square. Soon the hall was filled, and a full hooked crowd, and all were in their duty ing stations. At 10 the instructors and the men were ascended to between the rooms in a joyful way. This convention of teachers is supposed to be called for the education and enlightenment of the backwoods educators, but it is not exactly that. I teachers from all over say so. They claim that the idea is to promote sociability; in other words, to bring the teachers from all parts together in a friendly companionship in order to get rid of any bashfulness with their fingers to their minds. To that, no doubt, the visit is due. Superintendent Hoagland and many under Commissioner Apgar also met there on the street corners and on the hall until 9 p.m., only stopping a short time for lunch. The hall and town is a glorious over the hall until supper time, at which time the hall was again filled with a full crowd of teachers, and the town was filled with a full crowd of teachers, and the town was filled with a full crowd of teachers, and the town was

CITY DEPARTMENT.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE, THE COUNTY AND THE CITY, AND HAS THE LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY PAPER PUBLISHED IN THIS COUNTY OR UNION.

J. A. DUNAREST - - City Editor.

—Another old moniker has been sold off by Leiter's hotel.

—Twenty-eight men were laid off Friday at the Potter Press works.

—Dandelion now has a society for the prevention of cruelty to animals.

—David Morning is the highest average bowler at Hope chapel, having beaten all previous records by bowling 236 Monday evening.

—The stock and fixtures of Miller's pharmacy, in the T. M. C. A. building, 10 East Front street, will be sold by public auction on the premises, next Tuesday afternoon at 2.

—A $2 000 addition is being added to the Hanover academy on Park avenue recently purchased by Prof. Edward Martin from Isaac E. Martino. A. L. C. Martin is the architect.

—What's the matter with Mine Host Rose for a position in Grover's cabinet? He has a brother and his cousin is the wife of Middleton is next to Union for the title of banner Democratic county.

—Trinity Commandery, No. 17 Knights Templars, numbering 75 members, will entertain two candidates Monday evening. Prominent Knights were present from New York and Somerville.

—Dandelion H. J. Weber is having the sidewalk around his grocery store repaired with Belgian, and pedestrians should be thankful, for no longer will they have to walk through mud at the curb.

—County clerk James Gerber has called 1561, given bonds and been put in possession of his office. Chief clerk Theodore Medlicott of this city is still retained in charge to the gratification of all who have business to transact with the county.

—Fitch-ell Bradley, William Wadsfield Mitchell McCarthy and Robert Wood bar, posted $15 and agreed not to starve 2 their boards before Dec. 16. The one who gives the best grave is to have his share of the money. It is an election freak.

—The Democrats will have 223, another, 234, representatives in the next Congress, Republicans 125 and the Populists 7, giving the Democrats 95 majority so far as heard from, and 92, if they carry the election for Congressmen in Rhode Island.

—A stout stone wall is being built the entire length of George H. Babcock's property along Green brook, also along the race-way south of the present stable buildings. This is to keep the brook confined and prevent washouts of the improved property.

—Those who still claim there is danger in the trestle should have seen the men on top of their wagon wiping the hair prestonad wire and greasing it with oil and pinchage, during the snow and rain storm of Wednesday and Thursday. The full current was on and all the cars running at the time.

—Yale men are numerous in Plainfield, and those here considerably jubilant demonstration made in the city Saturday afternoon when the foot-ball score was displayed in front THE PRESS office. Visitors of blue that on close inspection proved to be Yale peasants, were seen over many precious Saturday night and yesterday.

—The Relief Association proposes, this year as hitherto, to give out Thanksgiving dinners to its beneficiaries another poor families. For this purpose groceries, provisions, clothing, fuel, etc., are asked and should be sent to the Relief rooms, 45 West Second street, on Tuesday afternoon, or Wednesday morning before 10 o'clock.

—The most remarkable victory of the Democrats in Illinois, where they have a majority of 16,000, and a majority of 7,000. They gained 76,000 votes as compared with the election of 1892, while the Republicans gained 37,000. The total gain to the vote of the State since 1888 was about 100,000.

—The way the city park is mutilated is a disgrace. The cinder paths that were laid out for pedestrian exercise have been perverted to the use of all manner of horses, and even private carriages, so that they are not in condition for pedestrians. The nuisance should be soon summarily stopped. Let the councilmen of the locality take a hand.

—Arrangements are already making in Washington for the inauguration of President Cleveland, which it is proposed shall be upon a scale fully equal to those of any occasion of the kind in recent years. The inaugural parade will be largely be composed of Democratic clubs from all sections of the country, some of which are already arranging for their entertainment while in the city.

—There is no use to worry about Mr. Cleveland's Cabinet. He has plenty of hard-wood, straight-grained Democratic timber to choose from; and no-w-p is a better judge of material—Philadelphia Record Very good; but let us suggest that New Jersey not be overlooked this time. How about Senator Sam R. McPherson for Secretary of the Treasury? We think he would fill the bill in a most worthy and able manner.

—A handsome deer dog owned and highly prized by Martin McGowan, of Prescott place, Pondville, is supposed to have been poisoned the other night by some miscreant. The animal was first noticed the dog acting strangely and therefore turned him out of his box, since which time he has disappeared entirely. It is said that this deer was a great favorite to most any one and all the boys like to have him accompany with them in the woods. He was generally admired from the family circle as he was fondly treated like one of the family.

Hope Chapel's First Victory.

A friendly game at bowling between a five-men team from Dunellen and a five-men team connected with Hope chapel was played on the latter alleys Monday night. The game was very exciting the whole way through and at one time it was thought the Dunellenites would be victorious as they were 50 pins to the good ahead of the Chapel team in the first frame; but by hard work and keeping together the Chapelers got the best of them in the last frame. The score:

HOPE CHAPEL.		DUNELLEN.	
Turner	96	Lovejoy	139
Mole	111	Gile	98
Hoffman	97	Dunham	87
Morning	142	Tingley	110
Geer	88	Wilson	98
	533		532

Taylor of Dunellen umpired the game.

He's So Was Sure Hero of Plainfield.

[Elizabeth Journal.]

Just think of it. Plainfield expects to win a Republican victory at the municipal election on December 5. And this after the unparalleled landslide on November 8. Hurrah for Plainfield!

THE PRESS'S One-Hundred Idea Grower.

[From The Courier.]

The members of the High School class of 1893 will have a Thanksgiving spread in Assembly Hall to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock. They hope to be thankful for the concession system at an early date.

PERSONALIA.

Carl Fiessler, formerly book-keeper at Poehler's, is now in the office of C. Bolmer, Bro & Co.

A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. Charles Burke, of Netherwood, on Monday. This is the ninth.

Miss Hattie Hillyer, of Clinton, is visiting the family of her uncle, D. W. Hillyer, of Fourth and New streets.

Miss May Hilton of this city was married to Asa McKean of Somerville, by the Rev. Cornelius Bosworth, Wednesday evening.

Mi-s Hallie Wilson and Miss Jodie Rockwell, two of New Brunswick's most charming belles, are visiting friends in this city.

Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Rose, of 313 Grant avenue, will spend next week in New York, attending the wedding of Mr. Rose's sister Hattie.

Mrs. Joseph W. Yates and Miss Kathie Yates, who have been visiting Mrs. Yates's son Sigmund Yates and his family at Denver, are expected home next week.

Miss Alice Plummer, formerly of Netherwood, with her mother, Mrs. Plummer, of New York, has been spending a few days with Mr. and Mrs. Henry Bowne of Broadway.

A lad coming from school the other day was overheard comparing some of the Plainfield clergy thus: Positive, Goodrich; comparative, Richardson; superlative, Bossenger.

Mrs. Robert Bunting of Ashland, Pa., who as Miss Emma Martin was chief operator in the telephone office in this city, is visiting friends at the Park Hotel, Clinton street, North Plainfield.

The recent proposition of the Sunset J. Cox Union trustees to Mayor Grant of New York, asking for aid in the matter of the completion of the proposed Tilden public library, was signed by L. V. F. Randolph, secretary of the Tilden trust.

The Rev. Dr. Rudesdale of the Crescent Avenue church, has refused to consider a call, that undoubtedly would otherwise have been extended him, to the pulpit of the late Dr. Howard Crosby of New York. The salary connected with it is $9,000.

Colonel V. D. Baston, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Baston of Railway road, died Sunday after a speedy illness. She was a young woman of rare purity of character, patient in suffering, and with a divine faith in the Master's will. Her loss will be greatly felt.

The most popular form of amusement this winter seems to be amateur theatricals. Three plays are in course of rehearsal at present, two of them to be brought out at the Casino during December. The third will be private but may be repeated at the Casino later in the season.

On the 13th of December W. R. Mackaymont, organist, will give one of his popular organ recitals, in the First Presbyterian church, assisted by Walter Arnold, soprano, Mrs. Mackaymont and Miss Crane. These recitals have become so popular that they are looked for-ward to with considerable interest. Admission is free.

A sociable was given to about seventy-five young people of this city, Elizabeth and Fanwood, Wednesday evening, at the Delbert homestead, Terrill road. Refreshments were served, and the evening was pleasantly spent. Dancing was furnished by Mr. Reilly. All agreed that Mrs. Richards (Aunt Huldah) was a charming hostess, and entertained royally.

The many warm friends of Mrs. Wallace L. Berrell are rejoiced to know that she is to spend the entire winter in Plainfield, where she has built a cozy home on a retiring avenue. She is a guest at the Terrell home on West Front street, where her bright little boy is the pet and plaything of the household. Her brother is kept busily his business interests in the West.

Mrs. Samuel Dreier has paid $6,000 cash for the large plot of land at the corner of New and Front streets, known as the Leal school. The shrewd business woman made a good bargain. She near that the street railway is improving property in that section of town, and is very anxious to have a hand in developing the real estate. The purchase was made through Robinson brothers.

Thomas Hale, jr., of this city, was married at noon, on Wednesday, the 16th inst., to Miss Agnes Charlotte Holen daughter of the home of the bride's mother in Jersey City. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Father Kenyon. The wedding was a private affair, only the near relatives and a few intimate friends of the neighborhood being invited. Many beautiful gifts were bestowed as tokens of affection and esteem. After the ceremony the guests were driven to the Hotel Washington, where beautiful refreshments were provided. The happy couple left on the express at the Grand Central Depot, New York, where they took the cars for Boston and other points. They will return to Plainfield and will make their future home in that city for the present. Mrs. Hale is a niece of the Veronas of North Plainfield.

The Dorr of LeGrande avenue, entertained a party of friends Thursday evening. Progressive whist was the chief feature of the evening. Miss Patten, of Somerville, and Mr. Bonnell, of Plainfield, took first prizes, and Miss Hengerer and Mr. Pitts each obtaining a "booby". Among those present were: Miss Bonnell, of Plainfield; Miss Patten, Miss Bowers, Miss Crane, Miss Lowrie, Miss Boyce, Miss Thorne, Miss Hengerer, Miss Hengerer, Miss Baltzman, Miss Hengerer, Miss Holmes and Miss Abbott, of Plainfield; Miss Sackett, of New York; Messrs. A. Pitts, A. Hairston, H. Patten, Mr. Smith, H. Williams, Dr. Baker, Mr. Lowrie, E. French, C. Faber, G. Drayton, F. Rockwell, H. Day, A. Freeman and J. Stevens, of Plainfield; Mr. English, of Verona; and Messrs. C. H. Bogardus and C. Allen, of Elizabeth. Informality reigned supreme, and a most genuine good time was enjoyed by all.

Miss Mitchell, who had been a respected teacher in New York since 1836, died of pneumonia at her residence, 30 West Fifty-sixth street, at 2 o'clock Tuesday morning, after an illness of a few days. She was born in Belfast, Ireland, in 1825, and came to this country when he was 9 years old. He went into the sugar business in Philadelphia, and in 1866, came to New York city and became a partner of the late Francis Baldwin. Eventually the firm adopted the name of Baldwin, Mitchell & Co., and in the last few years took rank among the leading firms of sugar brokers in Wall street. Mr. Mitchell was a member of the Delta club and of the Union league club, and of St. Thomas's church. The funeral will be at the residence Friday morning, at 10, and the interment at Woodlawn. Mr. Mitchell leaves two daughters and two sons. The elder son is at the head of the firm of L. W. Mitchell & Co., and the youngest, Thomas Mitchell, jr., who was long a resident of this city at Broadway and Ninth street, is a partner in his father's firm.

A Great Thing: Where, by Comet.

[Elizabeth Journal.]

The enterprising people of Plainfield are ambitiously in a fever of excitement over the prospect of a new hotel. They have recently added electric cars to the other progressive institutions of the city, and now it is rumored that the Pennsylvania railroad company has decided to erect a handsome hotel at Watchung, the Orange, theatre through Millburn, Springfield, and Scotch Plains, and on to Plainfield, and it is not unlikely that the people here may be of great advantage to Plainfield, and it is not unlikely that the people here may be of great advantage to Plainfield, and it is not unlikely that the people here may be of great advantage

ANARCHISTS AT HOME.

Secret Societies in Which Bratty Brutality Attains Its Ends.

The Outbreak's Secret Head — How "Sinner" Are Removed—A Hidden Factor in the Hungarian Trouble.

[COPYRIGHT, 1892.]

It is always an ill wind that blows nobody good, and the barrier which the cholera has unexpectedly set up against the inroads of foreign immigration has also put a temporary stop to the horrors within our gates of the destructive doctrines of social conspiracy. It can hardly with truth be claimed that the Americans are even one-half aware of the hidden fires forever smoldering in their very midst—fires fanned and fed from day to day, from hour to hour, by the conspiracy of anarchists and cherished revolutists perpetually being imported into the country. The secret societies peculiar to that truly certain element of the population of Hungary, Bohemia, Galicia, Dalmatia and Jewish Russia, are unknown and unheard in their entirety when individual members of them settle here. To this fact may be traceable the frequent mysterious murders which periodically startle the public, occurring in those districts peculiar to every large town, where the lower class of immigrants congregate.

To instance this we will begin with the Ouladina, a secret society which first spread southward from Bessarabia and westward to Hungary, Servia, Bosnia and Croatia. It is now the most powerful one among our Hungarian and Slavish population, and in large native lands its wide ramifications have long been known to the authorities. Information gleaned from official sources goes to prove that the Ouladina's future success continues to spread among its members long after they emigrate, for the same system of holding together and observing the traditions of their secret mutual bond is characteristic of the expatriated Hungarian working in the Pennsylvania coal mines, or in the great industrial concerns of that state, or still further west.

Here is the situation: A certain bona workman is obnoxious to a large number of his fellows for reasons "too numerous" him. The next question is how shall it be done. The Ouladina is the big loyal members of the Ouladina, proceed systematically, and after the first sensation of the immediate "removal" dissolves, a piece of red paper is sent to another village where members of the order are quartered. This contains the name of the victim and is addressed to one of the faithful selected by a majority vote to execute the sentence. The latter knows the secret missive means bloodshed so he forthwith arms himself with knife and revolver and proceeds to the village wherein it is dated, and from that goal to the residence of the local head of the order, and as he enters places the index finger of his left hand between Adams' apple of his throat—thus giving the secret sign of identification—following this with the password, delicately framed and lengthy sentence, the exact translation of which even the writer has been unable to secure. Then the two proceed to business; the chief arranges for the commission of the deed, and dispatches the assassin on his fatal errand. Nothing more is heard of the matter, community is aroused to the consternation of the assassin's work. Suspicion may rest upon one of the Ouladina's Croats dwelling in the immediate vicinity, but it is, of course, impossible to establish a case against them, because not only are none of them directly guilty, but, knowing beforehand the precise line of action attempt would be made, they each and all have taken excellent care to be at that moment in other places so far away from the scene as soon whose evidence would suffice to clear them if accused. The alibi is thus the unbreakable defense, and while the local police are vainly expending their energy and sagacity, the real murderer has returned in safety to retreat, as much beyond the danger of detection as if he had never been born.

Does the shadow of a ghastly crime, would fain ask the thoughtful reader, that the several murders so lately committed in Pennsylvania, when American former in charge of Hungarian "Huns" burned last year, the enormity, and the responsibility for which could never be placed, were actually accomplished by the methods I have described?

No less dangerous is the organization existing among the Slavs who are found in large numbers in the extreme of Michigan, Michigan and other northwestern states. It is the outcome of the revolutionary spirit which permeated Poland after the dismemberment of that unfortunate country, and had for its motive the protection of the oppressed natives against the tyranny of the conquerors. It united together in self-defense under the watchword of patriotism, and largely recruited from the ranks of the peasant agriculturists who, under the leadership of the nobility, organized, armed with their scythes the sabers and bayonets of Russia's troops, the "Society of Scythemen," as it was called, while retaining in great part its original membership, altered its aims when transferred to the shores of America and the new world. When the scythemen, in short, left Poland for America they began to form lodges all about Pittsburgh and the memory of Kosciusko. They still retain the spirit of their secret brotherhood, and, carrying its general principles of organization with them, adapted the latter to their requirements when the whole trouble lay, for these Polish-Americans, in the fact of resentment between the despotism from which they had fled and the free government which they found there existing. Anything which in their eyes took the form of legalized authority was at once to be condemned, and it did not matter that this authority took the form of organized employing labor, to them it was hopelessly suggestive of tyranny all the same. The neighborhood, more or less extensive, where all things, gradually developed into secret societies, naturally were. For the purest blank of anarchy were to prove those in a theory and practice of absolute depredation. Secret lodges formed one outcome, and these, while being in reality nothing more or less than benevolent societies for the mutual lifting of suffering the order for the purpose of bleeding their more fortunate brethren. Strictly speaking, those who had completed the ordeal of getting on well in the world quickly appeared suspicious. Well-to-do Poles have disappeared in several parts of the West without much comment from the police, because the latter knew that the people knew the opportunity for a safe shooting was too good to be lost by the scythemen. I do not absolutely guarantee, but it is contended, that some of the murders which have startled the public of late in Pittsburgh and vicinity have been due to the secret societies in question. The organization is radical throughout, and in the extreme sense of the word, including murder, boycotting and the destruction of the property of non-belonging persons.

There is yet another class of foreigners who like the Poles consider their

THE BOHEMIAN SHARK AND HIS VICTIM.

selves an oppressed and down-trodden people. These are the Bohemians, who, never at any time absorbed into the homogeneity of the Austrian empire, have always fretted under the iron heel long years. This unwilling subjection on their part to an alien rule has produced the result familiar to all. Its consequence has fostered the development of secret societies. Ignorance, while not destroying this principle of patriotism, has tended to really demoralize it, as I will explain. The better class of Bohemians who comehere are most easily thrown their sturdy, staid qualities and the beneficent influence of American civilization from drifting astray, and it is only those of blunted moral perceptions who are found in the ranks of the pariahs. Secret organization is the curse which may be called Bohemian brigandage, so far as its operations here are concerned. In other words it is less to-day than that existing among the other nationalities described above, for the inevitable tendency of a people to isolate themselves, running contact with a peculiar system of swindling and robbery, from which it has drifted from its former phase of blackmail.

Divided into two principal sections, this Bohemian secret organization itself most strongly in New York and Chicago. Its objects are attained by lawful means, and simple. Some of the steamers arriving in New York are regularly watched by detailed members of the local gang, who, when they learn that the gang's usually worn by their countrymen when they first land. Arriving families are promptly looked out for, and their worldly degree of prosperity at once made out. When they step ashore if they are, in the estimate of the waiting shark, worthy of his attention, he approaches and introduces himself. Recommending his proteges to one of the lodging houses in Greenwich street, near the Pennsylvania pier in New York, kept by Bohemians, the shark at once telegraphs to confederates in Chicago—provided that be the place of the victim's destination—and if to some other point he so does it that his confederates have time to start on ahead and mature their plans. In either case the result is the same. Chicago is the objective point the confederates stationed there, being advised by wire, at once organize a feast in honor of the party. If it is anywhere else the New York confederates arriving there first engage the rooms and summon the feast. This contains the name of the victim and is addressed to one of the faithful selected by a majority vote to execute the sentence. The latter knows the secret missive means bloodshed so he forthwith arms himself with knife and revolver and proceeds to the village wherein it is dated, and from that goal to the residence of the local head of the order, and as he enters places the index finger of his left hand between Adams' apple of his throat—thus giving the secret sign of identification—following this with the password, delicately framed and lengthy sentence, the exact translation of which even the writer has been unable to secure. Then the two proceed to business; the chief arranges for the commission of the deed, and dispatches the assassin on his fatal errand. Nothing more is heard of the matter, community is aroused to the consternation of the assassin's work. Suspicion may rest upon one of the Ouladina's Croats dwelling in the immediate vicinity, but it is, of course, impossible to establish a case against them, be-

THE SCYTHEMEN'S GRIP.

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The Constitutionalist,
A DEMOCRATIC WEEKLY.
H. L. FORCE & A. L. FORCE, Editors and Proprietors.
AT PLAINFIELD, NEW JERSEY.
TERMS—TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.

THE CONSTITUTIONALIST.

VOL. XXV. PLAINFIELD, N. J., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1892. No 49.

"Support the Constitution, which is the consent of the States, as well as the Resolutions as to its authorities."—Madison.

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GEORGE W. DAY,
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Sales of Personal Property solicited. P. O. Box 143, Dunellen, N. J., or residence, 111 East Front street, Plainfield. Terms reasonable.

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Jobbing promptly attended to. [p-62

E. B. MAYNARD,
PRACTICAL BARBER
AND
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Ladies' and Children's Hair Cutting done at their residences. Shaving, Shampooing, etc., satisfactorily performed. [p-62

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Water Piping. Plumbing.
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Having associated myself with the Union Plumbing Association of New York, I am prepared to furnish first-class workmen at short notice, and guarantee all work done by me. I solicit your favors, and will endeavor to merit your confidence.
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THORBURN & CO'S GARDEN SEEDS,
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English Tiles, Anaglypta, Hand, Leather Relief Flock Papers, &c. Borders for Walls.
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Manufacturer of the Celebrated
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CLEAR HAVANA SEGARS A SPECIALTY.
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No. 18 PARK AVE., (Next to Post Office) PLAINFIELD, N. J.
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The Constitutionalist.

W. L. FORCE, Editor and Proprietor. A. L. FORCE

GLORIOUS.

The recent Presidential election, aside from individual disappointments, naturally to be expected, certainly gave cause for universal exultation.

From end to end of our vast domain there was no violence, no riotous demonstration, no bloodshed, no friction of moment, but peace and good order prevailed throughout, while millions of freemen, stilly as snowflakes fall upon the sod, deposited their ballots and thereby lawfully changed the political complexion of the national administration.

Partisans of every name, Democrats, Republicans, Prohibitionists and Populists, ought to joy in such a glorious fact, because it furnishes undisputable evidence of the people's capacity for enlightened self-government, a vital principle of the great American Republic and the living antagonism to monarchy.

It is glorious in more aspects than one.

Glorious to Americans as a renewed proof of the stability of free institutions.

Glorious as a powerful warning to Kings, Queens and Emperors to beware how they trifle with popular rights.

Glorious as a hope of ultimate freedom to the down-trodden masses of the whole world.

Glorious as a cheering example to all sister Republics.

We have frequently heard the saying that intelligence had its headquarters in the Republican party, but the claim now put forth by some partisan journals that thousands of Republicans could not be made to comprehend the plain Australian system of voting, indicates a sad growth of Republican ignorance.

A government composed of the "ten and the well born" was the Plutocratic aim of old-time Federalism. Democracy opened fire against that detestable heresy long years ago, and the roar of Democratic guns still reverberates throughout the land.

If those Republicans who declared they would retire from business pursuits if Cleveland was elected will only do as they promised, what a grand opening Democrats and Mugwumps will have to make money. Retire, gentlemen, *retire!*

Some of our Republican friends have returned from the inhospitable shores of Salt River. They come back well content to brave the predicted deluge of Democratic ruin, feeling assured that it will not be much of a shower after all.

The Cleveland and Stevenson Business Men's Club of New York, after promptly paying all indebtedness, appropriated the balance in treasury, about $500 to deserving charities. That is the way to do business.

Harrison carried Ohio by only a beggarly 1,000 plurality, and in face of the fact that Ohio is the home of McKinley the great. Shades of Napoleon!

With incrested heart and tear-moistened eyes, the New York Tribune is at length compelled to admit the election of Cleveland and Stevenson.

Iron dipped in a solution of lead and called American tin plate will not be a permanent fraud.

Organized labor acts as a stone wall against the inroads of monopolistic wolves.

The boys of Tammany kept step to the strains of Democratic music.

The next President of the United States will be a Democrat.

The days of worthless shoddy are numbered.

The secret ballot is freedom's shield.

United States Senator Abbett.

It seems now as though it was a settled matter that governor Leon Abbett will succeed the Hon. John Rodgers Thomas United States Senator during the forthcoming Legislature. According to reports senator John R. McPherson advocates his appointment, and Allen McDermott. And now governor-elect Werts has expressed his choice in Mr. Abbett. At the banquet given the Democratic society of New Jersey, in Jersey City, last Thursday, governor-elect Werts—in the course of his remarks—s 1t:

So far I am concerned, and I have united with many men on the subject, and now that the election is over and a personal question is at hand, I wish to say I believe the Democratic party in the Legislature will come up nobly to the carrying of the man who is our choice for our senator. *It will be its duty as well as its pleasure* to elect a Democrat to the United States Senate, and that Democrat will be the man who has done much for the State of New Jersey, the man who has followed up his victories and defeated the corporations to help bear the burdens of the State. I hail him as the next United States Senator, Leon Abbett.

We have always advocated the selection of governor Abbett as United States Senator. He is entitled to that honor for his staunch advocacy of Democratic principles and faithful performance of duty. He has made an excellent governor and will make a like good national representative.

West Madison Avenue Widened.

Peter Wooden, Julia A. Rogers, the M. E. church, and others, have petitioned the common council to widen Madison avenue from Front street to the railroad to the uniform width of *fifty feet*. The committee on streets will take charge of the proposition.

Reception of the Sate Carrol.

Ed. Young, Prescottville, Ontario, Canada, says:—"I have used Hood's Sarsaparilla Pills for the past fifteen years, and think them the best family cathartic and liver remedy known. For some five years I have suffered from an eruption of the skin on the face, over lyes and temples. I tried different blood purifiers, but, although relieved, eruption still breaking out worse than ever. Finally I started to take a thorough course of Sarsaparilla Pills, and took six vials, eight for four nights, then one each night for four nights, then one every other night for four nights, then one every third night for four nights, and then one every week with the happy result that my skin is perfectly clear and has been so ever since.

SURPTUOUS HOLIDAY DISPLAY.

Lovely Things to Be Seen in Park Avenue Show Windows.

Don't go up Park avenue if you want to escape the temptation of wanting to stop through a plate-glass window. At Pardee's big furniture establishment the display of household is really so attractive that the spectator is prompted to wreck the nearest window, that he may reach the desks to go in and take possession. At the corner double window there is a magnificent assortment of handsome bedroom tables, dainty reception chairs, elegant rockers, parlor suits and other beautiful things, fashioned by rare workmanship and after exquisite designs. Just what the good wife or other loved one would demand. The apartment is fully furnished, carpeted, papered in antique panel and by artistic hands. Between Pardee's establishment and Young's Opera House pictures. The table is ready set, and the eye glistens and the mouth waters in anticipation of the delicacies to be served in the dining-room repast. The choicest of furniture is arranged in the most fashionable taste. There is the loveliest and richest parlor suit that the heart could wish,

CITY DEPARTMENT.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE, THE COUNTY AND THE CITY, AND HAS THE LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY PAPER PUBLISHED IN THE COUNTY OF ESSEX.

J. A. DEMAREST - - City Editor.

—It is a political Waterloo for Mr. Ulrich.

—Finkbeiner's city judge will still be a secret Willson.

—There will be an entertainment at the Boys' club on Monday.

—THE PRESS congratulates its candidate on his deserving triumph.

—Manager Mapleson will bring his entire company to Music Hall, Thursday evening.

—The Coddingtons, whether they spell with one d or two, seem to be popular among the masses.

—Fleet Bernhardt has petitioned Council for an assignment of taxes on the Daniel Martine farm.

—They have shut off that elephant's hay supply that "Anti-Addition Republican" wrote so feelingly about.

—The women of the Children's Home are arranging for a reading by Kate Douglas Wiggin, from her own stories.

—Will the increase in public taxes for the Mapleson Opera company's appearance at Music Hall, Thursday evening.

—The would-be judge must find the sentence of the adjudging misters pretty severe. The merest ballot can make Hauf quite a "busy terror".

—Mayor Saunders says that it is the duty of the people to complain of nuisances and abuses and defects, and then the council will remedy faults.

—The Central New Jersey Land Improvement company has declared a dividend of $2 a share, payable at the Liberty National bank on December 9.

—The Republican, *Profession* of New Brunswick telephone to THE PRESS: "Ho, hi! Number 'Nine!' Does it seem popular in his own bailiwick?"

—When judge W. R. Codington goes after game he generally brings down his quarry. He owns trustworthy dogs, too. Indeed, how to load for b'ar as well as for rabbit.

—The Reading Railroad company has given out the contract for the extension of the block signal system from Bound Brook to Philadelphia, and as soon as possible this automatic system will cover the entire Reading system.

—The Plainfield common council will meet again Dec. 19, to hear the final report of the commissioners in the matter of widening the present Peace street. The report will be in favor of the widening, and the Council will approve it.

—The milk-cart editor of the *Courier* has been spelling in his fine work, and makes the important announcement that "within two hours thirty-seven milk wagons passed the corner of Front and Somerset streets yesterday morning."

—The startling statement was made by the *Courier* that "On account of its rapidly increasing business, Dr. Edward Rushmore has been obliged to lease from M. Quinn the vacant lot at the corner of East Fourth and Sycamore streets."

—The roll call at meetings of the North Plainfield borough council will be dispensed with hereafter. Mayor Saunders thinks it unnecessary and undignified, and the clerk will merely count noses and announce whether a quorum is present.

—New Yorkers who read the Courier editor's talent of the terrible torture on *of the Plainfield* colored people over the supposed coming of the comet, are saying what kind of fool negroes there are in Plainfield. It is n't fool negroes, dear New Yorkers, but only fool paper.

—For $200 Peter Wooden has transferred to Truman W. Bitgen and George W. Wright his property on Plainfield. For $1 Alexander Kenney has transferred other North Plainfield land to Mary A. Kenney. Sarah M. Sandford has made a like transfer to Joseph W. and Wm. M. Sandford

—*The situation of the Union* county jail warden matter seems just now to be very much like Charles Decker in the present Republican incumbent. He has 7 Republican votes and 1 Democrats to start with, with another Democrat eyeing for one of his. All that are necessary for a choice are 9.

—The proprietor of the Somerset street sheet, who vilifies the electric road in his own paper, sent some of his scrimage to the Journal of the *Home Rule* that he became of the proposed extension of the road into the borough real estate along the route has advanced enormously in value.

—In regard to a statement which recently appeared in this paper to the effect that the heirs of the estate of Job Male, deceased, value between $30,000 and $40,000 on some portion of the estate, THE PRESS is informed by one of the heirs that it is not so, as no attempt of the kind has been made or even thought of.

A Plainfield Woman at Her Brother's Wedding.

The Elmira *Telegram* tells of a quiet, but hearty wedding, which took place on Wednesday morning, at the rectory of St. Patrick's church, when Rev. Father Quinn united in wedlock, Daniel J. Buckley, of New York city, and Miss Agnes M. Dey, of Greene, N. Y. Miss Annie Buckley, of Plainfield, sister of the groom, acted as bridesmaid, and Benjamin Colwell, of Monmouth, N. J., performed the duties of groomsman. Mr. Buckley for several years was connected with the Cortland Wagon company, but at present holds a responsible position in the employ of the metropolis, and both he and bride have many friends here and elsewhere to wish them a happy and prosperous married life.

The groom and his Plainfield sister are the children of Cornelius Buckley of Monmouth-st., and are well and most respected citizens of Ulster county.

The Roller-Skating Season Under Way.

The Crescent rink was opened Tuesday night under the auspices of the National Skate and Bicycle syndicate, with a big crowd who apparently enjoyed themselves with an old-time skate on the "rollers." The Plainfield band furnished some very fine selections, which were applauded in several instances, one piece being repeated. They will play two new pieces for the first time in this city next Saturday night.

The "syndicate management" is famous for the fine music furnished at its skating and bicycle rinks, and also for its ways keeping its establishments warm and comfortable. By perusing the advertisement in another column it will be seen that by purchasing admission tickets the skate checks in packages a large reduction can be obtained on the regular rink prices. The syndicate is doing its best some pay so as to keep objectionable persons from intruding upon its patrons, and has arranged everything with a system to be made of perfect. The floor is in good condition and skates will be the popular thing this winter, when a party of gentlemen and ladies can attend the rink in a body, and if desired, can secure a car on the regular prices by purchasing package tickets.

The championship skating race for a gold watch will undoubtedly interest the school boys. Entries for the first trial heat can be made next Saturday afternoon at the rink.

"A Dollar saved is Dime's Worth." Just so. Don't send away for Dress Goods, Trimmings, Underwear, Hosiery, Gloves, Notions, Ribbons, Laces, Embroideries, Handkerchiefs, Corsets, Shawls, Cloaks, Jackets, Capes, Suits, Skirts, Wrappers, Blankets, Comforts, Flannels, Quilts, Sheets, Pillow Cases, Towels, Table Linens, Napkins, Oil Cloths, Carpets, Rugs, Mats, Curtains, Portieres, Lambrequins, Upholstery Goods, Furniture, Stoves, Ranges, Crockery, Glassware, Tinware, Woodenware, Lamps, Clocks, Silverware, Cutlery, Toys, Games, Albums, Books, Stationery, Pictures, Frames, Jewelry, Watches, Musical Instruments, Sewing Machines, Bicycles, Guns, Fishing Tackle, Base Ball Goods, Boots, Shoes, Rubbers, Trunks, Valises, Hats, Caps, Furs, Gents' Furnishings, Underwear, Neckwear, Suspenders, Gloves, Mittens, Umbrellas, Canes, Clothing, Overcoats, Ulsters, Reefers, Pants, Vests, Boys' Clothing, Children's Clothing, Infants' Wear, Millinery, Ladies' Furnishings, Corsets, Cloaks, Jackets, Capes, Suits, Skirts, Wrappers, Underwear, Hosiery, Gloves, Mittens, Handkerchiefs, Ribbons, Laces, Embroideries, Notions, Toilet Articles, Perfumery, Soaps, Combs, Brushes, Mirrors, Jewelry, Watches, Clocks, Silverware, Cutlery, Optical Goods

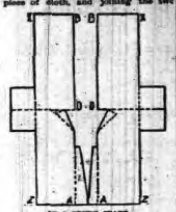
A COMFORTABLE GOWN.

All About the Kimono and How It Is Made.

One of the Most Useful Garments for the House Ever Invented—Something Apparent Even When You Are Wrong.

Take two lengths of cloth of whatever kind you wish, each 14 inches wide and four yards long. Now look carefully at this illustration. Here the cloth must be laid side by side plus two bits sewed on to each, the purpose of which will appear by and by.

Sew together the two sides marked I B. Then sit down where you intend wearing one each breadth half way across. The purpose of this will appear by and by. Now double the entire piece of cloth, and joining the two



IN A CRUDE STATE.

points marked X to the two points marked Z, sew those sides together to within 10 inches of the middle fold. The purpose of the unsewed space will also appear later on.

Now take two more straight pieces of cloth, each 42 inches long and 15 inches wide. Double each just as if you were going to make a bag and sew the short ends together. Then sew one of the long sides half way across and stop. Sew the other long side into the edges of the slit left in the side seams X Z. It will be a little long to fit exactly, but never mind that.

Now go back to the point where you cut the two breadths half across. Fold each triangular piece formed by cutting the breadths half across, backward, lapel-wise, on the inside edge of the cloth, forming a V-shaped opening.

Now, perhaps, you will begin to see what those blind directions I said in D. If you don't, slip the outer pants over your shoulders, putting your neck into the hole formed there. Instinctively your arms will stretch out sideways and go through the bags at the side, which will carry off the under side of the cloth.

Now go and look at yourself in the glass and you will see what you have been at so long. It is a kimono, the almond-eye, and is your hair done up in Japanese loops on either side of your head? Something else will also be useful together with you, at any rate. Why, you have a true Japanese gown on!

You turn around and take a look at the back. Yes, it has the seant, straight skirt and the long sleeves. It is exactly like the imported garment sold in the shops as the everyday garment of the Japanese women.

Now take it off; you are not quite done with it yet. The front of the skirt is too narrow to clothe well; widen it by two narrow widths on each front

WEST FINDINGS.

breadth, running from the bottom to the supposed waist line and narrowing towards the top. The diagram makes this point clear.

Hem the skirt at the bottom, finish the neck by putting a straight band of the cloth three inches wide all around the neck. Then the kimono is complete. There is no planning and cutting and shaping and trying. The garment is lapped lightly at the waist and is girded with a twisted cord. Make one of those out of white tissue paper, with a china-blue figure in it. Put it on any of these days, says the World. Then sit down and write home that you are sending missionaries to the Japanese.

THINGS WORTH KNOWING.

Tar following is a splendid liniment for childlains: One ounce of camphor gum, four fluid ounces of olive oil. Dissolve together by a gentle heat and apply to the afflicted parts.

If you find your hands growing cold and clammy, wash them together and rub them as much as possible. Bathe them well, first in hot and then in cold water, using a Turkish towel to produce friction.

Nothing so good for tired eyes has yet been discovered as bathing them in hot water, and sewraigin in nine cases out of ten will yield to applications of cloths wrung out in water in which the hand cannot be borne.

The cost of washing dishes is of some importance. Glass should be taken first, then silver, then china. After the dishes are done carefully scald, clean and dry dishcloth and towels. If they can be dried in the open air so much the better.

THE CASAS GRANDES.

Prehistoric Ruins to Be Surrounded a Few Years Hence.

Along the cliffs bounding many of the mountain streams in Arizona the explorer will find cliff dwellings made in the solid rock, and which at some time long previous to the white man's advent had been the abode of human beings. Fragments of ingeniously wrought pottery, stone implements, and bones of animals and beans, are found about these mysterious retreats, and since the time of the Spanish conquest descendants of the laborer, we often dug from the ground in the vicinity. These are the ruins of the cliff dwellers, about whom so much conjecture have been made by scientists and so much has been written. First among the ruins of this nature, both in extent and state of preservation, are the famous "Casas Grandes." They are situated in the valley of the Gila, about twenty miles from the station of Casas Grandes, on the Southern Pacific railway, and are by far the largest in extent and in the best state of

ANCIENT HOUSE OF THE CASA GRANDES.

preservation of any prehistoric ruins in the United States. The features of the cliff ruins are peculiar and in all respects unlike those found in the cliff habitations of Los Casas Grandes were to them as an Anglo-American people are to the native Indians of to-day. The "cliffs" were the abode of a hunted race who burrowed in their caves with the instinct of wild animals, and who only came to an animal when it would avoid its enemies. The builders of the valley lived in peace, unmolested and guarded by their fields, their lands and their flocks, and their dwellings were built in relation to the development of their industries and not entirely with reference to defense. In short, several of the ruins now in the territory give evidence of the presence of a people who had reached a high degree of civilization, and who had made considerable progress in the arts of peace.

THE HOME GARDEN.

How to Prepare Plants During the Winter Season.

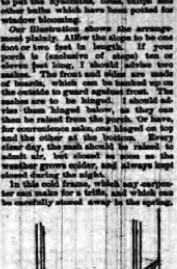
An Accompaniment That Will Meet the Demand for Such a Conservatory Found in Many a Dwelling.

If you have a sunny bay window you can keep many of your favorite plants over the winter, and by way of arranging such a one is to have a support for your plants that will bring them near the glass. The shelves may be of wood, painted to correspond with the window sash, or they may be of wire, which is better, as it will not obstruct the light. Then there is no

FRAME FOR PLANTS.

need for large spaces between the shelves for they would not again draw a breath; then leave a space of twenty inches for the next shelf, and so on, the width, when finished and covered with oil cloth, will be about twenty-four inches.

Your plants will require a rich soil, and if you have a sunny friend or acquaintance who has a garden, you can get from them a bucket of leaf mould. Remember that the leaves that fall on the



BRINGING PLANTS INDOORS.

ground are the richest and best for plants. Next proceed to pulse the orchids in a basic conventional manner in rock work, or a background of bamboo, suggested, of palms done in graphic growth. The drawn work may be done in white. For the latter purpose white colored rot.

The best effects are produced on burlap with dyes. Forty cents will buy all the colors you require. These colors should be fixed by boiling.

Dissolve a very small quantity—as they are very powerful—of each in a separate cup. Then put a pint of water in a shallow dish and mixing as required when about to use them.

The burlap or other cloth should be mixed with turpentine instead of oils, and you can vary this in all parts but high lights.—Author Hessie Gilmore.

ABOUT CRUSE REFORM.

A Movement That Deserves the Support of Every Woman.

There can be no doubt that as long as women remain the slaves of fashion they are helpless to improve their condition in the world. A thoroughly healthy mind can live only in a thoroughly healthy body. Those who cruelly suffer from contraction of the thorax and of the thousand ills it entails, are the victims of fashion. The inflexible corset on the hips, interferes with all proper circulation, and the wholesome physical exercise and pastime denied the imprisoned waist is set up on the stomach.

Woman's evolution or elevation depends upon the adoption of a dress reform which will give her chest room to breathe and her lungs room to play. Liberate the body from the shackles of insensate drapery. It is one of the crying evils of the day. The leaders of the woman movement, however much they may differ on other questions, are unanimous in their earnest and enthusiastic in their advocacy of dress reform.

Woman, like man, was made in the image of God. We have no sympathy with the "fearfully and wonderfully made" theory. The distortion of the skirt forces it into the form. The skirt is a badge of women's inferiority. The men have set it there, and the former keep plants in perfect condition.

On warm, pleasant days the plant can get a good spraying with water, which will help it greatly. The soil in the pots should never be used on plants; of very cold days or nights it may be necessary to be kept in the house or even the sash.—Household Quotes.

NOTES ABOUT CARVING.

Beef's heart should be cut in thin slices and served hot.

A great deal may whether he be present the roast rare or well done.

A punch of the back and belly of salmon should go to each person.

Tongue must be cut very thin; the central portions are the choicest.

Tart roasts are in ruins with the skill and, not like the pastry cook.

A saddle of venison should be carved in slices down to the bone, from the tail toward the head.

A few drops of lemon juice and a little pepper and salt improve the flavor of mutton roasted cold.

Great care should be exercised in the carving of fish, to keep the flakes from falling to pieces.

Have plenty of room upon the platter and in its vicinity; a great many mishaps are thus prevented.

Make a hasty lies of tar about the paper on which the sugar has stands if you have any left over with cake, as they favor cross a tar line.

The steaks of beef should be cut in the thick portion with the grain, and not the tenderloin going on with plate.—Good Housekeeping.

One Way to Do Dishes.

The dirtiest left, if properly managed, clear any house of rotten bugs. Buy four pounds of borax and mingle it with enough of the cream dough for cookwork; also another over the shelves, closets and in all spreadable in every nook and corner where the cockroach is found. Three times repeat the dose, and always after the week's scrubbing. The effect is magical. Instruct the servants that they may imbibe not, if possible, to remain undisturbed for a day during the weekly clean. If house-cleaning would only follow in this way spring and fall they would enjoy complete and blessed immunity from Cheap cockroaches.

An Apt Pupil.

Friend—You took your son into your establishment, I understand, to learn him the business, I understand. How did it turn out?

Business Man (sweetly)—Great success. He's teaching me now.—Boston Globe.

Mr. Sufferin' Cats!

Mr. Sufferin' Cats! (with a terrific howl)—What—what little finger nails you have. Professor's Little Brother (from the bed)—Yes, sir; I'm sorry you got caught in that 'un scratch, Mr. Sufferin'.—Chicago News Record.

MISS LEADING.

Bicyclist—I don't know Jack Redfield, but great talker! He was invented you today.

Bicyclist—For what?

Bicyclist—He was talkin' a streak to a crowd on the corner, with a bicycle in front of him, and I couldn't tell when he stopped.—N. Y. Herald.

Prepared for Absence.

Husband (at dinner)—Well Mrs. Fitch, I'm going to the country for a few months. Fitch, spread Fitch upon his arm. What's up? Do you expect some

Wife—No; but I promise the next time.—N. Y. Weekly.

And Those Boots.

Bachelor Friend—Your schoolmaster that Miss Flyaway that you're engaged with, isn't he? Isn't he rather fond of her?

Little Girl—Why do she kiss him so much?—Truth.

Her Reason.

Little Girl—Why do she kiss him so much?—Truth.

BUSHLAP POSTHERE.

A Beautiful Thing if Made According to Some Directions.

The girls purchase cloth in the form of a half yard square, usually having had this cut to test for fitness under a pencil. The fringe and threads are drawn out to a depth of two inches on each side, and the corners are cut off to form a point. Then the cloth is folded over, and the fringe is drawn out from the edges of the folded cloth, leaving a narrow fringe. The corners are pointed, and finished with a tassel of the fringe. Of course, the colors should harmonize, and only the shades of red or pink. The centers should be of a mellow yellow to brown, or gold thread may be used. The corners should be worked in with the same colors. The lines should, of course, be stretched on embroidery hoops, and the stitch

CORNER OF BURLAP SCARF.

used which will best carry out the design. The satin stitch is handy, and the "long and short stitch" arranged in the best manner to suit the subject, are recommended.

The above illustration presents a simple clover-leaf design for a harem scarf, which floats, of course, as they may be used, and it should be cut about two inches by 12 wide, or to fit the harem for which it is intended. Care should be taken to arrange the stems so that they will run gracefully, and not look as if put on in a purchased appearance. The three and four-leaved ones may be used together, to suit the fancy, or about the edge. The sage-green embroidery silk, allowing the darkest part of the shade to be used in the center, and seen in the natural clover leaf.—Farm and Home.

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"Castoria is an excellent medicine for children. Mothers have repeatedly told me of its good effect upon their children."

DR. G. C. OSGOOD, Lowell, Mass.

"Castoria is the best remedy for children of which I am acquainted, and I hope the day is not far distant when mothers will consider the real interest of their children, and use Castoria in preference to the various quack nostrums which are destroying their loved ones, by forcing opium, morphine, soothing syrup, and other stupefying agents down their throats, thereby sending them to premature graves."

DR. J. F. KINCHELOE, Conway, Ark.

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LIVERY and BOARDING STABLES
FOURTH STREET.

Mae Completes It.

"Miss Sharp said you a compliment the other day, Cholly."

"Aw, indeed? Let me hoah it. ca bee."

"We were speaking about you, and in answer to a remark she made, I said you were not so big a fool as you looked, and she said she thought not."

"Haw, haw, haw! Did she? She's a very agreeable girl. is Miss Sharp."—N. Y. Press.

Enforced Attentions.

Lady (to new girl)—You should take a lesson from the cook. You are slovenly, whereas she washes her face three or four times a day.

House Girl—No wonder. The fellow who comes here to court her is a chimney sweep.—Texas Siftings.

Up to His Neck That Way.

"I fell into the pond to-day, and it was up to my neck," said Walter.

"Nonsense!" said Jack. "The water in the pond isn't more than a foot deep."

"Ah, but I went 'in head first," said Walter.—Harper's Young People.

Willing to Help Her.

Amateur Actress (who intends to adopt the stage as a profession)—Now Mr. Kerasmith, I cannot marry you, nor any man; it would interfere with my chosen career.

Mr. K.—But think how a divorce would boom you!—Life.

He Ought to Keep It.

Cawker (sentient store)—Let me have a bottle of arnica, please.

Dealer—This isn't a drug store.

Cawker—I know that, but you have a sign in your window which says: "Bicycles' supplies."—Judge.

An Illustration.

Tellingly—He's always how vindictive some women can be.

Dimling—It is.

Tellingly—Here's a Kansas woman who married one of the men who lynched her first husband.—Brooklyn Life.

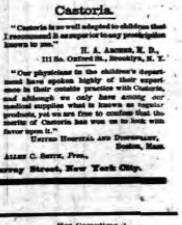
Of Charitable Institutions.

Charley Harrisly is a generous sort o fellow.

"Think so?"

"I know it. Why, I saw him throw a dime to a hungry dog the other day."—Puck.

A NATURAL SUPPOSITION.



Gentleman—How do you sell those chickens?

Dealer—Eighteen cents a pound.

Gentleman—Oh, I thought probably you sold them by the head.—Harper's Bazar.

The Society Crime.

Col. Yerger is one of those men who live to eat. Not long since he said to Mr. Stanley: "We are going to organize a secret society. Don't you want to join?"

"What is the object of the society?" Stanley asked, I guess. He's enough fun for one to know that the society is going to have a big dinner once a month."—Texas Siftings.

The Other Man.

He—I suppose his marrying you depends on what your father finds out about him?

She—Well, partially—and partially about what he finds out about papa. Fortunately, papa has the advantage of experience.—N. Y. Herald.

Of for a Procession.

Mamma—I haven't seen the kitten to-day, Bessie. Where is she?

Little Dot—I don't know; but I put a blue ribbon 'round her neck this morning, and I guess she's on showin herself.—Good News.

Not Fitted for It.

She—You say you are not fond of walking.

He—No. I fairly detest it.

She—And yet you tell me that you are seriously thinking of studying for the stage.—Judge.

He Makes for His Love.

Cholly—Do you know whom I love better than all the world besides?

Pudge—Yes, and I can assure you that you are quite alone in your infatuation.—Chicago News Record.

Writer's Wish.

"I wish I was twins," said Willie.

"Why?"

"I'd send the other half of me to school and this half would go fishing."—Demorest's Magazine.

The Constitutionalist,
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VOL. XXV. PLAINFIELD, N. J., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1892. No 50.

"Support the Constitution, which is the consent of the Union, as well as the Institutions as to its authorities."—Madison

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CELEBRATED HAVANA & SUMATRA
Key West and Domestic Cigars. Cigarettes and Smokers' Articles in Great Variety.
Smokers always welcome.

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Dealer in HAVANA & DOMESTIC
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Manufacturer of
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lic or Private Circulation.
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WEEKLY CONSTITUTIONALIST
DAILY PRESS
(Chautauqua Building),
PLAINFIELD N. J

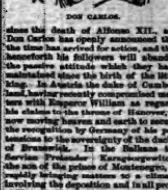
MEN CLAIMING THRONES.

Kingdoms Where Rule Are Threatened by Royal Pretenders.

The Grand Duke Nicholas of Russia, who is said by a Vienna paper to be dangerously ill, is married to Princess Anastasia of Montenegro, a sister of Princess Militza, wife of Prince Peter, heir to the throne of Servia. The Grand Duke Nicholas is the son of the late Grand Duke Nicholas, who was a brother of the late Czar Alexander II. The present Grand Duke Nicholas is a first cousin of the present Czar Nicholas II. He is a general in the Russian army, and is a man of great ability. He is a favorite with the army, and is very popular with the people. He is a man of fine appearance, and is a great favorite with the ladies. He is a man of great wealth, and is a great patron of the arts. He is a great lover of horses, and is a great breeder of them. He is a great lover of dogs, and is a great breeder of them. He is a great lover of cats, and is a great breeder of them. He is a great lover of birds, and is a great breeder of them. He is a great lover of fish, and is a great breeder of them. He is a great lover of flowers, and is a great breeder of them. He is a great lover of trees, and is a great breeder of them. He is a great lover of shrubs, and is a great breeder of them. He is a great lover of vines, and is a great breeder of them. He is a great lover of grasses, and is a great breeder of them. He is a great lover of mosses, and is a great breeder of them. He is a great lover of ferns, and is a great breeder of them. He is a great lover of lichens, and is a great breeder of them. He is a great lover of fungi, and is a great breeder of them. He is a great lover of algae, and is a great breeder of them. He is a great lover of bacteria, and is a great breeder of them. He is a great lover of protozoa, and is a great breeder of them. He is a great lover of animals, and is a great breeder of them. He is a great lover of birds, and is a great breeder of them. He is a great lover of fish, and is a great breeder of them. He is a great lover of insects, and is a great breeder of them. He is a great lover of reptiles, and is a great breeder of them. He is a great lover of amphibians, and is a great breeder of them. He is a great lover of mammals, and is a great breeder of them. He is a great lover of birds, and is a great breeder of them. He is a great lover of fish, and is a great breeder of them. He is a great lover of insects, and is a great breeder of them. He is a great lover of reptiles, and is a great breeder of them. He is a great lover of amphibians, and is a great breeder of them. He is a great lover of mammals, and is a great breeder of them.

DON CARLOS.

DUKE OF CUMBERLAND.


VICTOR NAPOLEON.

IS NANCY IN DANGER?

Mr. Bonner Thinks He Will Lower Her Record.

Although Maud S. is Eighteen Years Old She Is Free from Blemish—May Be Expected to Beat Her Steady Record.

[COPYRIGHT, 1892.]

"While I do not in any way wish to disparage the performance of Nancy Hanks in trotting a mile in 2:04 on the 4th of July," said Mr. Robert Bonner, at his home, No. 8 West Fifty-sixth street, to a reporter, "I believe Maud S. will be a bicycle sulky, upon the modern kite-shape track, would be the fastest trotter that ever lowered the record of Nancy Hanks.

"A year ago, as you remember," continued Mr. Bonner, "I offered to give $5,000 to the owner of a horse who trotted a mile in 2:05 within two years on any of the four principal tracks—New York, Cleveland to Hartford. That offer was accepted by a letter which I wrote to Gen. R. F. Tracy just a year ago. I further said," reading from the letter, "that I would not want the horse to be unduly handicapped, but I was publicly credulously have to pay it, to which I replied, I do not believe Gen. Tracy would impose it.

"In his reply," said Mr. Bonner, "Gen. Tracy says: 'I have long believed that a mile could be trotted in considerably less than two minutes, but I have never seen any time within which I thought it could be accomplished.' I do not believe myself that you or I will live to see it, although I hope we may.' The letter concluded with a statement that I had deposited in the trotting park was $26 on 2:05, I have forgotten which, and I refer to the letter for the exact sum, for I have not kept it. I have never said it would be a pleasant to two years, and, with the handicap Gen. Tracy proposed, I don't think he can reach that figure, while I am obliged to admit that I believe I do not believe Gen. he will trot in 2:05 in the next two years.

"When I made the offer of $5,000 I did not believe it to be an inducement to an improvement in mechanical devices. I intended it simply as an incentive to produce the result. I do not believe Nancy Hanks ever saw the day that on a regulation sulky. But there are a number of horses that have trotted better than 2:05 this year. It is unparalleled in the history of the turf that in the last three years, when put before a bicycle sulky, they have trotted from two to three seconds from their records

The Constitutionalist.

W. L. FORCE, Editor and Proprietor. A. L. FORCE

Editor and Proprietor.

NATIONAL FINANCES.

The reports of the present Secretary of the Treasury do not afford satisfactory financial information.

The people are not content with muddled accounts, they want, and it certainly is their right to have, a plain and positive detailed statement of all facts regarding the public funds.

We hope and expect the Financial Secretary under President Cleveland will, as one of his first duties, investigate and make public the real condition of the National Treasury.

Showing the amount of money on hand March 4, 1889.

The aggregate amount of funds which should be held intact for redemption purposes.

The actual standing of the Sinking and other Trust Funds.

The total pending liabilities of the Government, including ALL UNPAID APPROPRIATIONS VOTED BY CONGRESS.

The amount of cash resources unpledged and available for the payment of current obligations.

And, if a deficiency exists, what its real amount and how incurred.

The people want the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the unvarnished truth.

THE MESSAGE.

President Harrison evidently labors under the delusion that a multitude of words constitutes the ideal of an official communication.

He is wide astray.

If His last message to Congress, like his letter of acceptance, was a wordy labyrinth, through which few people cared to wander. If he had condensed it one-half or two-thirds, and confined himself to a review of appropriate matters, his writing would have commanded a vast deal more attention both in and out of Congress, and not detracted so much from the reputation of statesmanship.

An editor of a St. Louis Republican journal places the number of words in the message at 15,000 and says—"Under the circumstances 1,000 would have been sufficient."

A sorry compliment from a partisan.

A HEALTHY SIGN.

The election of Wm. A. Coddington, Democrat, to the City Judgeship of Plainfield over John Ulrich, Republican, by a decisive majority, teaches a salutary lesson.

It affords additional evidence of the fact that the evil day has passed when an improper nomination, simply because it is formally partisan, can be forced upon intelligent voters.

And it further proves that the sovereign people are more discriminating in judgment and more independent in action than ever before.

It is a healthy political sign.

The Republicans are plotting to secure the return of United States Senators from Kansas, Wyoming, Montana and Nebraska by counting out duly elected Democratic and Populist members of the Legislatures of those States. Public indignation is growing intense, and if the theft is consummated and needed reforms thereby delayed, good-bye to the G. O. P. in every Western and Middle State, with the exception of Quay-ridden Pennsylvania.

An Indiana Democrat forwarded to the Lakewood House, New Jersey, as a present for President-elect Cleveland, a fine Brahma rooster. The enthusiastic Democratic bird crowed so incessantly and loud that the landlord had to place him under the care of a neighboring farmer. It was Indiana that gave birth to the old-time political adage—"Crow, Chapman, Crow!"

There has been much silly talk about an imaginary "wild cat currency." Suppose the present onerous tax on State Banks was removed, and the two sound and well-conducted institutions in Plainfield were permitted to issue notes secured by a deposit of Union County bonds, what better or safer money circulation than that could possibly be devised?

Prudent economy and rigid accountability in the management of public finances, providing everything essential for the safety and well being of the people, but protecting them against corrupt jobbery, prodigal extravagance, and waste of all kinds, is the Democratic policy—the Cleveland-ism method.

The City of Elizabeth glories in having among her citizens no less than six Union County officials, namely—two *Common Pleas Judges, the Sheriff*, County Clerk, Surrogate and County Collector. Rahway has one Judge, while Plainfield is left out in the cold.

Forster's 1890 census has already cost the Government several million dollars, and still more money is craved to pay salaries and augment an army of unreliable figures. Would it not be wisdom on the part of Congress to stop at once such unprofitable work?

A hundred-fold more honor and sweet fragrance lingers around the memory of an honest and conscientious man who dies poor, than that of one who passing death's portal leaves behind him millions of unscrupulously acquired wealth.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

BEWARE THIS FAKER.

How He Fooled the Gullible Country People West of Plainfield, and What His Statements Are Made Of—Worthless and Dangerous Connection—Concrete With the Farmer's Daughter Who Eloped to Become His Bride.

C. A. Rosenberg, a faker of patent medicine, has been hanging the farmers and business men of Somerville, White House and other places of that section. Can at his specialties is a "Celebrated Drink" or cure for rheumatism." He left only when he was driven out by the tough gang from Raritan. The last night he was there something like a dozen quarts of tobacco, blinding him in the eye. That settled it. He decamped for White House, taking with him two Somerville negroes, Willis Reed and Sam Nevius, to assist him in his free shows.

When he reached Somerville he had with him a young woman of pleasing appearance who he claimed was his wife. They were said to be married in Philipsburg, as evidenced by a certificate she showed to one of the negroes. She soon left for Bloomsbury, and the negroes brought from her father's home in a little town near Allentown, Pa., and they had only been married eleven days when they made their bow in Somerville.

While there, one evening, to prove the virtues of his "sure cure" Rosenberg called a small boy to the platform and removed a large wart from his finger. After rubbing the salve over the wart he dug under the edges until he could get a good grip, then tore it off by the roots, causing the little fellow to cry from the pain. After this great act, Rosenberg gave the boy a box of his salve to squeeze things. He left Somerville without paying for some goods contracted for. At White House he ran short of medicine and manufactured enough to last for several days. His mode of gulling the public and an analysis of what the remedies are sold at no doubt be interesting.—

Sam Nevius, the negro who went from Somerville with Rosenberg under a salary of $1 per day, "and found", as the great African Rosenberg called him, is authority for the story. Sam can do the fire-eating trick very nicely, as well as thump the banjo; therefore his services were of considerable value to Rosenberg. On Monday morning after reaching White House Rosenberg sent Sam back to Somerville with money enough to purchase two gallons of alcohol. This Sam bought, and took with him on his return. The next morning the quartette went to the hall and after filling the door Rosenberg proceeded to manufacture his "Celebrated French oil". Into the two-gallon can of gasoline Rosenberg put one-half pound of camphor gum, two pounds of Epsom salts, two pounds of Glauber salts, and a small amount of oil of citron. The roots gave to the mixture a beautiful red color, while the perfume disguised the odor of the gasoline. After allowing the mixture to stand for some hours, Rosenberg proceeded to fill two hundred bottles, which he had that morning received by freight. These, pasting an attractive label on each bottle, and corking tightly, he had enough "French oil" to last one week.

Each purchaser is warned not to apply to the raw flesh or to get any of the stuff near the eyes or fire. And in it any women-folks should be unfortunate to get this stuff that fakir as he is Rosenberg does not want to run the risk of having manslaughter on his hands? There is a law in this State, however, that if the directions of medicines, but nothing covering the sale of such poisonous stuff as this. In most towns now, traveling patent medicine men are charged a high license. Somerville is one of those towns, and yet Mr. Rosenberg went to Somerville, regardless of statutes, and sold his worthless compounds, and skipped without even being asked to pay a license.

Rosenberg's business was to take people, and he knew his business well. On the last night he remained in White House the crowd completely filled the hall, and here is where Mr. Fakir made his set strike. He fooled them all by the ancient, time-worn trick of giving all the money back after the sale of his corn cure and blood purifier, and then not saying that he would do the same with the French oil scooped in nearly sixty dollars. The harvests hit eagerly. Mr. Woodse, the hotel keeper, lost three days board for the four people in the show.

Rosenberg did not make one-night stands, as he was supposed to stay two weeks in a place, but he did n't. Two days was enough to get into the good graces of the people, and in that time he secured much money for all his fakes.

From White House he went to High Bridge, and there he had great luck. He went to the printers and had struck off quite a number of handbills telling of the show that on Thursday evening a grand show would be given in the hall—"Band of ten pitches, seven star specialty artists, Alderman Jones, Every person at the ticket gets a prize, And admission only ten cents". In consequence, as High Bridge people are not used to such things, the hall was thronged, and Rosenberg by the time the show began had thirty dollars in bright shining ten-cent pieces in his inside pocket. After giving them a half hour of wretched variety performance, Rosenberg brought out his medicines, and without turning a hair sold to those people nearly fifty dollars worth of the worthless stuff. Then came the time for making the present to each buyer of a ticket. In a smooth little speech Rosenberg told how he formerly was a peddler traveling in Brazil some years ago he had been able to secure a great number of Miambi love charms, which the natives set store by a little. He next told them and that while one wore this charm they would be lucky in love, always have money, and would never be without friends. Then producing a bundle of small envelopes he gave each eager listener one of them. On being opened, each was found to contain three or four red beans or beads highly polished. Everybody took one and went their way rejoicing, believing just what Rosenberg said. A search of each house in High Bridge at the present time would no doubt find at least one of these love charms, and the enlightened people of that will be handed down to the children and the grandchildren. Such is the innocent belief and susceptibility of people up country.

The two Somerville negroes have since left the fakir, being compelled to scrunt the ties hence for eighteen long and weary miles. Sam Rosenberg did not seem possessed of the "love charms" he confidently assuring. On the afternoon of the day on which the performance was to take place Rosenberg went to one of the stores to get three quarts of common white beans. Going himself to the dry store, he purchased a small can of vermillion paint, mixed with lots of dust. Again the surest resource of the ball were the cause of action. Taking the white beans, Rosenberg put them with the red paint into a large pail and allowed them to become thoroughly covered with the color. Then drying the beans in the sun, he poured them into sacks, he ordered Sam to shake them from side to side for ten minutes; after which, being dried out on the table, each bean was found to have attained a very high gloss. Putting three of these into each small envelope, Rosenberg had gifts for fully six people. This was the "love charm" he sold so freely among the natives of Brazil and foisted upon the innocent people of High Bridge. From High Bridge he went over into Monmouth and has not since been heard of.

Rosenberg's case takes in much of nothing but fame and bad, filthy and

MR. GROENDYKE'S VINDICATION.

Disgrace of the Charge Preferred Against Him—The Commission Absolves Him Not Richard for Over Eighty Years.

Craig A. Marsh, as counsel for Mr. Groendyke, has furnished Tom Tame with the following communication and requested its publication. By complying with the request we do not by any means a single act of justice to a gentleman who has patiently submitted to abuse, content that in the end he would be righted.

To the Editor of The Press:—When Mr. Groendyke was charged by the borough health inspector with a violation of law, he promptly denied the charge in a written communication addressed to the board of health, and declared that the alleged violation was the result of his not having complied with a notice served upon him over eight months. When, later, he was viciously attacked by others, some of whom got their source of information, I am told, and he to avoid unjust prejudice to any of his legal right to assert the amount of those who were responsible for the illegal act, he at once took steps to have it known that the board of health was composed of gentlemen who would not and did not give publicity to the charges pending the investigation, and with equal fairness and justice to do full justice in this case. The end has come. Mr. Groendyke has been absolutely vindicated from the charge preferred against him, and is entitled to have that vindication given as much publicity as was given to the original charge, and that the latter defamation.

It won't do to say that "he is guilty to a less extent than was at first reported", and "that investigation exonerates him from the most serious of the charges against him". There is no half way about it. He was either guilty or not guilty. He was charged with committing a legal offense, and he is not guilty, and threatened with prosecution if he did not stop. He said there was no truth in the charge, and of course he could not stop what did not exist.

There can be no two opinions about this, for the charge was in writing, and it was the duty of the board to have the existence between the bath room and the conduit in question. This it was that he was ordered to serve. He denied that it existed. That was the issue and the only issue to be determined. It was determined by the board of health in favor of Mr. Groendyke.

Now, any connection with conduit other than the one specified in the charge, there never has been any dispute. Mr. Groendyke had his letter to the board of health as to Yonkers, N. Y. Mayor Wellor of that city is just such an earnest, efficient and enthusiastic servant of humanity as Mr. Groendyke is of Plainfield, but the former is endowed with more ways of power and means of accomplishment than the latter. Being the most noticeable feature of the mayor Saunders would like to be able to bring about for the public health of his city what the people of Plainfield are to-day mostly praising mayor Weller for consummating.

Stood It as Long as He Could.

The Doctor—This is a big ball to fill with one volce. How much could you hear of my speech?

The Citizen—The first five minutes or so. I could hear first rate. Then I'd be unconscious.—Chicago News Record

The Whole Thing in a Nutshell.

"Everybody calls you 'colonel,' isn't that getting to be a good deal of a chestnut?"

"I earned the title, sir, by faithful service in the army. If it's a chestnut, sir, it's one with a second colonel."—Chicago Tribune.

Their Way.

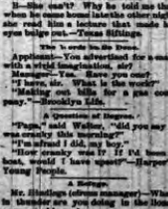
Mr. Bragg A. Doole (of Chicago)—Yes, sir, when we people attempt to do anything we roll up our sleeves and pitch in.

Mr. Fulton (of New York)—Yes, I have noticed it; I took dinner in your town once.—Puck.

No Straits.

He who himself doth love full well
Will never feel his bosom swell
With great jealousy.
—Puck.

AT THE SPANKING LESSON.



Stout Student—Say, professor, Jones isn't spanking fair. He's hittin' below the waist.

Jones—Well, professor, I've got to hit somewhere.—Judge.

Satisfactorily Arranged.

Wiggs—Have you distributed the parts to the satisfaction of the amateurs?

Phillips—Yes; I've arranged the cast to admit of eleven Hamlets and sixteen Ophelias. We shall have to do Polonius ourselves, however, first-class figures, sling and queen between us.—Judge.

A Lie Out Somewhere.

A—Some wife has had no primitive whatever. She can't even cook.

B—She can't? Why he told me that when he came home late the other night she read him a lecture that made his eyes bulge out.—Texas Siftings.

The Trouble in the Dress.

Applicant—You advertised for a man with a strict knowledge of dress?

Manager—Yes. Have you one?

Applicant—Yes, sir. Wooler's the name.

Manager—Making out bills for a gas company.—Brooklyn Life.

A Question of Depth.

"Pagan," said Wotan, "did you say I was crabby this morning?"

"I'm afraid I did, my boy."

"How crabby was I?" If I'd been a boat, would I have upset?"—Harper's Young People.

A Swipe.

Mr. Hastings (editor-manager)—What is the matter are you doing in the business office? Where's Jones?

Mr. Medley (fleet typist)—He's all right, boss. I'm expecting my wife any minute.—Puck.

Have No Knave.

"How do you like your new beau for a marriageable daughter?"

"I don't know; he pooped for breath when I was still was presumed to be within ago."—Brooklyn Life.

Historical.

Mistress—Bridget, all this sponge cake! Why, it's as hard as can be.

New Cook—Yes, mum; that's the way a sponge cake should be. Sure, it is in your book, mum.—N. Y. Weekly.

Well Loaded.

Little Bob—What do they call it an auto-mobile for, pa?

Little Bob—Cause you have to drink so much water with 'em, of course.—Good News.

It's a Way They Have.

Lushton—Barkeep, scrape us up quaintance very quickly.

Barkeep—Yes, sir. They can over a mile to cross line this.—Judy

Natural Result.

"Mamie, Tommie tells me of your quarreling to-day. What was it about?"

"Why, he was trying to make me believe that I was a fool, or something."

"Mamie—If you prefer differences how readily and naturally settled?

Mamie—Yes.

Mamie—Who connected the propositions?

Mamie—I did.

Mamie—And what was the outcome next?

Mamie—I agreed to retract my remarks and he agreed not to borrow my car.—Puck.

Proof of Affection.

Rich Papa—(to his daughter)—I say, Eunice, I think that young man who calls on you so much really means business.

Eunice—What makes you think so?

Merchiser—Nothing, except he never ate his corned-beef and cabbage last week to find out how much I was really worth.—Texas Siftings.

Too Good an Ear.

Visitor (admiring the new piano)—Yes, it's very pretty, dear. And you play it splendidly, do you? Can you play by ear?

Little Girl—O, dear, no! But papa can, I 'spect. I heard him tell me he was going to pay for it by note.—Chicago Tribune.

Liked Church-Going.

Little Boy—I'm glad I'm goin' to church to-morrow.

Good Minister—I am delighted to hear that. You love to go to church, don't you?

Little Boy—Yes, indeed. I always get so hungry that dinner tastes twice as good.—Good News.

Good Cause for Pride.

Butler—Say, John, what making you look so jolly to-day? Have you won de lottery?

John—No, sah; I'm de happiest man in de city. I'm de only man in de city dat has a Cab Driver (whose stand is very ancient)—No, but I was fined five dollars this morning for driving too fast.—European Exchange.

An Instance Given.

Teacher—Some lines always expand and cold always contract?

Tommy Taddles—Cold expands sometimes.

"Indeed? What does cold expand?"

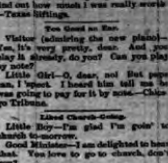
"Coal bills."—Detroit Free Press.

Ah's Compliments.

"I wish those horrid mosquitoes would let me alone," said mamma.

"I don't blame 'em, mamma," returned Almon. "You're pretty sweet."—Harper's Young People.

BAD OUTLOOK FOR A CHICKEN DINNER.



Deacon Watson—Dears' yo' think it orate to keep dat dog chained up all de time?

Professor Smithers—Oh, I let him loose at night!—Puck.

A Lucky Dog.

"Johnnie, what are you saying to that little girl?" asked Harlem mother of her little boy.

"I was just talking to him. I just told him I'd love him if he'd give it to me. You don't have to wash your face on comb your hair and you don't even have to go to school."—Texas Siftings.

He Was Too Late.

"What do you want?" asked Bloomper of a man he found in his bedroom at two o'clock in the morning.

"I was looking for a burglar."

"Oh, you are too late. I have just returned from an extended stay at Saratoga."—Judge.

Perfectly Horrid.

Mother (at a ball)—Are you enjoying yourself, dear?

Daughter—No, I'm not.

"What is the matter?"

"I've only had six dances hand running, and he doesn't seem miserable a bit."—N. Y. Weekly.

The Search of Progress.

"In days gone by the business man used to take his pen in hand," began Snooper.

"And nowadays he takes his type-writer in his arms," added Skidmore.—Jury.

Games for Lovers.

Tolling—Tennis and billiards are both lovers' games.

Dimling—Indeed?

Tolling—Yes; they go to court in the first but there are more kisses in the second.—Detroit Free Press.

An Interesting Point.

Marjorie—I've been reading over something for a long time, and finally said to Mamma, it came Rovers 'Pair of wild flowers' or 'a pair of wild flowers' or 'wild animals'"—Harper's Young People.

A Guilty Conscience.

He hasn't a word of complaint to pronounce,
He makes his facts better
He'll be thanked on me in his wife dying!
While—"My dear, how can you say that?"

A Common Sense Remedy.

In the matter of catarrhwe what you want is a remedy that will do its work thoroughly and permanently, and we believe that will give you no hesitation in recommending Ely's Cream Balm. It is certainly a most agreeable remedy. Sold by druggists at 50 cents. Ely Brothers, Owego, N. Y.

OVERCOATS!

Before you select an Overcoat we would like to have you call and examine the great variety of styles we have manufactured for this season. You will not be urged to purchase unless you are perfectly suited and fitted. Our

$12 OVERCOATS

Are not from blank, blue and brown Kersey, Chinchillas, Whitneys, etc., the colors are fast, they are well made and are cut in the same styles as our highest priced garments. Our

$15 OVERCOATS

Are our specialty. We have them in every style of goods, Fur Beavers, Fine Kerseys, Cheviots and the best Meltons, all double breasted with raw edges, wool lined, satin sleeve lining, &c., as stylish and serviceable a coat as a gentleman can wear.

KILPATRICK & BETTS,

745 & 747 Broad Street,

NEAR ACADEMY, NEWARK. 10 25 2m

Read This. 6 1-2 Per Cent 50 Yrs

Absolutely Safe Investment.

Quarterly Dividends. Can be sold at any time at par and interest.

Gen. Leonard, 262 Washington Street, Room 5, Newark, N. J.

Dime Savings Institution

OF PLAINFIELD, N. J.

In now receiving deposits payable on demand, with interest at the rate of three (3) per cent. per annum payable semi-annually.

JOHN W. HOWARD, President.
CHARLES E. HUBBARD, Vice-President.
EDMUND HARDEN, " "
ELIAS S. PAPE, Treasurer.

TOWNSEND'S

Marble & Granite Works,

30 SOMERSET STREET,

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

If you have not engaged your work, I should be pleased to call and give you prices. Also, I have a large stock of Monuments, Headstones, Tablets, Posts, Curbing, Coping, Iron Fencing, Settees, Vases, Flowers, Etc., which I will sell at low prices. Orders left at my residence, 30 Somerset street, will receive prompt attention.

10 25 1m

Corporation Notice.

The undersigned commissioners heretofore appointed to make an estimate and an assessment of benefits and damages to the lands and lots that will benefit by the widening and laying out of Somerset street, from Plainfield avenue to the Dunellen line, and by the Ordinance to widen Front street, from Somerset street to the Dunellen line, and by the widening of Somerset street, and opening Madison avenue, from Somerset street to Front street, and by the widening of Front street, from Madison avenue to the Dunellen line, and that the same is now on file in the office of the City Clerk, and that the same is now open for the inspection of the property owners and all persons interested therein, and that they will meet at the Council Chamber, in the City of Plainfield, on the 15th day of January, A. D. 1894, at 8 o'clock P. M., to hear any objections that may be made to the said assessment, and that they will meet at the Council Chamber, in the City of Plainfield, on the 22nd day of January, A. 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CITY DEPARTMENT.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE, THE COUNTY AND THE CITY, AND HAS THE LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY PAPER PUBLISHED IN THE COUNTY OF UNION.

J. A. DEMAREST - - - City Editor.

—The Red Cross bazar netted more than $900.

—The City National bank will elect directors Jan. 16.

—The furniture store men have agreed to keep their stores open evenings until after Christmas.

—The Evening Post refers to Judge W. A. Coddington as a "rapidly rising young lawyer who has a large career before him".

—The new fire alarm boxes have arrived. 46 is for West Front and Albert streets, and 52 for Fifth and Washington streets.

—The Courier is advertising for a new reporter. The Mr. Thomas who has been complacent on the staff is to leave Saturday night.

—Tier's elegant parlors on the second floor of his Park avenue building are a favorite resort for ice-cream or oyster supper parties.

—That tempting display at Packer's is a centre of attraction. The china and glassware in the dining-room scene is from Gorham Manufacturing Co.

—The Elizabeth Journal shows how much it knows of Plainfield politics in the statement that judge Collins'ten the present incumbent was reelected.

—A fair that is sure to be enjoyable to all who attend will be held at Bethel chapel Dec. 15 and 16, by the Earnest Workers, assisted by the Auxiliary society.

—Orange is to have a cable road up the mountain, with the observation cars. Such a road here would speedily build up the Watchung heights back of North Plainfield.

—The fair for the benefit of a poor crippled boy, held at 110 East Front street by Nellie Maschutt, Louise Wilbur, Georgie Derby and Lucilla Rockwell, cleared $18, which is very well for the little people.

—While the play progressed at the Casino, Saturday evening, either the back drivers or mischievous urchins outside the building, ate and carried away all the ice-cream from the freezers that awaited their pleasure.

—The official returns of Somerset county as filed at the county clerk's office, Somerville, have a discrepancy in the vote of North Plainfield. Sheriff Dilts received a majority of 77 in that township, and the official returns as filed only show 14.

—"Tales from Town Topics", No. 6, increased in size and containing an original novelette entitled "The Sale of a Soul", has made its appearance. The novelette relates a bright story of high and low life in New York and London, and the subject matter is the best that has appeared in the old numbers of Town Topics. Altogether the book is a desirable entertainment for the winter. 21 West Twenty-third street, New York.

—An excellent addition to Plainfield's fire department would be a chemical engine. In other cities three-fourths of the fires are carried out by chemical apparatus, and many an incipient blaze in Plainfield could be extinguished without flooding the house as is unavoidable with a big hydrant stream. The engine's carbolic gas not only promptly smothers all fire but cools the superheated air so that the firemen can live where with an ordinary stream they could not.

—Friday evening, the attraction at Music Hall will be Fitz and Webster and their merry company in "A Jersey Prince". This piece is one of the best farce comedies now on the stage, and never fails to attract large audiences. It is replete with catchy music and entertaining specialties. The selections on various musical instruments by E. B. Fitz and Kathryn Webster are vociferously applauded, as is also the trick equestrian act by Miss Orient Anson. The remaining members of the company understand their parts perfectly.

—Students of Shakespeare will have an opportunity to hear a lecture on "Macbeth" in All Souls church Friday evening of this week, by the Rev. H. H. Woude of Newburgh, N. Y. The promise of the course of lectures of which this will be the third in the series have placed the tickets at the low price of one dollar for the season and twenty-five cents for single lectures. Two lectures after Mr. Woude's remain to be given, one on Thomas, by the Rev. C. Chadwick, and the last by the Rev. Robert Collyer on a subject yet to be announced.

The Dentin of the Swallow-tail.

Plainfield audiences are supposed to be representative of Plainfield society, but one would be loth to judge society here by a public assemblage such as the one gathered to hear the first Meiopola or to witness the performance of "Young Mrs. Winthrop" at the Casino last week. In spite of the prefixed request on the tickets of the Meiopola that subscribers should wear evening dress, the conventional swallow-tail was very much in the minority, while morning coats predominated. As for the women, the few who came en grand tenue were completely overshadowed by the numerous black bonnets that surrounded them.

That many of the women do not care to go to the trouble of making an extensive toilet can be understood, but the TIMES PRESS cannot see why the men should object to getting into their evening garments the few times it is required of them in the season.

Independence in dress is to be admired, except where it entirely overstepe the boundary of conventionality.

ANOTHER FIGHT OVER JOB MALE PROPERTY.

The Chancellor Van Fleet Grants Counselor Reed an Injunction Stopping the Administrator's Sale of the Schoonmaker Collection.

Charles A. Reed, in behalf of the board of directors of the public library and art gallery, secured from Chancellor Van Fleet, yesterday, a temporary injunction restraining the sale of the Schoonmaker collection of cloisonne by the administrator, Job Male. Next Tuesday the latter must show cause why the injunction should not be made permanent.

This action was foreshadowed in THE PRESS the other day. The public library library directors want the intent and promise of Mr. Male carried out, whereby, it is said, he induced Mr. Schoonmaker to sell the collection complete to him for $9,000. Mr. Schoonmaker says that for the sake of keeping intact the collection that as much was worth fully $20,000, he agreed to sell it for $9,000 and Mr. Male pledged himself to present it to the public art gallery. It is said that Mr. Male has to personally deliver the collection, and part of it was in the library building when Mr. Male died. Since then some of the bodies, or drawers setting for them, have entered the building, taken the places away and advertised the whole collection for sale by auction.

—You can find more articles suitable for presents at Edsall's than anywhere in town.

—At Reid's you will be bewildered and overjoyed at the countless treasures to select holiday gifts from.

—You'll find a good selection of second-hand pianos and organs at Vanderbeek & Saldwin's. Want a bargain? Go and see them.

Personalia.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Cadmus and baby Helen, of 76 Dunc street, are home again from Brooklyn.

Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Leggett and Master Bertram are visiting Mr. Leggett's brother at Asbury Park.

Mrs. Marion S. Ackerman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick B. Wills of La Grande avenue, is seriously ill.

The Rev. J. A. Cubberly has resigned the pastorate of the New Market Baptist church to accept a call to a church in Boston.

The special cover for the Christmas number of Harper's Weekly just out, is the work of George Wharton Edwards of this city.

Mr. Ban Dunn, who went to Asheville, N. C., some six weeks ago, has secured a position at the Mountain Park Hotel, Hot Springs, N. C.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Doul Miller, of Halifax, are visiting at the home of Mrs. Miller's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Agneton D. Shepard, Scotch Plains.

The funeral of John N. Schenck, who died yesterday morning, will be held from his late residence, 40 Manning avenue, Friday afternoon at 2.

George Wharton Edwards and a number of other distinguished artists will give a studio reception in the Manhattan building, 36 Fifth avenue, Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Gustave Schleyer, who were married in Brooklyn last week, will give a reception at their home on West Seventh street some time next month.

Mrs. A. B. Warner of 62 West Second street, with Mrs. William H. Warner on sanctimonious, is spending a few days in Philadelphia. She will return on Saturday.

Frank P. Haffner, having left Westhampton Index, 2401, K. of H., of which he was treasurer, has transferred his membership to Tuscarora lodge of New Market.

Frank Vosseller of this city has been given a position as recorder under county clerk Gerbet. This is an office reorganized per folio. Recommissioner Enos D. Moffett retains the salaried position.

Master Robbie Mosker, son of the street commissioner, is convalescent from an attack of tonsilitis. The physician has been called to the house and the little fellow is up and around his room.

Grover Cleveland's little daughter has a namesake in Plainfield, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Snyder, 66 New street. Ruth's birthday was Thursday, when she tipped the scales at 7 pounds.

The patronesses of the first Assembly at the Casino, Monday evening, were: Mrs. Charles E. Brown, Mrs. Charles J. Fisk, Mrs. William T. Kaufman, Mrs. Wiley Fisk, Mrs. Harry G. Runkle, and Mrs. Robert L. Barnett.

Will Cadmus of Dover street, lost a little niece, yesterday morning. She was Dorothy Stagen, aged 6 months and 6 days, daughter of Will's brother Harry, of 603 East 139th street, New York. The cause of death was malignant scarlet fever.

A select few of the many friends of John H. Case gave him a birthday surprise at his home, 2 Spooner avenue, Wednesday evening. Refreshments were served, and dancing and fun indulged in. It joyed until a late hour, when the guests departed having spent a most enjoyable evening.

Mrs. William Morgan, wife of the celebrated artist, and sister of Augustus and Samuel Frazee of this city, died at her home, Morris Heights, N. Y., Monday morning. She never entirely recovered from the effects of the severe operation told of in these columns at the time. Her remains were to-day brought to this city and interred in Evergreen cemetery.

At the funeral services over the remains of Mrs. Jane Roome, Friday afternoon, scriptures were read and remarks made by her pastor, John F. Chaffee. Present were Mr. W. R. Honeyman followed, telling of his many visits to her home, of her motherly bearing towards him, her generosity, and of her saintly life. The Rev. Cornelius Schenck followed with prayer. Then all took a last look at the remains. Several bunches of beautiful flowers were displayed, and at the head of the coffin was a large pillow bearing the word "Grandma". Also noticeable was a large sheaf of wheat. The interment was in the family plot at Greenwood.

NOBODY ABOUT HER INJURY.

Genuine Feminine Comfort—Does n't Care for Newspapers, But Shouts Her Praises Aloud.

From the Press of December 13.

A young lady who said she was the one referred to in these columns yesterday as having accepted $50 from the Central railroad company for injury to her leg in the Greenville accident, called at the PRESS office with a call this noon and requested a denial of the article published last evening. She admitted, however, that she had been paid a certain sum of money, though holding that it was nobody's business; and she devoted so much of her monologue to abuse of reporters and to stating her views of the newspaper profession that she neglected to be explicit in making known just what she wanted denied. She said she had experienced as severe a nervous shock as had druggist Moy, and the inference is that she accepted damages for that shock instead of for injury to her "limb", which injury she held to be slight. THE PRESS regrets that so amiable, sensitive and modest a young lady, having been in fortune's way to accept the terms of a railroad accident, should have suffered from the use of the shocking word leg, which was used in the article in good faith and without shock. The chief of THE PRESS is that the leg is a worthy, useful and noble member of that marvel of mechanism the human body, and it is hoped for the gift of which mankind and womankind should be grateful to the Creator. The study of the stories of the use of the term leg would be profitable to those not up to modern ideas in the matter. The time is past when to say ank or even think of a leg is horribly vulgar. One can hear legs nowadays, and see the good old Danish-Swedish-Icelandic word, without detracting from his decency or dignity. Honest people are not ashamed of their legs, and blush to think of it. All of which is known to most people, but which THE PRESS would now seek to impress on the mind of the young lady.

As to the case of the young lady in question, THE PRESS is grieved that she feels offended at what was not intended for and was not the least in the fanatic. Yesterday's statement was made merely as a matter of news of the town in the people for whom THE PRESS is published. Whenever the aggrieved young lady points out any specific misstatement of fact, that will be promptly corrected. But as the matter only was mentioned, and as the young lady says she has a few opinions of newspapers and pays no attention to them, why should she care? She says she never reads newspapers, and if she did she would stop now.

One mistake was made—that of speaking of the young lady's employer as a druggist. THE PRESS does not keep documents; but those who do, say that not only is the employer a milliner but a very good one.

I have been a great sufferer from catarrh for many years. Have used many remedies, but found nothing equal to Ely's Cream Balm. It is the only remedy that has done me permanent good. I cheerfully recommend it to all sufferers. Mrs. Wm. Hoffman, Fort Plain, N. Y. Ely's Cream Balm is a quick cure. It is not drying, causing sneezing. Contains no cocaine or mercury. Price 50 cents. Sold by druggists or by mail. Ely Bros., 56 Warren street, New York.

Marriage Bond Issues Yesterday.

The following changes of North Plainfield property were recently recorded in Somerset clerk's office:

The Washington Life Ins. Co. to Asa Castle, Clinton, $1,000.

Geo. S. Redfield to Edward Henderson, $1,000.

Geo. S. Redfield to Geo. Klein, $1.

John S. Sanford to Sophronia F. Wisner, $1.

Mrs. Lieutenant to Margaret Elton, $1,000.

Moses H. Frank to Hippolyte Tonier, $1,000.

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L. M. Collingwood, sheriff, to Thos. S. Davis, $20,000.

Lucius M. Collingwood, to successors of Archibald Colling, $2,400.

Lieutenant Governor Robert S. Hudnut to Morton B. and Alfred L. Dunlap, $250.

Alfred L. Dunlap, et al to William C. Kelly, etc.

Thos. C. Kelly, et al to Frederick G. Stanley, $1,250.

Frederick G. Stanley to Wm. C. Kelly, et al., $1,500.

Naval Officials Here in Plainfield.

The Commander in Chief of the United States Navy visited the Ford Machine Tool Works in this city Thursday afternoon, and, besides enjoying a delicious spread, was highly pleased with the official inspection of the government work being done by the company for the coast defenses of the United States. The company has for the past month been putting the finishing touches to turn out the big government guns. After the inspection, the officers were given a dinner by Mr. Maxwell for his company at the Union Club, Cranford by Mr. Maxwell for his company at the Union Club, Cranford by clubhouse. Those present were Major Conby, commandant of Governor's Island and of the New York arsenal, where the tests of the new guns are made, Captain Heath, Captain Morrison, Captain Crozier, Lieut. Wainwright, Lieut. Goodale, with E. L. Maxwell, A. C. Stebbins, D. W. Ford and H. S. Manning from the company. The dinner was fully up to the club standard, and that is sumptuous enough.

New Officers of the United Workmen.

At a regular meeting of Central lodge, No. 65, A. O. U. W., held Thursday evening Dec. 8, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

Master Workman—Charles H. Smith.
Foreman—Charles B. Randolph.
Overseer—Caleb B. Mills.
Recorder—Edward D. Bedford.
Financier—Henry Lieske.
Receiver—Wm. H. Whitney.
Guide—Thomas E. Randolph.
Outside Watchman—George W. Clark.
Inside Watchman—Edward M. Lamyer.
Trustee—Benjamin J. Allebach.

Mrs. Reed Heads the Wheelwomen.

A meeting of the Plainfield Lady cyclists was held at the home of Miss Belle Bodine, 127 East Front street, Thursday afternoon, at which time officers for the coming year were elected as follows:

President—Mrs. D. W. Reed.
First Vice-President—Miss J. H. Powell.
Second Vice-President—Mrs. W. Ryder.
Secretary and Treasurer—Miss Belle Bodine.
Captain—Miss L. E. Price.
Lieutenant—Miss Mary Hickson.
Second Lieutenant—Miss Bessie Hall.
Sergeant—Miss Mary Brown.

Many and Reliable Insurance.

The Metropolitan Life Insurance company, which is noted as "the leading industrial insurance company of America", gives proof of its promptness in settlement of claims in the case of the Angenbener family. This morning its assistant superintendent, Mr. Hall, and Mr. Hoffman, and Mr. Hall, and Mr. Hoffman, and Mr. Hall, and Mr. Hoffman, and

HOWDY BREWS COFFEE

And Troubles in His Household at the Same Time:

Showing How Register or an Old Married Lad Was a Friend and Suggested Him to an Everything =| Told You So.

[COPYRIGHT, 1892.]

The average man is never so surprised when he suddenly discovers that something he has been told from his youth up by parents, teachers, mentors, newspapers, funny men, cartoonists and other high authorities is true. To take the very commonest illustrations, do you, gentle reader, really believe that an ice man's cousin will rise and testify against him at the last day; or that a Jersey mosquito can bite a man's wooden leg or hand that it will itch? But the day may come when these thing will be made clear to you. I was once equally bombastic myself. I did not believe that there was anything in these stories of the troubles which come to a man when he tries to show his wife how to cook. Ninety-nine out of a hundred men who will read these lines do

TO DIVE FOR THE SUN.

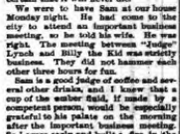
not believe it. Pain is a matter still they are ripe, and then she will shake the tree, and they will fall, as I did.

We never had any trouble with cooks, and I had filed the servant girl stories away in the pigeon hole marked "time." So my first experiment was to get the Columbian parade, and she was so impressed by the record of the great discovery that she immediately discovered a new place to work and did not tell us anything about it. Then Maude assumed the responsibility of the cuisine and I paid myself the servant's wages for three months in advance and bought a wringer to connect with it. I did no other work in the culinary department during all that time except of our girl's absence, but on the following Tuesday morning I made the coffee. I did not use very clinical matter. Coffee is among the most surely fleeting and ephemeral of our earthly joys. I would not suppose that a pot of it would become immortal in our family just because I made it. But I am now certain that it will never die.

We were to have Sam at our house Monday night. He had come to the city to attend an important business meeting, so he told his wife. He was right. The meeting between "Judge" Lynch and Billy the Kid was strictly business. They did not hammer each other three hours for fun.

Sam is a good judge of coffee and several other drinks, and I knew that a cup of the second kind, if made by a competent person, would be especially grateful to his palate on the morning after the important business meeting. So I arose early and built a fire in the range. Half an hour later I built another, because the first had gone out. Then I prepared the coffee. I had made barrels of coffee in my day, but never before within the confines of civilization. I had brewed it over driftwood fires on the Island Coast of the Maine coast. Hot and strong I made it in those days, so that a single cup, drank standing, would keep me from salt water out of the lindings of my rubber boots, and the steam from the spout of the coffee pot would prevent rain on the sea fog and "down," it. I could not feel quite at home in a kitchen, but yet it was with considerable confidence that I measured out the usual dose, and broke an egg into it for richness.

Maude had appeared upon the scene by this time, and she began to criticise me in that motherly fashion which never does the victim any good, but leaver



"IT WAS THAT EGG, HOWDY."

vast opportunities for "I told you so" afterward. One cannot tell a woman does not wish to convince. It would break her heart if one followed her advice. She would think his shoulder "*got his own way and fail, and never bear* the last of it.

"I wouldn't put that egg in," Maude had said; "it will taste."

Then I had hesitated, and she, for fear I wouldn't do it and would make good coffee after all, had hastily added: "Oh, put it in if you want to. Here's another one; we've plenty of eggs, but"—and now the egg was irretrievably in—"remember that I told you not to do it."

The coffee did not cook very fast. There is a difference in coffee. Some boil over a feeble, straggling coal fire, and the blazing heart of a cord of driftwood. My heart sank when I saw that it should come to a boil in a hurry, but this remained calm, and threatened to simmer for the rest of the forenoon. I opened all the draughts, and then called Sam.

"Give it to him, Billy; hit him on the point of the jaw," he was muttering in his sleep. "Hello, Howdy; is it time to get up?"

I told him that it was, and added that some real old-fashioned coffee was awaiting him. Presently we three were seated at the breakfast table and ready to taste my stimulating decoction.

"Howdy made this himself," said Maude, as she lifted the coffeepot. "It is different from mine."

Yes, it was very different from hers; it was not like any I had ever seen before; but I was the architect of it, and I didn't propose to go back on it. When Maude started to pour it she found that she spattered it with about two ounces of egg, cooked to the consistency of dried leather. I took the coffeepot into the kitchen and removed this obstruction with the thing which we use to clean lamp chimneys. I tasted it, also, while I was out there, and was tempted to throw the whole business out of the window for the sake of decent, but my pride withheld me. Sam was sure to like it for politeness' sake, and then I should have the laugh on Maude.

"This is the sort of coffee," said I, returning, "that puts a man on his feet after he has lain four hours in a swamp waiting for ducks that have an engagement in some other part of the country."

Sam and Maude tasted it.

"I remember the coffee we had on Western Island," I continued, "the morning when you dropped your shotgun overboard and we had to fish after it in ten feet of ice water? That's the sort of experience that teaches a man how to make coffee. I've never been satisfied with the mild, pale product of civilization since then."

"I told you not to put an egg in it," said Maude.

"Nonsense," I rejoined, cheerfully; "that gives it flavor. Of course," I continued, turning to Sam, "we don't get quite such coffee as this every day at home. When a fellow goes out into the wilderness he deposits his anxieties and the accustomed who sets it to him upon the safe responsibility. He knows that if he puts up an inferior article, the hunter will return with a double-barreled gun, full of duck shot and reason with him. You can't shoot a groomsman here in the city, and you can't shoot your wife."

"I know *that* one easily," said Maude, "for I don't know good coffee when you get it, my dear," said I. "Fill up Sam's cup and give me another. This is a hard one to please every day."

"I told Howdy not to put in a whole egg," said Maude, "but he would do it."

"This has the real strength," said I. "You remember the coffee I made at the head of Dead river?"

"I recall it at that time," said Sam, "and Johnny Brooks got the wood."

This reminded me of Brooks, but I would not bother them now, and so I went on and stoke his old friend's whole

SO I AROSE EARLY AND BUILT A FIRE.

married life wrenched for the sake of a mere coffee.

"If you hadn't put that egg in!" Maude began.

"That gives it body and color," said I, stirring the muddy fluid, "I'll take another cup, my dear. I seldom drink more than two, but this reminds me of old times. Have some more, old boy. Don't be backward."

"I'll try it," said Sam, with that solemn deliberation which marks his most important situations. "Some coffee, please. I like an undertone flavored with gravy on it."

"Now," said Maude, "I told you not to put that egg into it."

So I was alone, and my old friend had turned against me, but I was not to be defeated so easily. I rallied at them. I told them that they had no appreciation of a good thing, and that Sam's family sitting with a lady through a stage of nervous excitement.

"No," said Maude, "it's that egg. I told you—"

I would not let her proceed. I called for another cup of coffee and as we finished the breakfast somehow, and Sam said I went to town. But the coffee began to get cold of me. It is always very trying to my nerves when I am talking to have the coffee cold as late that I had just put the same amount into the coffeepot that was consumed at a full dose at a party of six hunters, and that I had drank it almost all alone. My hand shook so by eleven o'clock that I could not get a drop into my mouth without risk of poking it into my eye. We went over to the room in order to complete Sam's business in the city, and I was as nervous as if I had been losing my own money instead of Sam's.

That night as I lay starting up to the disharmony of the ceiling, counting a thousand or trying to remember an old dream, or using some other of the hundred tricks which are said to bring on sleep and never do it, I heard a murmuring beside me, and a drowsy voice said: "It was the egg, Howdy; I told you."

HOWARD FIELDING.

Inexperienced.

Mr. Sparrite (just accepted) — Now you are mine forever and forever!

Miss Tarrars (of Chicago, pityingly) — How boy! you've never been engaged before.—Boston Globe.

Rather Superficial.

Bloobumper—After all, beauty is only skin deep.

Spatts—In many cases it is not so deep as that. It is often laid on the skin's surface.—Judge.

The Rule of Contraries.

Tom—How do you know he threw her over?

Lelia—Everybody says she jilted him.—Truth.

HANDLED WITH CARE

A Tailor Tells of Troubles in Fitting Fashionable Dames.

Ladies Who Prefer a Man Contractor, Men Dislike Him to Take Their Measurements—Some Curious Customers Are the Most Perfectly Knitting.

[COPYRIGHT, 1892.]

As I was entering a fashionable tailoring establishment on upper Fifth avenue recently, I was followed by a handsome woman in a ladies-made gown that fitted her superb, symmetrical figure without a suspicion of a wrinkle, and set off her well-rounded proportions in a manner that no doubt greatly gratified her, and certainly pleased an admirer's eye.

"I want you to tell me just how it's done," I demanded of the proprietor, "from the time a Venus like that is measured until she leaves the establishing object of beauty to rend into ribbons the heart of every man who meets her."

The proprietor smiled and intimated that the lady's physical charms had

THIS IS THE KIND OF GIRL TO WEAR A TAILOR-MADE GOWN.

much to do with the general effect, although he considered that his own skill had a great deal to do with it.

"I'll tell you," he said. "Once we do it. When you are unsatisfactory enough to suppose that it must be real fun for the cutter. That's where you're dead. It is drudgery, and the life of a ladies' tailor is like an artist painting a picture. He is constantly trying to wrest up his art, and he is not admitting the subject shape."

"Do you think you would like your wife to be tape-measured, pinned-up, smoothed-over, basted and stitched by another man?" I asked myself if the average man was more reasonable.

"Now, next to her complexion, the most important of a woman's charms is her figure. All women having none are fashionable vain. Of course, they have faults, but they are the faults of symmetry. I like the copper wire wrappings of a cable. It is upon this vanity that the success of a tailor in the modiste and milliner both. Therefore, if your wife is a woman of fashion, she must, too, in having her appear well—she is a man to be fitted, you cannot prevent it.

"In view of the fact, which cannot be disputed, that men can fit better, can be trusted with a free hand in a garment superior to the dressmakers, it cannot be considered strange that they are patronized by the opposite sex.

"Now, as to the operation. No, our customers do not partially disrobe before the cutter. We have a private room

THE OLD-FASHIONED WAY.

upstairs room and an attendant is waiting. In what condition a woman presents herself to be measured depends largely upon the woman.

"Her intimate attorneys are not as timid and modest as the average man. The average man, who has measured and fitted himself, does not like to be touched by the tailor. Other women are more sensitive. We make a study of the individual.

"Let us begin with the fashionable society woman, who wants her dresses to fit. She removes her outer wraps in the reception room and is ushered into the cutting and trying on room. Now she shows point of her undressing at a ball, and retire as much as possible. She has on a pair of tights, a corset cover and a skirt, and is ready to be measured. Her arms have been bared from the neck on down, and the sleeves have been pulled down over the shoulder blade and part of the shoulder. Then his measure is a straight line from the throat down to the floor, with the end of the waist, which is now worn long. Then he measures the sleeve from side to side over the shoulder blade. The waist measure follows. Then diagonal lines are taken from the top of the shoulder to the middle line of the bust, and are continued below and to the narrowest part of the waist. Then a line is taken from under the arm down to the waist. The measurements of the back are now taken.

"Yes, all obligingly mentioned the tailor, "the different measurements, and the latter most assuredly lightly touch the person. But the whole proceeding is done in a delicate and especially polite manner.

"Many fashionable ladies are measured over a corset cover, which conceals the bust. Others prefer to have the measurements taken over the corset, which conceals the figure from the side, and while others decline to have men measure them, and the corset is worn over the chemise. The rotting and fitting in all cases, however, is done by ladies.

"After taking the measurement the cutter at once withdraws, and in due time the garment is sent home. The customer returns to be fitted. The trying on, or fitting, of the dress is much longer and more difficult. If she has other than women and children to wait upon, she has a full dress rehearsal, with hooks and eyes and buttons and basting threads and pins. Then the second and the last time. The latter is the practical eye quickly over the form before him; discovers and remedies with the best; loosens or tightens the fit under the arms; draws in a bit at the back; lengthens the waist, and, when it is over, the dress fits as tight as a drumhead. Then she steps down and off the platform and totally sets the dress upon it, but the result cannot be so satisfactory as upon the living form.

"The most difficult dress to fit and to make," said the tailor, "is a riding habit. Well-nigh impossible upon the fit of this garment. We make the habit without the skirt. Then that of the ordinary tailor gown, and the skirt is fitted by an entirely different system. We have a wooden horse—a wooden horse and carefully fit the skirt to the curve of the knee on the position and the slope of the hip. It is positively difficult to fit a riding skirt so that it will not wrinkle.

"When I was requisite to wear trousers under the skirt our lady attendant would take the measure and

READY TO BE FITTED—A BOTTICELLI TAKE.

the cutter cut them. But you can't fit a woman with a pair of trousers, anyway. This fact is patent to any body who has ever had occasion to see the lower extremity breadth of hip and thickness of thigh, peculiar shape of limb and muscle which distinguish the ballet girl on the stage dressed in man's clothes.

"It is not now fashionable to wear trousers under riding habits, but tights or silk tights. Yes, regular stage tights. The skirts are cut to the form described, and the fitting begins with a fine figure is certainly an object of delightful contemplation.

"As I said, we are entirely informal, whenever give us the least trouble and we like them best of customers. When they come to be fitted for a tailor-made gown they don't waste any time over the operation, nor do they act modestly. They want their dresses altered and they demand a perfect fit, and they get it.

"I make the clothes of a well-known actress who shines in male character parts. She is built on the lines of the Venus de Milo, and has a head and mouth of her mamma upon the nobby and exquisitely fitting suits she wears. In fact I make the clothes for

SHE WANTS A TIGHT-FITTING DRESS TO MAKE HER LOOK THIN.

several actresses who come into square in my parts. In all cases the measurements are taken in the same manner.

"The ladies bring with them a pair of silk tights, and I fit them to the form with a corset, in the private dressing room. The tights are put on over all underclothing, and the man or any other girl or tight open single perpendicularly a scale which follows the inseam, and is secured by the opposite sex.

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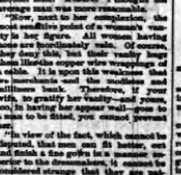

THE WOMAN OF FASHION.

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AFTERNOON TOILET IN CLOTH AND FUR.

GOOD CAUSE FOR SHUDDERING.

Why Fleming a Small Body Made the Man Who Saw Him Shudder.

The Rising Author was strolling along the avenue with a friend. Whenever they met a beggar the Rising Author would look sorry the friend said:

"This is the day the Weekly Thunderer pays out. Let me go and get you a dollar."

"No, no," said the friend, "I don't want to go with you. I'll wait here."

The Rising Author went on alone, and as in the friend's mind that he was stood it at the club that evening. And he was greatly puzzled. Why, he thought, was that elaborate effort? Why was he allowed to say he had declined?

"I have it," said the other, evening. Two small pieces of cloth velvet rested on the lady's head. At the top of each piece of velvet some soft, downy lace, and resting between lay a small, dark, shiny object. Then a little tiara of brilliants crossed the folds of lace.

Another had a cache of black lace all around in place of the velvet band, and a bunch of the pale blue tips in front, with one blue aigrette at the side and gold pins. The lady's pale blue bodice was almost hidden by a lovely Marie Antoinette fichu of black lace, edged with lace, that was caught on the shoulders with standing bows.

Every lady wears a fichu nowadays. They call it paletrie in Paris, but its more than a fig soldier with a bow hanging from the back. It is made of a bit of shoulder cape, a cape that does not reach the elbows and doesn't cover them. This cape, usually made of black velvet, is trimmed with

THEATRE CAPOTE.

fur. Curve it slightly downward at the back over your own so that it will fit your shoulders.

Take the pieces of felt that are left over, and make some pretty loops and bows for the front of the hat. Let the ends be quite long. Put on a few fancy quills—there are some pretty ones to be had that add a wonderful piquancy to a plain hat—and the hat is complete and becoming. If you want to introduce a little color, do so right. It may add to the good effect; but if you have only the quills and the felt, and combine them carefully, you will have a hat that is quiet, very genuine. However, it is and every one of these made opportunities for the display of the new and handsome hooks and hour and one, separated by and tastefully, his ability to make a friend. He turned and then the rest said to him: "Old man, what's the matter? Why do you shun the club when your kind of warm are cold? What's up?"

The Rising Author groaned. "O, you're all right," he said, "but, you see, my new book's just out. It's on the counters now. But I say, those plans of yours are splendid. You go on and get your dollar. I'll wait here."—Detroit Tribune.

A Blow.

Scene—After I left you last night a fellow knocked him out of the game.

Spleen—He must have hit you on the head.—Puck.

Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

THE STANDARD RAILWAY OF AMERICA

Operated, Controlled or Leased by the

PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY

TRAINS FOR THE WEST.

Central Railroad of New Jersey.

Standard Time at Station Foot of Liberty Street. Time Table in Effect, NOV. 13, 1892

PLAINFIELD AND NEW YORK.

WESTWARD CONNECTIONS.

PLAINFIELD AND SOMERVILLE.

PLAINFIELD AND SOUTH AMBOY.

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TELEPHONE COMPANY!

STRIKING CONNECTION WITH OVER 6000 TELEPHONES IN NEW YORK, BROOKLYN AND NEW JERSEY.

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TELEPHONE TOLLS RATES FOR FIVE MINUTES CONVERSATION.

PLAINFIELD, NEW JERSEY

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GROOM STREET, 2 DOORS ABOVE PASSAIC ST.

ALBERT HEDGES, Livery and Boarding Stables

FOURTH STREET,

Between Watchung and Park Avenues, PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Wife—Dearest Love,

"Grandma, darling, do you love me?"

"Love you, sweetheart, my father with regard to your social and financial standing?"

"I love you, sweetheart, diamonds, and or Swift?"

"Everything."

"Then I will leave you, Reginald!"—Boston Globe.

In the Suburbs.

Mrs. Hardup—If there is anything I hate, it is to be a borrower.

Mrs. Subbub—So do I. Now, there is Mrs. Wombat, what a nuisance she is! She is always borrowing. I've told her time and again that the celery roots did not grow—that we didn't know how you managed to get them.—Judge.

Mrs. Hardup—The old cat! She took in washing a year ago to support the family, while all she did was on a stay with drunk. I hate gossips!—Truth.

Inconsistent Testimony.

Mr. Rocklin—I confess, Miss Mollygarvey, to having loved you for years.

Miss Mollygarvey (just admitted to the bar)—Mr. Rocklin, I have only to remind you that the standard writers on jurisprudence are unanimous in declaring testimony by other gentlemen as conclusive proof. Good day sir.—Detroit Tribune.

A Natural Question.

Son—My head is a whisky straight? Father (who knows whereof)—Essay, my boy, is a question of grant and ancient wealth; a disposition to fight a man twice your size as optional for men who have not the price of liquor, and to be receiving nightly; any one of them may be called a whisky's jests.—Judge.

A Misplaced Compliment.

He—You are still amiable and beautiful.

Miss Elderly—Don't say to tatty me. I was never lovely or amiable. I was always thought to be quite plain.

He—Will you allow me to say that you are remarkably well preserved?—Texas Siftings.

Couldn't Tell a Lie.

"Just throw me half a dozen of the biggest of them trout," said a citizen to the fish dealer.

"Throw them!" exerted the dealer.

"Yes and then I'll go home and tell my wife that I caught 'em. I may be a poor fisherman, but I'm no liar."—Boston Bud.

Trying to Please.

Wife (in railway train)—It's mortifying to have you not so. When you get up and help that young lady raise her window.

Husband—She's so pretty I was afraid you'd be mad.—N. Y Weekly.

A Fair Arrangement.

He—Will you kiss me?

She—But—that would be awfully bungler.

He (desperately)—Well, may I kiss you?

She (with surprise)—Why, certainly. —Truth.

Rude.

Wealthy but Economical Father—Do you know, my son, what strict economy would do for you?

Son—I don't know what it has done for me, father, and I respect you for it.—Brooklyn Life.

Neck and Neck.

—Truth.

As a Temperance Lecturer.

Guest—Waiter, bring me some rice pudding.

Waiter—Rum, I can't just remember de rice pudding to-day.

"What is the matter with it?"

"Puffin', 'cept dar ain't none."—Texas Siftings.

Starting in Wrong.

Dear me, you go so soon, darling? It is early yet, you know, and mother won't object if you stay until twelve.

Yes, my own, but that only gives me two hours in which to say good night.—Life.

Something Not to Swear.

"Why did you break your engagement with Miss Flimsey?"

"It had to be the disagreement or me, and I'm too fond of good living to go home boarderless."—Texas Siftings.

How the Doctor Puts.

Wellman—I say throw physic to the dogs.

Doctor—All right. Do as you please. As for myself, I can get more for it elsewhere.—Detroit Free Press.

A Private Matter.

Stout Lady—Does a bicycle reduce the flesh?

Mr. Slimpson (wearily)—If you buy it on the installment plan it does.—N. Y. Weekly.

"Your proposal is unexpected, Mr. Jaggles," said the lady at Saratoga. "Now I will give you time to think it over."

"Thank you, Miss Spencer. That is—what I have always—now then in the habit of doing—in cases of the kind."—Harper's Magazine.

Considerate.

The boys have been making a great deal of noise and at last their father appeared on the scene and, raising Tommy, spoke to Sarah Ann.

"Don't you suppose, mother, we have disturbed the neighbors?" asked Tommy.

"No, my son," answered Sarah Ann, "I am sure we have not disturbed any one but ourselves."—Texas Siftings.

Quite Unnerving.

He—I believe in the old saying that 'love is blind.'

She—Do you?

He—Yes-no; I've noticed that lovers never seem to discover it when they are left in the dark.—Truth.

As the Clock Struck Twelve.

Mr. Staylute—Yes, Miss Genevieve, I have been hunting for lodgings all the week.

Miss Genevieve—You seem to have found them at last, Mr. Staylute.—Cleveland News Record.

Know His Man.

Footpad—I want your watch.

Chelly—I—I—I haven't a—any with me.

Footpad—Oh, I know that. Gimme the ticket.—Chicago News Record.

A Woman's Reticence.

Mrs. Brady (proudly)—Me Mary Ann has a pianny.

Mrs. McNally (a rival)—Och! Yez needn't think I'm goin' to have me frien' th' neighborhood wid her outlandish p'anos.—Puck.

The Ages of Women.

The life of woman is of ages three:
The baby stage, the miss and then
The single state, and second time
There under the auspices dark Father Time.
—N. Y. Herald.

MISCELLANEOUS MISCELLANEOUS

E. P. THORN,

No. 17 Park Avenue,

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

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CASTORIA

Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrups, and Castor Oil. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria destroys Worms and allays feverishness. Castoria prevents vomiting Sour Curd, cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. Castoria relieves teething troubles, cures constipation and flatulency. Castoria assimilates the food, regulates the stomach and bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—the Mother's Friend.

Castoria. Castoria.

"Castoria is an excellent medicine for children. Mothers have repeatedly told me of its good effect upon their children."

Dr. G. C. Osgood, Lowell, Mass.

"Castoria is the best remedy for children of which I am acquainted. I hope the day is not far distant when mothers will consider the real interest of their children, and use Castoria instead of the various quack nostrums which are destroying their loved ones by forcing upon their stomachs, sickening syrup and other horrifics down their throats, thereby sending them to premature graves."

Dr. J. F. Kincheloe, Conway, Ark.

Allen C. Smith, Pres., The Centaur Company, 77 Murray Street, New York City.

Manly Hurt.

Mrs. Wade was in our respect a "womenterested" woman to live with, as her husband experienced to his sad "no imagination," he said, and "would ask the servant girl to marry him."

At the supper-table Mr. Wade mentioned a tragic circumstance that he had heard that day on the newspapers. A passenger on a transatlantic steamer had fallen overboard in mid-ocean, and had never been seen again.

"Was he drowned?" asked Mrs. Wade.

"Oh, no!" of course not," said Mr. Wade. "But he sprained his ankle, I believe."

Willing to Compromise.

"No," said the young woman. "I can never be! I wish I could have spared you the pain of this refusal, but you would!"

"Don't say you will 'always be a sister to me,' Miss Merlelgh!" bowled the disappointed man. "Anything but that!"

"No, Mr. Wellelong," she said, gently. "I am hardly old enough for that. "But I might be—a niece or something of that kind, you know."—Chicago Tribune.

Sorry to Go.

Little Dot—Mamma is going to take me with her when she visits Aunt Jenny.

Little Dick—She's goin' to take me, too.

"Did she say so?"

"No."

"Then how do you know?"

"She'll never leave me here with that almost full of jam."—Good News.

A Consumer Needed.

"I don't need nothing," said Mrs. Jaysmith, when she opened the door in response to a ring and found a peddler there.

"Pardon me, madam," he replied, "but I think you do need a consumer. I'm sorry I do not carry them with me Good morning."—Harper's Bazar.

As a Close Shooting.

Jones—If Mr. Oldboy makes any such assertion I will denounce him as a liar.

President—Mr. Jones, I call you to order. Our by-laws do not allow you to go that far.

Jones—Then I call Mr. Oldboy a liar as far as it is permitted by the laws of the association.—Texas Siftings.

Solving the Problem.

Deacon Waybach—But the life o' me I can't see why the boys rush into the city an' leave the farm.

Farmer Corntossel—Well, I've an idee. It's because they're so tired o' the blamed thing they don't want to take it with 'em.—Texas Siftings.

Wanted Sustenance.

Queer Party—Got any barometers? Salesman—Not this is a book store. Don't keep 'em.

"Excuse me! but I notice in the weather reports that the barometer is sometimes stationary."—Texas Siftings.

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The single state, and second time
There under the auspices dark Father Time.
—N. Y. Herald.

Ethics and Climacy.

Jonathon—Give a sentence illustrating the correct use of the words clean and cleanly.

Little Girl—If a boy's mother and his grandma and his aunts and his sister add the servant girl is cleanly, the boy will be clean sometimes.—Good News.

Parent of Her own Ideals.

Van Dennitt—Hear about the quee creek Mrs. Whitefiance made about the servant question?

Allen C. Smith, Pres., The Centaur Company, 77 Murray Street, New York City.

Van Arndt—No; what did she say?

"Wished her cook may happy returns o the day."—Truth.

Nipped in the Bud.

"Seems to me I know your face," said Mr. Harrison to the office seeker. "Can I can't place you."

"Nuff said. If you can't place me I'll go home." And he went.—Brooklyn Life.

A Proud Boy.

"My brother wears long trousers," swapped Wallis.

"Huh!" sneered Bobbie. "So does my father."—Harper's Bazar.

The Bright Side of It.

Patient—I am very miserable, doctor; I have no appetite whatever.

Doctor—You are in big luck, now that everything has gone up in price.—Texas Siftings.

Darkness Had No Terrors for Him.

Binns—Are you as much in the dark in your profession as I am in mine?

Dings—More; the old gent shuts off the gas at ten.—Town Topics.

The Ideal of Wedded Bliss.

Arbelbright—I am very nearly happy in your married life?

Alicia—Yes, very. We have lots o quarrels, and I always win.—Truth.

Shop Has His Leads.

"Does she share her husband's burdens?"

"Yes. Jack's loads are her chief trial."—Life.

Great Provocation.

Mamma—Johnny, didn't you strike Willie?

Johnny—Yes'm; but he hit me back. —Puck.

What to Make Quick Cakes.

Two quarts of flour sifted with a teaspoonful of salt. One cup of fresh, good yeast, one cup of fresh milk and three eggs. Mix three-fourths of the flour (three pints) into a batter with the eggs, milk and yeast and beat it well. Into a clean, dry tin bucket sift the half of the remaining pint of flour, over this pour the batter. Sprinkle lightly over it the remainder of the flour and set it by to rise. Do this about dark, and at nine o'clock the batter will have risen up through the flour. Take out three-fourths of the sponge into a tray bowl and mix and knead it well. Put it back into the bucket and then roll it out on a floured work into the dough a large teaspoonful of nice butter. Mold into large sized cakes kitchen with a rolling pin to nearly an inch in thickness. Grease a pan and put them in to rise again; when light bake in a quick oven and serve at once. A delicious bread for breakfast.—Ladies' Home Journal.

Cornstarch Biscuits Lead.

Spread the lard out carefully on fine white paper and cover with calcined magnesia; fold the paper over it and lay away under a heavy weight for two or three days; then all it will need is a little rubbing to remove the powder, and your lard will look fresh as new.

A Lucky Creature.

Mrs. Meadow—My sister is just the luckiest girl that ever lived. You know she married a summer boarder, and he lives in New York.

Mrs. Lawnmo—Yes.

Mrs. Meadow—Well, she's got the branch so bad now she can't smell.—N. Y. Weekly.

Only Half Way.

Algy—Mr. Bunker, I think I have been in your employ long enough to be entitled to an increase in salary.

Bunker—I agree with you partly, Mr. Billfers. I think you have been in my employ long enough. You can go.—Boston Globe.

A Forgetful Man.

She—It is not right for you to be flirting with young ladies, particularly when you were married only last week.

He—By Jove, that's so! I had forgotten all about it. Please excuse me for my absent-mindedness.—Texas Siftings.

A True Son.

"Your boy's English is rather bad Mrs. Mockridge," said the merchant to the office boy's mother.

"Three for you, Mister Smithers. He's Oirish all true," replied the proud mother.—Judge.

True Views.

Marie—So man should kiss me unless he was engaged to me.

Claire—And no one should be engaged to me unless he kissed me.—Detroit Free Press.

The Constitutionalist,
A DEMOCRATIC WEEKLY.
R. L. FORCE & A. L. FORCE, Editors and Proprietors.
AT PLAINFIELD, NEW JERSEY.
TERMS.—TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.

THE CONSTITUTIONALIST.

VOL. XXV. PLAINFIELD, N. J., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1892. No 51.

"Support the Constitution, which is the cement of the Union, as well in its limitations as in its authorities."—Madison

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

JACKSON & CORNELIUS,
Counsellors-at-Law,
Solicitors of Bonds, Mortgages, Chancery, and Notaries of Wall Street, and General Agents, [1y52]

GILBERT W. DAY,
General Auctioneer,
Sales of Personal Property solicited. P. O. Box 118, Plainfield, N. J., or address 5 and 6 Cor. of Old Constitutionalist. Terms reasonable.

DR. CHARLES R. THEIS,
Dentist,
28 West Front Street. A new local anesthetic for extraction of decayed teeth without pain. Gold filling a specialty. [1y52]

BUSINESS CARDS.

P. P. VanArsdale,
PIANO TUNER.
Instruments put in thorough order. Orders left at Peterson's Music Store, Park Place, Plainfield, N. J., or sent by mail, will receive prompt attention. Terms moderate. [1y52]

T. J. GILLIES,
Actioneer & Real Estate Agent.
A. SEEDOZE—Radios Attorneys and Friends Plainfield, N. J.
Goods received on Consignment.

John Chandler,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
Residence and shop No. 56 East Third street. Jobbing promptly attended to. [1y52]

E. B. MAYNARD,
PRACTICAL BARBER
AND
Artistic Hair Dresser,
No. 26 PARK AVENUE.
Ladies' and Children's Hair Cutting done at all hours. Shaving, Shampooing, and Hair-dressing performed. [1y52]

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PLUMBERS,
GAS FITTERS.
PARLOR STOVES.
COOK STOVES, & HEATERS.

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(Successor to John W. Laing.)
Laing's Hotel Stables

Front street, opposite Madison avenue.
Coaches for Weddings, Parents and Private Calls. Light carriages of all descriptions for pleasure.

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Careful, safe drivers furnishing rigs or horses are driven, when desired, without fee or charge. Leave word by telephone or otherwise. [1y52]
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ACCOMMODATION EXPRESS.
OFFICE—Vanderbeek's Music Store, Park avenue. The "accommodation" of Plainfield will be attended to the general carrying business of the town. Orders left at the office, or sent by mail to the store, or left at my residence No. 20 Watson avenue. Moving of Furniture, Pianos, etc., with care and safety.

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WILLIAM A. WOODRUFF,
FIRE AND LIFE
INSURANCE AGENT,
Office cor. Front St. and Park Ave.,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Real Estate for Sale & Exchange.
MONEY TO LOAN
On Approved Security.

Fresh Garden Seeds
AND FERTILIZERS,
Farm and Garden Implements.
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Ice Cream Freezers
Gasoline Stoves,
Hardware, Tools, etc.
J. J. HRIDELOUP,
No. 10 Somerset St. [1y52]

GEO. A. MOORE. GEO. S. COOK.
Moore & Cook,
(Chesterson Building)
Dealers in
Fruits and Vegetables.
Game and Poultry
At wholesale. Terms cash.
NO. 44 NORTH AVENUE.

CANOPIES
For Weddings, Parties, Etc.,
TO HIRE. CHARGES REASONABLE
Hugo Weigman,
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[1y52]

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(Successor to W. S. Corey.)
Furniture and Freight Express!
OFFICE—No. 27 FRONT ST.
Leave word with Mr. Goode, Goode Corey, and at your residence or office. [1y52]

D. W. LITTELL,
No. 2 North Ave., Plainfield, N. J.

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FOR MALARIA,
GENERAL DEBILITY
AND
ALL STOMACH TROUBLES
COLES'
PERUVIAN BARK
AND
WILD CHERRY BITTERS
ARE THE BEST.
A Vegetable Substitute for Quinine.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
Price, 50 cents and $1.00 per Bottle.
MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
D. F. COLES DRUG AND MFG. CO
Rahway, N. J.

Jas. M. Dunn,
Dealer in
GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,
Vegetables, Fruits, etc.
No. 36 Park Ave.
OPPOSITE NORTH AVENUE.
THORBURN & CO'S GARDEN SEEDS,
BEST IN THE WORLD.
ALL GOODS DELIVERED PROMPTLY. [1y52]

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Paints, Varnishes, Glass,
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PAPER HANGING A SPECIALTY.
A. SWALM,
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[1y52]

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Importers, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
WALL PAPER.
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English Tiles, Asbestyne, Hand, Louvre' Raised Flock Papers, &c. Borings for Walls.
Manufacturers of Window Shades.
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A. M. SEGUINE,
(Successor to John W. Laing.)
Laing's Hotel Stables

Front street, opposite Madison avenue.
Coaches for Weddings, Parents and Private Calls. Light carriages of all descriptions for pleasure.

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Careful, safe drivers furnishing rigs or horses are driven, when desired, without fee or charge. Leave word by telephone or otherwise. [1y52]
TELEPHONE CALL NO. 64.

Parlor Stoves,
Furnaces, Ranges,
Water Piping. Plumbing.
Heater Work. Tinning,
Hardware.
A. H. GRIFFEN,
12 East Front Street.
TELEPHONE CALL, 6. [1 11-12]

Beautiful Assortment
Furniture!
Largest Assortment!
Best Goods!
Lowest Prices!
Ever Offered in Plainfield!
23, 25 and 27 PARK AVE.

Garret Q. Packer,
SANITARY PLUMBING,
Brick and Portable Furnaces,
GAS FITTING,
TIN ROOFING,
Etc., Etc.

"I am prepared to do any of the above branches in a strictly first-class, workmanlike manner."

Having associated myself with the Tower Ventilated Combination of New York city, I am prepared to put one of their ventilators on any house. Satisfaction guaranteed. Parties in want of work will please call and leave address at store.

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H. EGGERDING,
No. 17 Park Avenue,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Manufacturer of the Celebrated
C. O. D. CIGAR,
Composed entirely of the finest and most delicate Havana tobacco. Also manufacturer of HAVANA CIGARS A SPECIALTY.
A large assortment of the choicest Brands of Imported and Domestic Cigars always on hand. Retail Agent for Actiebrau in Great Variety. [1y52]

C. M. FINE,
Dealer in HAVANA & Domestic
CIGARS!
No. 10 PARK AVE., (NEXT DOOR TO RECORDER.)
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Tobacco and Smoker's Articles, Fancy Goods, etc.
Also manufacturer of the Celebrated "Fine" Cigar. [1y52]

A. WOLFF,
Manufacturer of
CIGARS,
and dealer in all kinds of Smoking and Chewing Tobacco. Also agent for the celebrated Actiebrau Cigars. Store next to W. Front street, in 61 West Front street, you find one of the finest stocks of cigars in the city. Call and be convinced. [1y52]

Woolston & Buckle,
PAINTERS,
Wall Papers,
AUDITORS SUPPLIES, 28 NORTH AVENUE
[1y52]

Notes of Advertising

Space	1 W	2 W	3 W	1 M	2 M	3 M	6 M	1 Y
1 in.	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00	$3.00	$4.00	$5.00	$8.00	$12.00
2 in.	1.50	2.00	2.50	4.00	5.00	6.00	10.00	15.00
3 in.	2.00	2.50	3.00	5.00	6.00	7.00	12.00	18.00
4 in.	2.50	3.00	3.50	6.00	7.00	8.00	14.00	21.00
5 in.	3.00	3.50	4.00	7.00	8.00	9.00	16.00	24.00
6 in.	3.50	4.00	4.50	8.00	9.00	10.00	18.00	27.00
7 col.	10.00	15.00	20.00	30.00	40.00	50.00	80.00	120.00

All Electric's must be cash must.
Double rate, 50 per ct. advance of above rates.

THE CITY AS SQUATTER.

He Could Easily Have Subsisted on the Pokumus of Job.

Sickness at the rate of Everybody Who Has Chosen Those Quarters.
Children Dying Like Flies Scattered by Open Sewers.

[Special Letter.]

A KANSAN once was the home of a typical squatter. There were acres upon acres of the county, but it fell to the lot of the Arkansan squatter to be made famous by a seeming story of a piece of rolling prairie. The squatter was a man of the backwoods and the squatter has retired up his few hogs and corn and his family, and his log cabin, for stretch a fence with barbed wire upon it, he has put aside his long rifle and his pistol to a corner, and has become a tiller of the soil. Like most of the features of a new nationality he will after a while become widely known as a tradition, a lofty historian, in striving to catch the spirit of great epochs, will be compelled in drawing colors the strange conditions of the past, will scarcely notice the squatter, will be content with a few words and his pretense of never yielding to surprise; but the squatter's wild morals, more and more tame as the years pass on and his pretense of never yielding to surprise; but the squatter's wild morals, more and more tame as the years pass on, will whistle and fiddle its way from the past to the future.

I came upon a genuine squatter not long ago, while traveling at a meager rate of speed through the Cherokee nation. It had crossed the Cherokee nation but had crossed the Arkansas River when it occurred to me that I didn't know whither I was going. In truth, I was lost; and, after wandering about in the woods for nearly a day, I came to a small cabin surrounded by a "post" fence. The first survey revealed no sign of life, but a closer one discovered a gaunt old fellow sitting on the ground with his back against a tree. I rode up to him and, with a show of composure as to what form of salutation might most acceptable to him, I began to search my stock of cordial greetings, when the old fellow looked up and with a drawl said:

"Hillo! or just a-goin' somewhere?"

"Well, I had thought of going somewhere, but I am simply riding for a ride."

"No, you ain't! you air just settlin' thar on a hoss."

"I'm not right," I acknowledged, and then added: "How can I strike the Fort Smith road?"

"With a rock, I reckon, an' maybe if you was to git good enough you mout hit it with a stick."

"How can I find the Fort Smith road is what I mean."

"Then why didn't you say so?"

I waited for him to give me directions, but he said nothing. Indeed, he appeared to have dozed off.

"How can I find the road?" I asked.

"Jy hookin' for jy, I reckon."

"But where shall I travel?"

"I reckon on the ground would be the best place to travel."

Oh, come now, you are perplexing."

"Yes, so is a hoss."

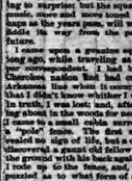
"You mean for a horse?"

"I'm not hookin' for a hoss," I said, thinking that the better plan would be to propitiate him.

"Well, what d'ye want for one thing?"

"What's that?"

"There's a dog round yander behind the house."



"RIDES ON FIRST A-SIDE" SOMEWHAT."

"Where are all your people?"

"Stranded back in the woods."

"Hoosier or Buckeye?"

"Don't know exactly, but wife she says I don't favor your'n."

"I don't know squarely, but wife she says he favors me some."

"Ain't hey mostly hops or mostly girls?"

"I don't know as to that, but they air pretty badly mixed."

"How old is your oldest?"

"Don't know; she's older than the youngest."

"Well, how old is the youngest?"

"Well, he wasn't he's till after the red row fell off'n the bluff."

"When did she fall off?"

"Oh, 'bout six months bein' my youngest child was hatched."

"Ah, you are quite a character."

"No'n a goat."

"My dear sir, I am lost and should like to get all my wits and—"

"Here you are."

"Yes, that's a fact, and what I want is to know how to get away from here."

"Ride away, or lead yo' hoss and walk."

"Come, tell me—"

"Don't wanter come; rather set whar I am."

"You'll force me to lose my patience after awhile."

"Lose all you want to; they are safe round here."

"Will you tell me or will you not, how, by looking on the ground or in any other way I can find the Fort Smith road?"

"You, by goin' to it."

"Ah, but how can I go to it?"

"By ridin' or walkin'."

"I'm half inclined to get down there and—"

"Wash your mouth. Ain't shuck none sence I had the chills. Like to shake my teeth out. Them chills are such a power of good to stretch."

"I didn't think that such a human being as you could be found living on this earth."

"Well, I don't livin' none too purty at present, but I reckon I'll git better 'fore taxes gits ripe."

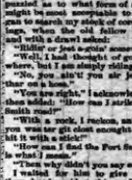
"Do you know where the Fort Smith road is?" I asked, getting down a little angly.

He looked up innocently and answered:

"You foot in one place an' then in another."

I turned away disgusted, and had not gone far when I heard the old fellow laughing a chuckling laugh, and I fancied that it was his way of laughing at his own drollery.

Believing that I should soon come upon some translation worth of civilization and hoping that I might then meet with a more polite native, I continued to ride, but nothing of the kind occurred. The pine trees still the forest was unbroken. The sun went down in a cerulean tinge, and then in a short time I was lost in the darkness. I wondered myself in the wilderness of space for not having shaken off the old fellow, and then I began to fall to—I was just about indulging in a bellow that would have been a cry for help, when I saw a light flickering in the distance. I rode toward it, and soon came to a cabin. Dismounting, I rode toward it, and soon had arrived for a bellow that would have been a cry for help, when I saw a light flickering in the distance. I rode toward it, and soon



"I'M LOST AND ALMOST STARVED."

coming to a spot of fence I halted and shouted a hello.

The door slowly dragged open. A man's voice cried:

"Git!"

"Say sir, I'm lost and almost starved. Have you a dog in the house?"

"Yas. What'll you give me for him?"

"Gracious alive, I don't want him."

"No did I."

"Say is it possible that you are going to use me this away in this rain?"

"Dogs don't mind rain, nor dark."

"You are an infernal scoundrel, that's what you are."

"Well, you mout be makin' up yo mind too fast. You ain't disinterested all my fine p'ints yit."

"I have been told before, I didn't believe that such a human being as you existed on the face of the earth."

"Well, you better go back an tell what he's spoilt to strike. No man ain't so bad but what he mustn't l'arn nothin' the next day."

"I'll try you one more time. May I have the dog or not?"

"Why, of course. You air perfectly welcome."

I jumped down and was soon inside the cabin, where I found a gaunt woman and I don't know how many children.

"Now I'll go out and take yo' hoss and feed him, an' then, you know the rest. Jump in an' git to bed."

They gave me the best they had—bacon and, they insisted upon making him only bed in the house while they slept upon the floor. In the morning they gave me a digital, which I took as a compliment to a guest in the backwoods of the south, and when I asked the old fellow for his bill he laughed heartily.

"Why, you don't owe me nuthin'," he said, "an' I don't want you ter try ter make me, for I won't have it."

I thanked him profusely and had mounted my horse to ride away, when he called me back and gave me minute the direction to the Fort Smith road.

"Say, stranger, I reckon you'll remember this old yan say it was to the Fort Smith road?"

"I will," he answered with his aggravating drawl.

"Are you going to see me ride off this way or not?" I asked.

As idea struck me and I got down and went back into the house.

"By the way," I asked, "how can I find the Fort Smith road?"

His manner had undergone a complete change. "Go right out yonder the first blazed oak tree, take the path yander' a mile, then left, ride straight ahead an' you'll come to the road."

The evening of the threshold found a world of difference in the squatter that cabin, all men were the legitimate prey of his annoying drollery, but, inside the house, they were friends, and he was delighted to serve.

OUR BRAIN.

THE CUP THAT CHEERS.

It's Not Popular in Washington's Official Circles.

President Harrison Every Inch a Prince at His Receptions—Diplomatic Parade—A Congressional Row.

[Special Washington Letter.]

During the first session of the present congress the country was surprised and pained by the announcement that Hon. Mr. Watson, of Georgia, had a member of the body of representatives had been in an intoxicated condition while making a speech upon the floor of the house. The charge was investigated by a committee of the house, and, after taking testimony, reported that the charge of intoxication was without foundation. The committee, the impression prevails throughout the country that there was a great deal of social tippling done in Washington; and there is something of truth in the exaggeration in the main assertion.

It is true that it is customary in society here, as it is in social circles in other cities, to have wine at banquets and receptions, but it is not true that this custom is always observed to an unlimited extent.

It is well known that the president of the commander in chief of the army and navy, is a total abstainer. Gen. Harrison on the subject of temperance views of such a prominent character that the friends of the cause have looked into the white house all alcoholic liquors were banished. However, at a recent dinner given by the president in honor of a senator, wines have been served, but the president himself has been seen to drink nothing but water. On the other hand, Mrs. Harrison is a strong temperance woman, and while declining to preach temperance principles herself, she has by her influence succeeded in securing the total abstinence pledge of many of the ladies who are prominent in official circles.

Vice President Morton and Mrs. Morton are also total abstainers, and the latter is a leading temperance worker in the capital. Secretary Tracy and Mrs. Tracy

The Constitutionalist.
W. L. FORCE, A. L. FORCE
Editors and Proprietors.

UPSET.

In the early days of railroad construction in Tennessee, that, now, the tariff question was a leading topic for discussion. While the village store and around the smithy's shop rustic denizens were wont to assemble and attentively listen to local oracles as they fiercely denounced the evil effects of a tariff, picturing it as a monster of hideous aspect, in fact little short of a destructive demon.

Two mountaineers who had been thoroughly imbued with tariff ire, but who had never seen a railroad, started one day for a trip down country. Leisurely jogging along they came to a road laid with iron rails, and as they were in the act of crossing, self-confident and deaf to danger, around a curve came a whining locomotive and train of cars, striking and knocking their old wagon into kindling wood and hurling its occupants into a muddy ditch alongside the roadbed. When the frightened fellows emerged slime-covered and had regained sufficient consciousness to speak, one of them, rubbing the liquid dirt from off his face, thus accosted the other:

"I say, John, what on airth was that thing what upset us?"

"I dunno exactly know Bob," replied his companion, "but I think it must have been that bloody tariff broke loose."

The Republican party encountered a similar catastrophe on the Western prairies last month.

What struck it?

POLITICAL MORALITY.

What constitutes political moral forces?

Hon. Carl Schurz truthfully answers the question as follows:

"They are that patriotism which subordinates every other consideration to the general welfare, honor, and greatness of the country.

That instinct of justice which loves right as right, abhors wrong as wrong, and wishes every man to have his due.

That sense of duty which inclines a conscientious endeavor to understand what is best for the country and every citizen in it.

That honest purpose and courage to do what is right.

That loyalty inauilinese which disdains shame and subterfuges."

And the fact that Grover Cleveland was known to honestly possess and would, as President, carry into effect such political virtues, gave him November's overwhelming popular majority.

CHRISTMAS.

We are again on the threshold of the blessed anniversary of Christendom, a reminder of that natal day when the angelic choir sang—"PEACE ON EARTH AND GOOD WILL TO MEN."

It is a season of hallowed memories, of joyful rejoicing, of happy commingling, kindly greetings, generous offerings, and may it prove a benediction of good for all, both rich and poor, within the palace and lowly hut.

Peace in lieu of wrangling discord.

Good will instead of embittered word and deed.

With thankfulness for the past and hope for the future our salutation is—A MERRIE CHRISTMAS!

Mr. Armour, the most millionaire of Chicago, has presented to that city a princely sum for the establishment of an institution to be known as the Armour Institute, and designed for the teaching of manual training, science and art. That is much more commendable than subscribing to a political corruption fund for the purpose of trying to carry the State of Indiana for Harrison.

The will of Jay Gould, covering an estate valued at seventy-two million dollars, has been filed with the Surrogate of New York City, from which property the State will realize about $700,000 collateral inheritance tax, fortunately leaving enough to provide food, clothing and shelter for the testator's six children.

A large boodle sum was fried out of the New England tariffites to infuriate the Republican Presidential machine. The investment having failed to pay back rich dividends as expected, some out-of-pocket gentlemen now want to know where their money went.

Mrs. Miller's Kind Advice for the Little Ones.

The ladies of the Children's Home wish to thank most cordially all the friends whose gifts made Thanksgiving Day so happy for the children; to all the members of the Women's mission for their gifts in money, and a generous supply of fruit, groceries, etc ,and to Mrs. J. B. Miller, who sent all the proceeds of the children's fair at her home. The ladies would say to those who ask, "What shall we send for Christmas?" Crash for handkerchiefs, crash and glass towels for the kitchen, gingham for aprons, shoes, stockings and rubbers, knee-pants for boys from 3 to 11 years old.

The Most Costly Residence Site in Plainfield.

John J. H. Pollion has purchased of George H. Baldwin, through E. C. Mitford the real estate dealer, that remarkably fine building site, 225 feet front on West Seventh street, opposite the home of ex-councilman Ackerman and Col. and Capt. J. Frank Hubbard. The property was formerly the Gardenvoir estate and occupies the entire block from Madison to Central avenues. Mr. Pollion will erect on the site a handsome colonial residence.

The price given is the largest ever paid for any residence site in this city. E. H. Edwards Fisher who built the Fleming house and is now erecting one for F. O. Herring, will be Mr. Pollion's architect.

I have been a sufferer from catarrh for many years. I found a remedy which relieved me at once and effected a permanent cure. I will send a sample free to any sufferer who will write for it. I also have a positive remedy for deafness and will send it on trial. Address, naming this paper, Prof. W. H. Graham, 1032 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Mayor Hugo Bedin is North Plainfield's right bower. Don't forget to call on him for a loan. Insurance written in the best companies. Office with Wm. A. Lovell, Franklin Pl.

SHOT HIMSELF FOR LOVE.

DRAMATIC SUICIDE OF A YOUNG ORIENTAL.

His Fiancee's Father Refused to Sanction Him His Blunderings, and He Feared that Rivals Would Capture His Treasure—Sad Ending of a Love Affair.

Ellis Island, age twenty-two, dealer in oriental embroideries in New York city, killed himself at the home of his prospective father-in-law, Mr. Mendes Phillips, and Miss Theresa Hamlin, Clarion Roberts, jr., was the cause.

Miss Hamlin gave assisted pleasure parties at her residence, No. 1,000 Madison avenue, on Thursday evening, and Mr. Phillips was present. Ellis was in love with Hattie, the pretty and pious young daughter of Rabbi Bernard, a leading Hebrew of Jerusalem, who resided at 197 West 39th street, New York.

Bernard's home is a modest cottage at 20 Greenwich road, corner of Harrison street. Akaoui has for three weeks been a guest there. His suit for Hattie's hand had been favored by Mrs. Bernard. The girl's father, however, was opposed to the marriage, and as a dutiful young man he did not wish to marry in opposition to the father's wishes. He was about to leave town, and in his intense jealousy feared that during his absence some rival suitor would captivate his loved one's heart. Altogether he made himself most unhappy, and brooded continually over his sorrow.

Yesterday he told Miss Bernard that business pressed, and that he must go to the work of plastering, in the Seventh-day Baptist church. Yesterday he wrote a letter in French to another paper, stating that he was going to kill himself, since Estelle's father would not let him marry her till he had made a certain amount of money, and that he would die, *he feared he could never fulfil.* Ellis came to this country from Constantinople not long ago.

Ellis passed a sleepless night, and early this morning told Miss Bernard that he was going to pack up and prepare to go away. He had her cut some clean garments for him, and then shut himself in his room and asked not to be disturbed.

A moment later and two loud pistol shots were heard in quick succession.

At the noise of the shots, Miss Bernard rushed to Ellis's door just in time to intercept her terror-stricken daughter Hattie from entering. The girl was still shut in her night dress, having been dozing in bed when alarmed by the reports. The mother urged the daughter to refer to herself properly, and then by hasty investigation satisfied herself that her fears were realized. Ellis had killed himself.

Mrs. Miss. Bernard told poor Estelle the truth. The girl burst into the young man's room and threw herself in a swoon upon the couch where lay young Ellis dead.

The young man had fired two bullets into his breast, both entering the heart. Death had been almost instantaneous. There was an ugly hole in his breast, where the bullets had torn the flesh. No blood whatever issued from the wound; the bleeding was internal.

Dr. O. L. Jenkins was speedily summoned, but the only service he could render was officially to pronounce the man dead. He notified county physician Westcott, who made an investigation later in the day and gave a burial permit.

A Times reporter was admitted to the scene of the tragedy by the afflicted Emilie herself. Her eyes were much swollen with weeping. She moaned and shrieked as though with a violent nervous shill.

The walls of the entrance hall and stairway were hung with plaster medallions made by M. Bernard for the decoration of Plainfield homes. The little bed room at the head of the stairs was where the suicide had occurred. The body of Akaoui was stretched out on the couch in the corner where he had fallen after firing the shots. The left arm lay by his side, and the right arm stretched across the couch where he had flung it when he dropped the revolver. Miss Bernard had tenderly arranged the covers and after the physician's visit, prepared for the deathly whiteness of the flesh and the half-open, staring, wayeing eyes, one might have supposed the young man was simply sleeping.

All of the blood had left the face, which even to the lips was of a chalky hue. A small, short black mustache graced the mouth. The hair was black and cut pompadour. The features were regular and well chiseled. Akaoui seemed to have been a good looking and promising young man.

Emilie flung herself down beside the respectable clay of her loved one, pressed her cheek against his, kissed him and sobbed out her passion of grief. She called him by every term of endearment, and begged and plead with him to come back to her. She showered kisses upon his pallid lips, and her tears rained upon his brow. Finally she took refuge in her mother's enfolding arm, crying: "Oh, Mama! Mama! He loved me so!"

The mother sadly stroked the daughter's tresses and said "Poor Emilie! Poor Ellis! He was the best young man that ever lived; so gentle, so good-natured! Only yesterday he spent fifty dollars for Christmas gifts. Poor Ellis! Why did you do it! Poor Emilie! What you do now?"

"He looks so natural"—the mother continued to her brown English, bending her head to listen, as though to catch his heart beats.—"I think every moment to see him breathe again, to hear him speak. But ah, he speak not again, he smile on poor Emilie never more."

The reporter left the simply furnished room, with its saddest mantle. Its broken hearted maiden, its silent dead, its heartrending grief. A number of photographs hanged down from the wall, where Emilie's loving hands had arranged them, and a hand mirror stood on a small table at the foot of the couch. It was the last thing Ellis had looked into before he left the room for the last time. It was the last thing Ellis had looked into before he left the room for the last time. Emilie was gazing into the glass as though she would summon his dying glance from its mournful depths.

How One of Plainfield's Most Successful Firms Does Business.

One of the busiest places in town these fine days is the store of White & VanArsdale. This enterprising firm has opened neither palace of commerce, but has given the people the finest selection of holiday goods ever displayed in this growing town, and the elaborate orders of the store prove that the Plainfield people are buying their Christmas goods at home. They buy in large amounts direct from the manufacturers at the lowest prices and give the trade every benefit possible.

Business to Bear Testimony.

Henry Thorne, traveling secretary of the Y. M. C. A., before from Rutgers Hall, Rutgers College, New Brunswick, N. J.:

"I desire to bear my testimony to the value of ALCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS. I have used them for pain in the side and pain across from shoulder to shoulder blade, and they relieved me at once. I have also used them for lame back, and they relieved me in a few hours. They are worthy of all that is claimed for them. I cordially recommend them to all who are troubled with pain."

Sold by druggists. Price 25 cents. Mailed on receipt of price by John Wyeth & Brother, New York.

FIRST OF THE CHORALS.

A Most Excellent Concert With Soloists and Other Features of Interest.

The first subscription concert of the Choral society, which was given Tuesday evening at the Library Hall, was in every respect a most delightful success. The first part of the programme was miscellaneous and the latter part, Gounod's cantata of Rachel's Athalie.

The soloists were Mrs. Charles Tyler Dutton, previously known to Plainfield audiences as Miss Lizzie Bond, Miss Blanche Fellows, and Miss Thomas Hamlin. Charles Roberts, jr., was the reader.

Miss Hamlin gave unstinted pleasure in the programme assigned her, and her full rich tone, remarkably even in quality, her solo, "I have lost my Eurydice," from "Orpheus" by Gluck, was heard with delight and won a double recall. Mrs. Dutton gave "Mirlah's Song of Triumph," by Gounod, in splendid style, showing that she possesses a contralto of ability. Miss Fellows will sustained her part in the quartette.

Mr. Roberts has lost nothing of his ability as a reader that has been gained at last appeared upon a similar occasion, in the same place. His rendition of Boutbet's "A Song in the Market Place" was about to leave town, and in his intense jealousy feared that during his absence some rival suitor would captivate his loved one's heart. Altogether he made himself most unhappy, and brooded continually over his sorrow.

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THE BUSIEST MAN IN TOWN.

How F. M. Hulett Has Built up a Business That Had Always Been Considered Impossible in Plainfield.

Standing on the spacious floor of F. M. Hulett's music warerooms, amidst one of the largest stocks of organs, pianos, musical instruments, etc., ever displayed in any city, a reporter of THE TIMES was struck yesterday as less than forty pianos were sold in the label "sold" had been placed that afternoon.

Through the door another, lately boxed, was being carted to a train for shipment out of town, while the affable and complacent proprietor was at that very moment engaged in selling one of his best makes to one of the most prominent members of Plainfield's cultured musical set.

No wonder F. M. Hulett is known by the title of "The busiest man in town". Indeed, it seems impossible that it could be supposed to be impossible to own this city's piano trade from the Van Wyck despisers. When more than two pianos were sold each week the market was supposed to have experienced an unusual boom. But since the arrival of Mr. Hulett and the sale of the big stock of establishment in the Schopflin block, the trade in this line has been won away from the metropolis by his enterprising methods and judicious skill in selecting stock, attractiveness as a buyer, reasonable charges and upright dealing.

His department of vocal and instrumental music trade has also been a revelation and a satisfaction to Plainfield. Every composition published can be found there to-day or will be procured to order on the morrow.

Mr. Hulett, at 74 West Front street, is now offering until after the holidays special inducements in all departments. His stock includes Kranich & Bach pianos, Mason & Hamlin pianos, Starr & Co. pianos, Jacob Bros. pianos, Loading & Co. pianos, Mason & Risch pianos and Mason & Hamlin, Estey & Co. and Mason & Hamlin reed organs, besides all the best makes of small instruments.

A New Way of Putting It.

Lawyer—Now, sir, you say the burglar climbed up the vine and entered the front window, began to walk slowly up the stairs; and yet you did not see him, although you were standing at the foot of the stairs at the time. May I venture to inquire why you did not see him?

Principal Witness—Certainly, sir. The fact is, my wife was in the way.—Puck.

The Connection.

Judkins—I see Mr. Hendricks drunk last night. What's the matter? He's going to the dogs.

Hodgkins—He proposed to two women this season.

Judkins—Ah, yes. Got rejected, of course.

Hodgkins—No; accepted by both.—Judge.

Missing Him Thus.

Great Physician (cheerfully)—Yes, sir, I can reduce you at the rate of five pounds a week.

Patient—How often shall I come around to see you, doctor?

Great Physician—I needn't come at all. I'll just send you a bill at the end of each week.—N. Y. Herald.

Decidedly Unadvised.

Aunt Jane—Thinks of emigrating to be a doctor, eh? Don't you do it.

Young Man—Why not, aunty?

Aunt Jane—You can't get so practice till you get married, an' ye can't get married till ye get practice, that's why.—N. Y. World.

Selfishness.

She (of Chicago)—I don't think I could ever marry an American.

He (also of Chicago)—I dare say not. But why?

She—They nearly always refuse to supply their wives with grounds for a divorce!—Truth.

Hard Lot.

"I had awful hard luck," said the forger to his companion in flag thing. "I spent a month getting the signature of a reputed millionaire down fine, and when I got him inked ready the fare fool went into bankruptcy."—Judge.

A Satisfactory Arrangement.

"Madam," said the lawyer to his client, "the jury gives you $10,000."

"Good" was the reply. "That, with the $10,000 we are suing the railroad for, will make quite a nice sum."—N. Y. Sun.

The Difference.

"We doctors have the advantage of you clergymen; we preach while you only preach."

"Very true; we can only tell people to go to Heaven, but you send them there."—Life.

Polite, Anyway.

Marie—Do you say "farewell," "adieu" or "au revoir" when you leave your friends are leaving you?

Jeannette—Neither. I say "Oh, say a little longer."—Chicago Tribune Record.

The Honest Way.

"Well," said the landlord impatiently, "your cake is dough."

"How do you account for it?" "We haven't a good butter."—Demorest's Magazine.

Not Used to Criticism.

Judge (to plaintiff in divorce)—You say the woman refused you to marry her before you were introduced, do you?

Plaintiff—Look at her, your honor, and judge for yourself.—Brooklyn Life.

Complimentary.

Chumley—I see in the paper that your son had accepted a position.

Hunks—He did—accepted it philanthropically; he was flunked.—Puck.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

MR. AND MRS. ROBIN AT HOME.

IN THE ROBINS' SONG.

Little Songs Learned in Very Tender Lessons.

It was a bright April morning. The sun was shining, the birds were singing, the lawn had sold the modern adorable that the was coming; and they had all turned pink. Mr. Robin was carrying last year's nest in the direction of the big cherry tree, when, all at once, the dreadful spectre of his glad little life broke into a heartrending horror by seeing Mrs. Robin.

Mrs. Robin, seemed so suddenly from her morning nap, popped her head out of the nest and, in a loud, gay, cold voice called to Mr. Robin:

"Oh, you little chirp! "You might better be getting breakfast, and not waking up the whole neighborhood with your rackets so fast."

Mr. Robin stopped in the middle of his nest trill, and looked down with amazement to the limb where Mrs. Robin was perched.

"What has the matter with her?" he thought, and then he hopped down by his limb and said, in a low voice, so that his little red-breasted made no cross that morning.

"What's the matter, my dear? Has anything gone wrong?"

"You, indeed," said Mrs. Robin, already ready to scold. "Here I have been all selfish, chattering sparrows in our dawn tree, where we were going to build our nest, and there, they have got the finest worms, and their nesty crumbs, the old widow. I don't see that I'll have to do so those lazy old new-birds do—lay my beautiful eggs in some one else's nest, and then I won't have any more little birds to feed and love. Oh dear! and Mrs. Robin began to cry.

Mr. Robin thought to himself: "This surely is an April morning; but," he said, with a bright little chirp, "I'll get you some worms, my dear, as soon as I can find them. Don't cry, dear, for we must be busy. We little red-breasted made no cross that morning.

"What's the matter, my dear? Has anything gone wrong?

CITY DEPARTMENT.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE, THE COUNTY AND THE CITY, AND HAS THE LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY PAPER PUBLISHED IN THE COUNTY OF ESSEX.

J. A. DEMAREST - - City Editor.

—The Courier says "His words of injunction read."

—The present common council will meet in final session Tuesday evening, Dec. 27.

—A decent mixed candy consisting of dipped cream bon bons and fine chocolates at Compton's at 40 cents a pound.

—Henry Hammell, of 30 Stebbins place, this city, has a fine collection of all kinds of butterflies on exhibition at the Central pharmacy.

—Among the features of the Corset Bead fair in the rink, is a pair of Bayonet extension canes to be voted to the most popular school boy.

—The Central railroad settled with Joseph Angerbauer, jr., Friday, for his slight injuries in the Greenville collision. The amount paid he refuses to state.

—Does the city owe you money? You must have your bill in the city clerk's hands by saturday, as the last meeting of the present common council takes place next.

—$64,000 on the new year's tarrot has already been collected. Or than the treasurer will pay to the county, Dec. 22, $30,000, to the city and $10,000 to the state.

—Those big show windows at Pastor's furniture emporium look finer than ever. They have been rearranged so as to present the handsome goods to good appearance.

—Freeholder George Bellows, whose house was robbed Tuesday night, claims to have secured evidence sufficient to warrant the arrest of the suspected person.

—The official count of the votes of the United States just completed, gives Cleveland a popular plurality of 391,979. His plurality in 1884 was 23,005; and in 1888, 96,534.

—Imagine a bird with ruffles on it. Yet that's what the *Courier* must mean when it speaks of "ruffled grouse". Sportsmen know of no "ruffled" species, but "ruffled" is something new.

—356 tickets have already been sold for the amateur theatricals at The Casino, Thursday evening, the 29th inst. They may be obtained at Reynolds's and the Central pharmacies.

—The committee on Christmas entertainment of the Crescent Avenue Sunday-school request the usual donations of cakes. Send them to the Sunday-school room, Friday morning.

—Don't forget the faithful and obliging mail carriers, in the distribution of Christmas tokens. They work hard for you the year round, and do favors out of the strict line of their duty.

—As a cure for sore eyes the *Courier* recommends that a fly alight in the dropped half a cup of hot milk. On the same principle, if your toe hurts, cut off a branch of a persimmon tree.

—J. Marshall & Ball, the people's clothiers, are obliged to keep their Newark stores at 807, 809, 811 and 813 Broad street, open every evening until 9 to accommodate their Saturday trade.

—Wonderful! The *Courier* now speaks of architect Teale as "auctioneer Teel", and says of a society event that "Marcel furnishes the music and a New York orchestra furnishes the music"!

—The rehearsals of the amateur theatricals to be given at the Casino, the evening of the 29th inst., show that a great deal of talent to amateurs talent of the sort has been hidden away or undeveloped "in our midst".

—Improvements continue on Westervelt avenue, formerly Bay street, the side of the road. Another long block is now to be built, on the plot at No. 14. Most of the sidewalks are already paved, and the balance soon will be.

—The road-bed along Prescott place in the western part of the city is in a disgraceful condition, and after a heavy storm it is impossible for pedestrians to pass. Residents who have lived on that street for a great many years say they never heard to complain that they have never seen the street commissioner and his men at work on that street since they came there. This is the only street that needs repair around this neighborhood.

They Should n't Do Anything Rash.

A word of warning to the Peace street objectors who are planning to fight the enterprise in the courts.

If they decide to join purses and go to the expense of getting a certiorari of the proceedings into the courts, they will be expending just as much as though they paid their assessments without grumbling, and then they won't have the street to show for their money. Furthermore, they will be putting the township to heavy expense which they as taxpayers will have to pay for.

The chief objector is W. E. Brock. He was assessed $50 benefits on each of his lots. He thinks this unjust. Yet a real estate expert says he pays value Brock's lots at $100 more apiece, because of the new street going through.

HYMENEAL.

Cobb—Southwick.

At the home of the bride's parents, 30 Sandy street, at high noon yesterday, occurred the marriage of Miss Florence Viviense Southwick and J. Clarence Cobb of New England City, North Dakota. The Rev. O. L. Goodrich was the officiating clergyman. Only the immediate friends were present. After the ceremony a sumptuous dinner was served.

The following instructors compose the faculty of the Y. M. C. A. educational department: G. Q. Packer, Geo. B. Chandler, J. H. Hunter, Rev. Samuel Pearson, Frank B. Randolph, H. C. Munger, R. H. Ladd, jr., E. A. Embury, E. L. Wain jr., and J. A. Robinson. A. J. Gerrell, C. H. Rose, J. C. Whiting and Frank W. Howland have either substituted or rendered temporary assistance in this department.

Rev. J. P. Armstrong, brother of manager T. S. Armstrong of Reynolds's pharmacy, set sail from New York some time ago on a Pacific Mail steamship bound for San Francisco, which he safely reached on the 1 02 train for Portland, Maine, where the honeymoon will be spent. Upon their return they will reside in Plainfield. The groom is largely identified with the sheep industry of the west.

Second Night of the Band Fair.

Should the attendance increase each night during the week as it did on the second night of the Plainfield Cornet band fair, the big Crescent rink will hardly be large enough to hold the crowd that will be present on the closing night, and that such will be the case is almost positive.

The large number of pretty and useful articles displayed should induce "buyers" for Christmas to visit the fair. The splendid music offered for the low price of admission is a good treat for "sweet tooth" ears. The nightly "hops" from 10 to 12 are a strong magnet for the lovers of the "light fantastic toe", and the object of the worthy object of helping the representative band of the city in uniforming themselves second to no organization in the state, to that their appearance will be a credit to Plainfield whether parading in other localities or while performing at the summer city concerts, is a fact worthy of the attention of the people of Plainfield and vicinity. The management have accepted the idea (advanced by the business manager of the National Stake and Dispole spokesman because of the Crescent rink) of holding a special matinee Saturday afternoon, commencing at 3 for school children and their parents or guardians, giving a "Gaslight Dance" from 8 to 5, for the children, who still undistinctly enjoy the treat of coming together a few hours before Santa Claus visits them.

PERSONALIA.

The engagement is announced of Miss Elizabeth Way and John Lent.

Mrs. Abner J. Cox will leave Plainfield in a few days for an absence of some time.

Ex-constable George B. Rockafellow is confined to the house with a heavy cold.

Albert Rampen, of Robt. Runyon & Co., has moved into his fine new house on Mountain avenue.

Miss Kate Kimball, general secretary of the C. L. S. C., is visiting her parents in this city for the holidays.

Architect Charles Smith is at work on plans for a fine residence for J. C. Peck, on Mercer avenue, Washington Park.

Mrs. John W. Murray and the Misses Murray will be at home Monday, January 2, from 4 until 7, at 119 Central avenue.

Jane Rotan, aged 81, wife of Robert Wood, died Tuesday at 62 East Fourth street, where funeral services were held Friday.

Signor Crippo, son of President Crippo of Tenerwale, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Arthur M. Griffin at their home on Thompson place.

B. Frank Fenfield is visiting his sister, Mrs. S. S. Struthers, at her home on Madison avenue, after his absence for four years in Nicaragua.

Invitations have been issued for a dance to be given at the home of Mrs. Mason W. Tyler, 23 West Seventh street, Friday evening, Dec. 23.

A $9,000 summer home for Miss Morgan, the millionnaire daughter of the late Homer Morgan, is being built at Southampton, L. I., by architect Forgate of this city.

The funeral of Mrs. Louis Maiter took place at St. Mary's church, on Monday. The Rev. Father Cassing officiated. A handsome floral tribute was presented by Mr. Maiter's fellow employees of Music Hall.

Dr. Comegys Paul, who was taken suddenly and seriously ill just after midnight of Friday last, that doctors and neighbors were summoned and his relatives and lawyer sent for, was much better Saturday.

Mrs. Richard Connors, of West Third street, accompanied by her sister, Mrs. Gibbons, of Brooklyn, started Friday for Chicago to spend two weeks with their brother, who they have not seen for over twenty-five years.

The Rev. C. A. Herring performed his first Plainfield marriage ceremony Saturday evening, at 8 o'clock, at the Herring parsonage, Albert Wyckoff and Miss Evaline Thorn, both of this city, were the happy young couple.

John Neighbor is a marvel of letter-carriers. He knows every house in town, and can take any one of the routes and deliver every piece of mail on it as quick as the man on that route regularly. Such a man is a rarity.

Miss Maggie Gladdell, of Liscard, near Liverpool, England, is making a short sojourn with Mrs. C. Schedlin at Dunellen. Miss Gladdell is the daughter of the late Capt. Benjamin Gladdell, who has visited in this vicinity many times in the past.

The Rev. Robert Lowry's Christmas service of song this season, published by the Biglow & Main Co., is entitled "King of Nations", and contains the choruses "Hail to the Conquering King", and a solo and chorus, all the same beautiful vein as the revered composer's sweet music of the past.

Hon. W. Pitt's home on East Front street, where he has lived for over thirty years, is a model of mechanical art. This house, one of the oldest in the city, but well built, has been thoroughly overhauled, and the last touches of March, Ayers & Co's workmen make it one of the admired residences of that retired neighborhood.

Mrs. Catherine Rogers of Washington-ville, widow of Thomas C. Rogers, passed to her final rest in her home above, after a short illness, Tuesday night, aged 76 years. She was 56 years, 7 months and 20 days. She was the beloved mother of Henry Rogers who is well-known in this city and who has been a frequent contributor to the columns of The Press.

Pundita Ramabai, the accomplished Hindoo woman, who is well remembered in this city, and in all of whom a circle was formed for Plainfield, was a guest of a dish of King's Daughters among her pupils in India. She has translated into Marathi the Gospels of Matthew, Mark, Luke and John's workmen make it one of the admired residences of that retired neighborhood.

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THE LONE FISHERMAN.

Discovery of a Hermit in the Chicago Harbor.

He Lives in a Dilapidated Old Scow and Has No Friends But a Dog.

Mystery Due—A Mystery of Lake Michigan.

[Special Chicago Letter.]

Out on the waves forever—always their lapping voices to lull one to slumber; a rudely built scow for a home and the wide lawn of green waters for a door-yard; the only companion in the perpetual solitude a rough, shaggy dog, full of good spirits and ever ready for an allent master, but wondering back the only familiar sound in the wide stentorous What a life!

Away out on Lake Michigan, at the extreme end of the old government pier, moored by a stranded cable to the timbers of the pier, may be seen, winter or summer, an old scow, very small of stature, black of body, strong of mast and spar, sentimentally disdainful of paint, ornamentation or fine attire of any sort.

It does not require a nautical eye at once to detect that its black beams and worn timbers were wrought together by the unskilled hands of a decidedly amateur shipbuilder.

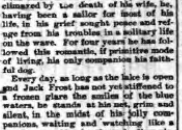
This queer old shell is the only home of a hermit fisherman named Carl Rious who, by means of his solitary habits, has earned among the fishermen on the pier the pseudonym of the "Lone Fisherman."

He is gray and old, and his face is worn and leathery from years of buffeting with wind and weather. Meeting with financial reverses years ago, disheartened by the death of his wife, he, having been a sailor for most of his life, in the great lonely peace and refuge from his troubles in a solitary life on the wave. For four years he has followed this romantic, if primitive mode of living, his only companion his faithful dog.

Every day, as long as the lake is open and Jack Frost has not yet stiffened to a frozen glare the smiles of the blue waters, he stands on the end of the pier, silent, in the midst of his jolly companions, waiting and watching like the great gray spider for the wriggling victims to get snared in his toils.

His strict attention to business, however, and his way economical ways have secured for him stores and gold more than sufficient to keep him in comparative affluence the remainder of his days; but he prefers his wild way of living and will probably continue till the final frost shall have stiffened his features to ice like to the wintry face of the lake he loves.

Every morning, while the early fogs yet press their white coverlets down on the sleeping bosom of the lake, he betakes himself, and, watched with great



THE LONE FISHERMAN.

interest by the faithful Bobby, prepares his simple meal, and smiles forth. Leaving the dog to finish his breakfast and fond gambol, he steps down into the queer little dory that bobs around the old scow all night like a rat terrier nipping the staid heels of a great Newfoundland.

A great peculiarity of the old man's economy is that he invariably rows stern first and "backs water," that is, facing the direction in which he is going and reversing the usual position of the oars. The difficulty of this method of navigation is more readily seen when an examination of the little craft itself shows it to be flat-bottomed and square-sterned. It is very solidly if rudely put together, and like the rest of the handiwork of the old fisherman himself, as is his house, the old scow. Both are made of the heartiest timbers, and the boat in the dory being put in double, and yet stronger beams forming the skeleton of the scow.

It was a new "find," to us two people on the pier this afternoon, this queer mode of life—to us, whose business is to find out "how the other half lives."

The gray old fisherman after his day of solitary toil at the net, with the glistening, gasping spoils in the bottom of his boat, was now pulling—or rather pushing—homeward through the hungry white caps of the wazing high. The silver-lined wings of the sea gulls flashed across his way, so close as to seem with the friendship of familiarity, and the brisk breeze toyed carelessly with his tangled beard and broad, flapped cap, but he regarded them as old friends whose friendly advances he had known for years.

Putting out after him in a rowboat, we came up with him as he was climbing the iron ladder from the dory's stern.

When made to understand the friendly curiosity we entertained toward his dwelling place he motioned impressively bade us to come on board in very much splintered-up English. Bobby, seeming to possess the watchful impression that his master had gone crazy, forthwith proceeded to protect him by denouncing the intruders, by what we no doubt canine profanity, accompanied by a goodly show of fang. He was speedily pacified, however, by the united efforts of host and guests and incidentally by a dainty morsel of fish, and we "walked into the parlor" of the gray spider.

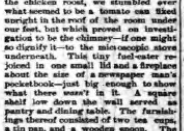
The scow was about twelve feet long and eight wide, divided into two compartments. The south one was the storeroom and the well. Here he packs all the fish he catches, ready for sale. The greater part of this box-like boat being under water, for economy of stands into these rooms, and for a stairway in such he has provided a plank leaned up against the roof with cleats nailed across—"chicken roosts," as one of the visitors called them—for the hens "with just enough room on each stair for one hen."

But the central point of interest lay in the "kitchen."

Clambering out of the store room up the stairway, we were provided a peek what seemed to be a tomato can fixed upright in the roof of the room under our feet, but which proved on inward gation to be the chimney—if one might so dignify it—to the mio-cocopic stove underneath. This tiny fuel-eater was joiced in one small lid and a fireplace about the size of a newspaper man's pocketbook—just big enough to show what there were in it. A square shelf low down on the left served as pantry and dining table. The furnishings thereof consisted of two tea cups, a tin pan, and a wooden spoon. The cooking utensils were of primitive simplicity and numbers and were summed up in an indifferent tin kettle and one small tin pail.

A sailor's bunk at one side and a camp stool completed the furniture of the living room of the family of two.

Up under the roof were small portholes for windows. But doubtless the



THE ISOLATED ARK OF MUSIC.

crumbs of fish and dirty blanket scene from that rude table were soon hastily swept behind them, for Bobby, after a hearty meal, was ready for a romp.

Then, with a friendly "Good-by" and "Come again," we left the lone fisherman, which the stillness of the evening seemed more profound, imparted only by a hoarse, appalling bellow from the harbor tug, would be the only sound to break the repose that mind grey head are crowned and mountains than the dreamy, peaceful, hypnotic quiet of the lake. Even those who know but little can realize how much many have to endure in the way of loneliness than others seemingly more favored?

Anyway, this queer habitation, which it is understood is the result of fads, was quite clean and tidy—for a man. The hale old fisherman is evidently fond of his home and the culinary methods were most expeditious.

As we were leaving, he suddenly straightened himself to his upright form at either end of the scow, and, when one end was pointed toward the pier, stepped it impudently, as regards fanciful.

After washing, and salt water it is in winter," said one old salt to a landsman, "you should see what he means. It's cold days when the northwesters come sweeping down the lake that he would wrestle but for some further protection, so he sprinkles a hatchful up one end of the scow, and then another the other, which it down at the sides and is comfortably tented in from the wind and dashing spray.

After casting me down, with a dollop of his grimy cap, he called down mental anathemas upon the heads of the cussed and indignant Bobby: "Ain't Wiedemark's, Fyfe's, Patillon and his brother's, and Wiedemark's, and Fyfe's, and Patillon and his brother's Michigan, whose the jolly tugs were always singing and taking in the "wake" which was the signal for the scow, through the green swells and curling white caps one could scarcely help observing the dreary-looking craft—the queer folks in the world. And yet we are all queer. "For who is

HIS OWN "CHIEF."

wholly sane?" But, as we were assisted to land by the kind and burly ever-amused boatman at the boat house, and plunged into the smoke-enveloped streets of the city, the cable's roar and the voice of the wind seemed echoing to each other: "And I, myself, am strange and lonely."

LILIAN C. PASCHAL.

An Outgoing Client.

Lawyer—Yes, I will defend you, but I must insist on my fee in advance.

Pickpocket—Wal, sr—de fact is, boss, I'm dead broke—ain't got a sip! Wouldn't jouse take a watch instead of de cash?

Lawyer—Um-m! It would have to be a good one.

Pickpocket—What style?

Lawyer—Well, if I could get a handsome gold watch like the one the judge wears, I'd—

Pickpocket (with enthusiasm)—Say! I'll see if I can't get a fudge to rob one for me about two seconds, and I'll git dat watch for you.—National Tribune.

Something of a Confidence Game.

"See here!" yelled the wrathful man in he took off his hat and showed a head as bald as a billiard ball.

"Yes, I see," said the druggist. "Did you ever try my unparalleled capillary lotion?"

"That's just what I did," answered the baldheaded man, in tones of wrath. "And here's the result."

The druggist mused a moment.

"It works that way sometimes," he said, "but half the people are so suspicious that it pulls itself out by the roots. Now, if you will only strengthen your scalp by using a few bottles of my aenestetical scalp balm—"

At this point they clinched.—Indianapolis Journal.

Forward.

When one woman rebukes another, the reproved one thinks it well to have his eye open. She was a woman whose clothes were better than her manners, and she was talking loudly.

She walked into the railway car, tilted her head supercilliously, sniffed once or twice, and called in a loud voice:

"Is this the smoking car?"

"No, ma'am," answered a demure young woman in the first seat. "I think you'll find it three cars forward."

CHECK.

Checked.

"Mrs. Small," said the lodger to his landlady, "I thought you didn't allow smoking in the parlor?"

"I don't," said Mrs. Small, with energy. "Who's doing it, I'd like to know?"

"Well, if you have time you might step in and remonstrate with the lamp."—Yankee Blade.

That Horrid Child.

"Good morning, my boy; is your father in his study?"

"No, sir; papa has gone to the dentist's to have mamma's teeth extended to."

"Oh, indeed!"

"But mamma is in."—Le Petit Parisien.

A Naturalist.

Philanthropist—What started you on your wanderings?

Weary Raggles—A good man told me to "go to the woods an' learn a lesson," ordering through the country, studying the habits of the interesting insect, over blade.—Puck.

Cousining.

An invalid undertaker is visited by a friend who is in the same business.

Sick Undertaker—Why, my friend, this is the most terrible attack that I have ever had.

Friend—Yes, poor fellow, and I hope it will be your last.—Texas Siftings.

Invitations Always Accepted.

Mr. Hopeful (feeling his way)—I am so much in your debt for your kindness in opera and theaters with me, I not?

Her Little Brother—Yes, Mr. Nicefellow is away, and you're the only one he isn't jealous of.—Good News.

School Vacillation.

Mamma—Is your new school well vencilated?

Little Girl—Our room isn't, but the room next to ours is.

"How do you know?"

"The children in that room all have colds in their heads."—Good News.

A Latter Day Proverb.

"Be sure you give your children a home," is what old Susy Goodsort said,
But this with little use is out of date—
Just get stated, and you'll be right.

Unnecessary Life.

The Noisy Pantos.

"Come, Ethel! come quick! The hotel is on fire and the halls are crowded with people."

"My gracious! Is my hat on straight?"—Chicago News Record.

Her Curriculum.

Maud—Going to start to college next week? That will be delightful. What do you expect to take for the first year?

Daisy—Oysters, terrapin and cold slaw.—Chicago Tribune.

As Sleepless.

Miss Splendiferous—The wrong family have stolen my diamonds, is our family have always been so unlucky.

Jack Dashing—Then you must be the exception that proves the rule.—Brooklyn Life.

Didn't See It.

He—Isn't that a new door mat you have? Strange I didn't notice it before.

She—You were standing on it before.—Truth.

Delicate.

"What did John say when he found the fish on the door?"

"Nothing."—Puck.

CARDINAL LAVIGERIE.

One of the Most Famous Men in the Catholic Church.

The Remarkable Devotion to the Cause of Liberty of Him the Protector of the Children of France to Revolt—an Active Man.

A Cleveland dispatch to the Telegram Company from Algiers says: that the French cardinal Lavigerie is dead. By the death of this prelate the Roman Catholic church loses one of its greatest prelates, perhaps the most widely known prelate in the world. He was a great friend of liberty, and for years was a champion for piety, and for devotion to the cause of liberty. Throughout his whole career he was a friend of the slave trade in the dark continent, and the founder of which he was always interested and successful foe of the slave trade in the dark continent, and the founder of which he was always interested and successful foe of the slave trade in the dark continent, and the founder of which he was always interested and successful foe